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## NAVY YARD OFFICERS GREET BRITISH CAPTAIN

Onlookers and friends of the 675 pas-  
Cretic with 250 saloon and 425 steerage

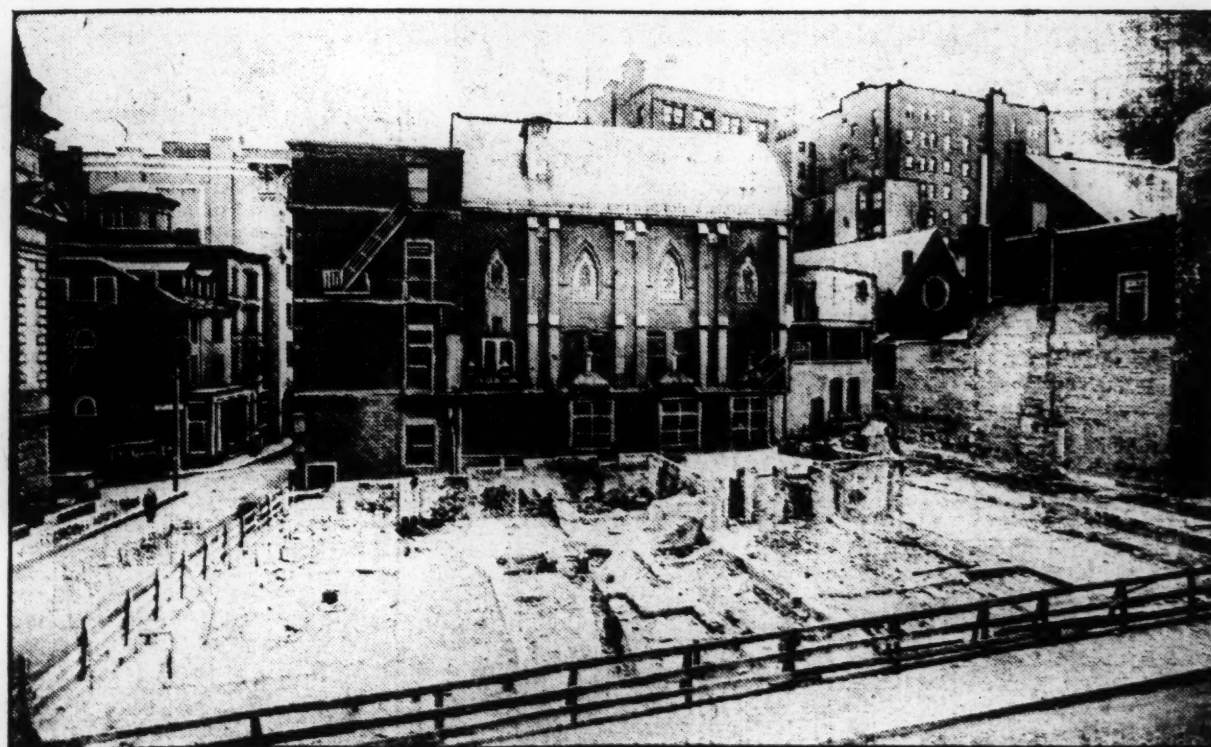
Mme. Paul Ritter, wife of Dr. Paul Ritter, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the United States, accompanied by her two sons, George W. and Kirt, sailed on the Cretic. They were accompanied from Washington by Dr. Ritter.

Among other passengers in the saloon of the *Cretic* were: Judge Albert D. Bosson of the Chelsea municipal court, and Mrs. Bosson with their daughter Miss Pauline, who are to tour Italy

T. Howland Jones, Miss Ruth Reizenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Reizenstein, and Miss Isabel L. Whittier of Boston, Gen. R. S. Oliver, U. S. A.; Mrs. Oliver, and Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Birdsall of Washington; James M. E. O'Grady and Mrs.

UP IN CLUB'S

## VIEW OPENED UP IN CLUB'S PREPARATIONS



Former First Baptist church may be seen at Ashburton place and Somerset street

**Sell at Wholesale**

A fleet of rapid distributing automobile trucks is to be maintained further to insure the freshness of the goods. The trolley express and the fast railroad service will also be used for both collection and delivery as the plant is to be located directly on both of these lines.

The project will ultimately develop into a selling company for all Massachusetts and possibly some outside grow-

Little remains of the old group of buildings that has been cleaned away

# ULSTER TOLD TO GO ON DRILLING BY ITS LEADER

Sir Edward Carson Declares  
That Irish Anti-Home Rulers  
Are Openly Training Them-  
selves to Resist Change

## PREPARATIONS

## CHALLENGES ARREST

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Proceedings of the Ulster Unionist council yesterday were absolutely secret and the Monitor is informed by a member of it that no information as to what was decided will be given to the public.

On the other hand, Sir Edward Carson made an important speech in opening Willowfield drill hall, one of the innumerable new halls in which the Unionists of Ulster are daily openly drilling.

He was asked sometimes, he said, what the unionists were drilling for. He would tell ignorant people who thought they were playing some sort of game, that they were drilling because Unionist Ulster had determined to sink its radi-

Force, he said, was to be used as a last resort, but if it had to be used as a last resort, it certainly would be.

Let the Unionists of Ulster go on burning the home rule bill. The government in refusing to go to the country directly on the question were acting unconstitutionally. For the rest he had

They were the army, and it was on them the leaders relied. He knew that much they would have to do would involve illegality. It would also involve much righteousness.

The government need not bother about the humbler men. As leader of the movement he accepted responsibility for everything, and if they would like to arrest him for what he was saying they would know where to find him. Finally he would say to them, "Go on without fear or trembling."



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## President Yuan Shih Kai Has Opponents in Chinese Press

NATIVE PRESS IN  
CHINA STRIKING  
AT PRESIDENT

Min Kuo Sin Wan Declares Action of Yuan Shih-Kai in Executing Men Without Trial Was Shock to Whole World

## CHANGE IS DEPLORED

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—A recent leading article in the Min Kuo Sin Wan, condemning the government and methods of the provisional President, is typical of the attitude of a large section of the vernacular press.

The Min Kuo Sin Wan declares that several of the powers, who have not as yet adopted any definite policy in dealing with China, will shape their future course of action in accordance with the capacity of those officials who are to constitute the permanent government. Should corrupt officials of the late dynasty and other self-seekers be entrusted with the transaction of national affairs, there is no doubt, the vernacular journal considers, that the republic will be turned into a laughing stock for the world.

On the establishment of the republican government in Nanking, the world received a surprise; but its surprise was still greater when it found that the leaders of the new regime were men of ability and devoid of all corruption and selfishness, which was so characteristic of the "old forces" in China. It was natural that all the nations of the world entertained the brightest hopes for the new China, and were friendly to the newly-born republic.

However as soon as the seat of government was removed to Peking and Yuan Shih-Kai backed by his military adherents, elected President of the provisional government, the powers' attitude cooled off considerably and they began to suspect that, after all, the so-called republic was a farce.

The world was shocked when it learned that Yuan Shih-Kai was capable of committing such a barbarous crime as ordering the execution of men without trial. All the well-wishers of China expressed disappointment, when President Yuan enforced the provincial regulations without reference to the national council, which action is equivalent to the deprivation of the council of its rights.

Owing to the misrule of President Yuan, the Min Kuo Sin Wan says in conclusion, and the incompetence of the officials in the ministry of foreign affairs, the danger of foreign aggression becomes more acute every day, while during the short existence of the Nanking government, our sovereign rights were highly respected by the powers.

## FRENCH SERVICE POINT SETTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—After a lengthy debate the committee sitting on the three years service bill has adopted by 16 votes to seven the principle of fixed effectiveness, on the basis of the figures furnished by the supreme council of war. The votes against were those of three Socialists and four Socialist Radicals. The first four articles of the counter proposals of MM. Reinach and de Montebello have also been adopted.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Old Homestead," 2, 8. CASTLE—"Comedy of Errors," 2, 10, 8, 10. COLONIAL.—Miss Christie MacDonald, 2, 8. KEITH'S.—Vaudeville, 1, 45, 7, 45. MAJESTIC.—"Louisiana Lou," 8. SHUBERT.—Southern and Marlowe in "Much Ado About Nothing," 2, "Hamlet," 8.

## NEW YORK

CASINO.—"Iolanthe." CRITERION.—"The Argyle Case." CURE.—"Leg of My Heart." ELTINGE.—"Within the Law." EMPIRE.—"The Amazons." GLOBE.—"Lady of the Slipper." HUDSON.—"Poor Little Rich Girl." KNICKERBOCKER.—Julia Sanderson. LIBERTY.—"The Purple Road." LYTIC.—Arizona. MANHATTAN.—"The Whip." PALACE.—Mme. Bernhardt. PLAYHOUSE.—Miss George George.

## CHICAGO

CORT.—H. B. Warner. PINE ARTS.—Miss Mathison. GARICK.—"When Dreams Come True." ILLINOIS.—Miss Blanche King. PRINCESS.—William Collier.

KING WILL OPEN  
GREAT DRYDOCK  
AT LIVERPOOL

Immense Basin Necessitated by Largest Ships Afloat Also Usable as Discharging Wharf

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—The Gladstone dock at Liverpool, which is the largest drydock in the world, is to be formally opened by the King in July. This triumph of British engineering, which was only commenced in September, 1910, is designed for the purpose of accommodating ships of the type of the Mauretania and Lusitania, and the newly launched Cunarder, Aquitania.

The site of this new dock was formerly a long stretch of featureless shore, but several hundred of men, mainly navvies, have been engaged daily in the turning out of the earth, which has been removed by cranes and railway trucks. The interior of this huge hole was then lined by thousands of tons of concrete until thick walls were formed.

A remarkable feature about this dock is that in addition to its use as a drydock it may also be used as a wet dock. The advantage of this is at once apparent, as it enables a vessel to discharge its cargo in a wet dock, and then, when the water has been run off, to be repaired. The filling and emptying of the dock is done by means of a sliding caisson, which is kept in an adjoining chamber when not in use. The pumping apparatus is fitted with five 1000-horsepower engines of the Diesel type. The latter is a new departure in the use of oil engines on the Mersey docks, as all the other pumping machinery on the estate is done by means of steam. The tremendous increase in the size of vessels in recent years has made the construction of a dock of this size absolutely necessary, and the Mersey docks and harbor board are to be congratulated on the enterprise they have shown.

PLANS OF BRITISH  
ASSOCIATION OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The British Association, which is to hold its sitting in Birmingham in September, has issued a preliminary notice of the meetings. Sir Oliver Lodge, who will preside, has decided to give a larger number of the popular lectures which for some time have supplemented the sectional meetings. Among the lectures to be given is one on "The Panama Canal" by Dr. Vaughan Cornish.

An innovation will be made in the character of the evening reception on the opening day, which will take the form of two entertainments to be held at the same time, one of them being the rendering of Gluck's "Orpheus" and the other a semi-scientific cinematograph show. Among the presidential addresses will be one on anthropology by Sir Richard Temple.

In the education section Principal E. H. Griffiths will speak on the relation between the universities and the state and will point out the danger which state aid may be to the freedom of universities. The arrangement of the sectional programs is as yet incomplete.

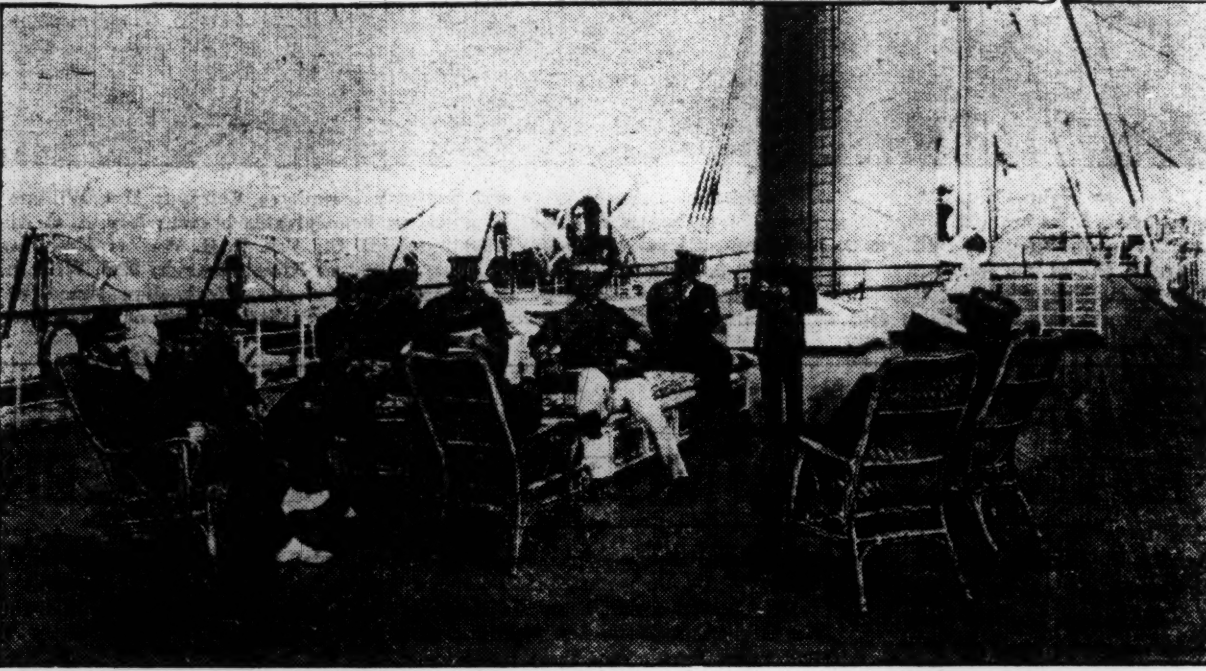
GEOGRAPHICAL  
TREASURES MOVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Quite a procession of panthecon vans were to be seen along Exhibition road and Kensington Gore on the day on which the Royal Geographical Society moved their temporary premises in Cromwell Gardens to Lowther Lodge. No. 1 Savile row, which for 40 years had been the home of the society, was filled from roof to cellar with an accumulation of valuable geographical documents, original sketch maps, photographs and journals, and it was this collection which had to be transferred, carefully packed in deal crates, to the new home of the society facing Hyde Park. The value of these documents, together with the other contents of the panthecon, at a moderate estimate, was £100,000,000.

It is hoped that at Lowther Lodge it will be possible to make a proper arrangement of all the geographical trophies, so as to make their examination possible by the members of the society. It will be at least a year before the sorting and arranging can be concluded to the satisfaction of the officials.

## OPPOSITION TO NEW YACHT PLAN FOR KAISER



(Copyright)

Kaiser, in center, hearing report from his officers on board the Hohenzollern, the imperial craft which is declared to be no longer seaworthy

JOHN DILLON SAYS  
NO COMPROMISE  
AS TO HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)

SWORDS, Ireland.—John Dillon, M. P., speaking at Swords recently, said they had always been perfectly ready, and were ready today, to meet men who could speak for the Unionists of Ireland in conference, and to meet them in the most friendly spirit, if they were willing to accept the principle of home rule. But until the men who were entitled to speak for the north of Ireland reached a stage when they were willing to meet Nationalists on the platform, accepting the principle of home rule, and ready to consider what compromise could be made, he thought it was purely mischievous for men on the Nationalist side to be talking about compromise.

They were ready, Mr. Dillon went on, for conciliation and compromise so long as it was consistent with the achievement of the liberty of Ireland, and when they were approached by the other side, but they were not going to hang out the white flag. If the Unionists were not ready for compromise, Nationalists would travel along the old road with the old courage and hope. He told Orangemen of Ulster that they would have home rule next year whether they liked it or not.

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—In most of the Presbyterian churches copies of a memorial on the home rule question to be submitted to the General Assembly at its next meeting, have been placed in the vestibules for signature by members over 16 years of age. After asking the assembly to make a clear deliverance on the subject the memorial proceeds as follows:

"The great body of Irish Presbyterians are firmly convinced that the home rule bill now before Parliament would, if passed into law, deprive us of the security we at present enjoy as citizens of the United Kingdom, seriously imperil our religious freedom, and be disastrous to the welfare of our church, and of the peace and prosperity of our country. This question is not one of party politics, but one that vitally concerns the cause of religion itself and the future of Protestantism in this land."

## SPLIT AMONG FRENCH MINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ALAIS, South of France.—The Alais congress of the federation of miners has resulted in the final recognition of the estrangement between the north and the Pas de Calais unions and the other sections of the federation. This rift is a serious one, since it has separated the strongest mining unions from the miners' place as the representative of French miners in the International Miners' Federation, though it no longer includes the oldest and most powerful mining organizations of the country.

## WINDMILL OF 1816 AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There is still a windmill at work in London, though it is short of its sail. It is at Brixton, and daily turns out sacks of flour for London bakers. It was built in 1816.

CHINESE PRESS  
CHECKS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The demands for the necessary grant for the building of a new Hohenzollern for the Kaiser were granted in the second reading in the navy budget of the Reichstag, but not by a great majority. The building of the new yacht de luxe is a sore subject with the Social Democrats in particular, and every effort will be made to defeat the measure in the third reading.

Not only the Socialists but the Poles, Danes, Alsations and a large number of the Center party are opposed to the additional expenditure, so that the question is by no means settled, although Admiral von Tirpitz has stated that the present yacht cannot be considered seaworthy any longer. If a new ship is built this will be the last summer that the Kaiser will go on his Norwegian cruise in the present Hohenzollern.

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—In a leading article dealing with the recent attempt made by the ministry of justice to enforce the press laws which obtained under the old regime, against the Asiatic News and the People's Tongue, the Chung Hua Min Pao says that a nation's advancement may be gauged by the latitude of freedom granted to the press.

REICHSTAG FACES  
HEAVY SESSION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—As was expected, the subject of the army bill and the manner of covering the expenses will be permitted to remain in abeyance until after the Whitsuntide vacation. The Reichstag will then have an unusually long and strenuous session, as in 1909, and it is not improbable that the debates will be renewed in the autumn.

Several important successes have just been achieved in the Reichstag. The question of the reduction of horse money for cavalry officers passed during the third reading in spite of the energetic protests of the Conservatives and the minister of war.

Another step was the improvement in the salaries of the underpaid postal and telegraph clerks, and a third important measure has been the decision in favor of the care of Germany's old soldiers. For a long time the government has promised to look into this matter. Thanks to the Socialists and Liberals, the promises will now be fulfilled, and proper arrangements made for the welfare of the men.

AIM OF IMPERIAL  
COLLEGE TOLD TO  
NEWSPAPER MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a moment when the system of education in England is being closely scanned and its influence on the general activity of the country studied, the recognition of the share which such an organization as the Imperial College of Science takes in the spread of knowledge, with relation to the commerce and industry of the empire, is of special importance.

For this purpose Sir Alfred Keogh, rector of the college, issued an invitation to representatives of the press to inspect the various departments of the college. Previous to the inspection, Sir Alfred explained his reasons connected with the great stir in matters of education, for wishing to have the position and work of the college duly recognized.

He said that the engineering education provided at the college was second to none in the world, and that with their 400 students they constituted the largest engineering college in the country. The work was divided into two heads: the provision of a broad and thorough technical training for young men destined to important technical positions, and the carrying out of advanced research into technical problems.

The practical work of the college which is apportioned between the City and Guilds Institute, the Royal College of Science, and the Royal School of Mines, is divided into many departments, of which botany, mining and metallurgy are a few. The activity in these departments the press representatives had occasion to note, as well as the practical aspect of the work in which the students were specializing.

NEW RULE MADE  
AS TO SOUTHERN  
NIGERIA PARCELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The postmaster-general has decided that in future, senders of parcels addressed to Southern Nigeria must indicate at the time of posting, by means of a label attached to the cover of the parcel, whether in the event of non-acceptance of the parcel when tendered at the premises of the addressee or of failure to withdraw it from the post-office within 21 days after the issue of a notice of its arrival at the office of destination, it shall be treated as abandoned or returned at the sender's expense.

No other alternative is permissible. The new arrangements apply to all parcels for Southern Nigeria posted after May 1.

MR. FISCHER SAYS  
HE IS AGAINST  
HERTZOG POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—Mr. Fischer, minister of the interior, has issued a manifesto in which he dissociates himself entirely from General Hertzog's policy. Explaining the attitude which he took toward the political situation in January, Mr. Fischer points out that his idea was that by adopting a moderate standpoint attempts might be made to reconcile the party difference and even to restore General Hertzog to the cabinet.

General Hertzog's speech in the Orange Free State, later in January, and the manifesto which he subsequently issued, regarding the reasons leading up to General Botha's statement had, however, placed these hopes beyond a reasonable hope of fulfillment. The support of 11 out of his 16 fellow members of Parliament for the free state had been forfeited; moreover, in Mr. Fischer's opinion, General Hertzog's proposals are quite impracticable.

## COLLEY HILL TO BE DEDICATED

(Special to the Monitor)

REIGATE, England.—Colley hill, Reigate, has been secured by the National Trust, and will be dedicated by Lord Curzon of Kedleston in the early summer. Across the summit of the hill passes the ancient Pilgrims' way, and on the day of the dedication a pageant of the pilgrimage will be held.

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## RUSSIA TO TRAIN MONGOLS

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—According to the Urga correspondent of the St. Petersburg telegraphic agency, an agreement has been signed, between M. Korostovetz and the Mongol ministers, with reference to the engagement of Russian officers and instructors for the organization of a cavalry brigade.

## Capillary Attraction—

THE GOOD GENIUS IN THIS PEN

THERE'S a Genius that keeps black ink from smearing your fingers when you remove the cap of your Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen.

He is called Capillary Attraction, he's invisible, and he lives at the foot of the feed tube, right at the end of the famous Lucky Curve, where it touches the barrel wall. See X-Ray.

For ink in the feed tube is the cause of those ink drops you find around the writing end of a fountain pen, when you take it out of your warm pocket.

You see those ink drops had stayed in the feed tube when you finished writing last. And the heat of your body (98 degrees), by heating the air under them (see X-Ray), had forced them up and out at the top.

But in the Parker—the only pen having this Lucky Curve curved feed tube—the touch of feed tube to barrel causes Capillary Attraction to draw down all ink drops the instant you turn the pen point up to go in your pocket.

Those ink drops in the feed tube after writing means no ink drawn to smear your fingers when you remove pen cap.

**PARKER**  
LUCKY CURVE  
FOUNTAIN PEN

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Test the Lucky Curve at the dealer's. Also the Parker's smooth, easy writing. If you do not find Parker Fountain Pens at your regular stationery, drug or department store, write for handsome catalogue showing styles at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10 and up. Sold on 10 days' trial. Get a Parker Pen with its good Genius of Lucklessness—Capillary Attraction—today.

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# Activity of Austria Is Attributed to Her Suspicion of Russia

## SUFFRAGISTS FACE CROWDS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO SPEAK

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—In spite of the prohibition of these gatherings by the authorities, the suffragists made a number of efforts to hold their Saturday meetings in Hyde Park. As stated in the Monitor cable of April 28, Hyde Park was in consequence a scene of wild disorder for several hours.

There were many thousands of people in the park, large numbers having been drawn there out of curiosity to look at the preparations for the review of the guards on the following Monday, as well as in hopes of more lively scenes. The usual crowd of speech makers had assembled at the open air parliament near the Marble Arch, and numerous meetings on every subject under the sun were in progress.

A meeting of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage had been announced and three speakers ascended a cart. The chairman was allowed to make himself heard, but the second speaker was surrounded by a hostile crowd who dragged the cart over the grass for some distance effectually putting an end to speaking. On the advice of the police the men descended and left the park followed by a shouting, and jeering crowd of hooligans.

### Women Show Bravery

It is probable that the holding of meetings decided upon by the Women's Social and Political Union, in spite of police regulations, is more for the purpose of vindicating the right to freedom of speech than with any hope of being heard. The remarkable bravery which women are evincing in facing these unorganized and rowdy crowds, is calling forth a great deal of surprise in London. For every attempt that the women made to speak was prevented, and disgraceful scenes were witnessed, of large crowds, composed of men and boys, following a couple of women and scamping after them for long distances, with shouts of "Duck them in the Serpentine!" "Throw them in!" and "Cowards! cowards!"

One crowd of several hundreds surged out into the open space at Hyde Park corner giving chase to a lady who calmly took her place inside a motor omnibus and drove away. Two other ladies beat a retreat into a taxicab, but this did not stop the hue and cry of their hunters, some of whom pulled the hood of the cab down and struck at the party with sticks, while others pelted them with earth and stones. A body of mounted police arriving on the scene, put a stop to the disorder.

Meanwhile other scenes were being witnessed in the park. Several women attempted to address meetings, but were at once prevented from doing so by the police. In one or two instances the platforms were broken up and destroyed. At the Marble Arch the throng was so dense that traffic was interfered with, and a large body of police were necessary to control the mass of people.

### Mrs. Pankhurst Not Arrested

The following official statement regarding Mrs. Pankhurst was issued from the home office:

"Mrs. Pankhurst having failed to comply with the condition of her license, which required her to return to Holloway prison before 4 p. m. on April 28, the license was revoked, and a warrant was issued for her arrest."

The news of the impending arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst had reached the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union and large numbers of members, wearing the colors of the union, assembled outside the house where she is staying. The officials charged with the warrant for her arrest had some difficulty in making a way through the not very friendly crowd. Mrs. Pankhurst resolutely refused to be examined, but the doctor declared that her removal to prison would be inadvisable for the present. Mrs. Pankhurst insists upon declining to acknowledge the license upon which she is to be rearrested.

Owing to the fact that Pethick Lawrence has not paid the costs, amounting to £900, of the trial at the Old Bailey, the director of public prosecutions has presented a petition in bankruptcy against him. It will be remembered that the prosecution in that instance arose out of a raid of window smashing in March, and that he and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst were the defendants.

### Payment is Refused

The present action is in respect of a balance of £612 remaining after the distraint upon the furniture of his country house, the sale of which realized about £200. This does not mean that Mr. Lawrence is insolvent, for he is quite a wealthy man. He has refused to pay the sum because he recognizes that the demand is merely a political move on the part of the government, and that the same action will be taken against others. He therefore feels it a duty to resist this action in every way that is open to him.

An indignation meeting was held in Kingsway hall to protest against the treatment which Mr. Franklin received at the hands of the authorities whilst in prison. Mr. Nevins, the chairman, read a letter from Mr. Franklin who has just been released, in which the writer related his experiences while undergoing the process of forcible feeding. Only one, he declared, who was fighting in a blood-rousing cause would have the courage and endurance to continue the hunger strike, and suffer such a method to be employed. Israel Zangwill and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were amongst the speakers on the occasion.

## FIXED NUMBER OF MEN IS AIM OF ARMY REFORM IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The army commission has again met under the presidency of Le Herisse, and has continued the discussion of further articles of the Reinach-Montebello scheme, of which the main object is the establishment of a fixed number of men as the basis of the strength of the army.

General Legrand attended before the commission and explained with regard to the present strength of the army that the number of men on Feb. 1 was, according to the existing law, 474,000 men, but as some of those were stationed in various parts of North Africa only 462,000 were actually on service in France itself.

Under the provisions of the Reinach-Montebello scheme the legal number of men at the date of its incorporation would be 659,000. This would give a minimum strength of 600,000, making a difference of nearly 195,000, which would represent the benefit derived from the new regulations. This scheme would work out so as to give an increase in the infantry of over 140,000; cavalry 12,000, artillery 27,000, engineers 14,700, and in the various other branches, including the colonial troops, 13,500.

General Legrand outlined how this increased number of men could be used, as well as the general effect on the present condition of the army. He then went on to rectify a statement made

## CHANGE IN FRENCH COUNCIL OF WAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—In succession to Generals Meunier and Marion, who have been placed in the reserve, General Dubail, commanding the ninth army corps, and General Sordet, commanding the tenth army corps, have been appointed members of the supreme council of war.

General Dubail fought at Saarbrücken and Spicheren in 1870 and was taken prisoner at Metz. In 1886 he was ordered officer to General Boulanger, who was then minister of war. He was subsequently in command of a Zouave regiment at Algiers, and in 1911, after having been commander of the military school at Saint Cyr, became chief of the military cabinet of M. Berteaux, then minister of war.

General Sordet, a distinguished cavalry leader, whose management of the tenth army corps during the last autumn maneuvers was favorably commented upon, joined the army as a young volunteer in 1870.

## STAFFORD HOUSE GIFT WITHDRAWN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON.—It will be recalled that Sir William Lever recently purchased Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and offered it to the government as a gift to the nation.

As the result of insinuations and innuendoes made, by means of questions in the House of Commons, to the effect that Sir William Lever had been actuated by mercenary and improper motives in making the offer, it has now been withdrawn. In a letter to Sir William Lever, the prime minister says that it would be a matter of very great regret to him if passing and irrelevant incidents should lead to the withdrawal of Sir William Lever's very generous offer, of which, subject to certain conditions, the government had hoped to be able to avail themselves for the advantage of the public.

## GERMAN OFFICIALS DECLARE BELGIAN NEUTRALITY SURE

Minister Asserts That There Is no Intent to Break the International Agreement

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—The question of Belgian neutrality, in the event of war, which has been raised in Belgium and elsewhere of late, was the subject of a Socialist interpellation in the German Reichstag recently. It was declared that the subject was causing grave anxiety in Belgium, since it was feared that in the event of a Franco-German war Germany would violate the neutrality of that country.

This led to a clear statement by Herr von Jagow, secretary for foreign affairs, to the effect that the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by international arrangements, and that Germany intended to abide by such arrangements. In reply to further remarks on the subject by Socialists, the minister of war, General von Hoerstein, stated that Belgium was not in any way connected with the German army bill, which was necessitated by the changed conditions in the near east. He also declared that Germany would never lose sight of the international agreements which established the neutrality of Belgium.

To the further Socialist demand that measures might be taken to bring about a rapprochement between France and Germany, Herr von Jagow declared that Germany had proved for 43 years her desire for peace; but further than that the foreign secretary declined to commit himself.

## TRAINING GIVEN BY ROSEWORTHY COLLEGE PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. A.—Referring to the Roseworthy Agricultural College, the Scottish agricultural commission in their report on "Australia: Its Land, Conditions and Prospects," state: "In some respects Roseworthy approaches more nearly to the British ideal of an agricultural college than any other in Australia. As practical as the others and just as devoted to training in manual skill, it gives more evidence of and appreciation for research." The college was the first of its kind established in the commonwealth and it has led the way, not only in the development of agricultural education and the discovery of the use of superphosphate for wheat growing, but in a number of other directions.

The keen interest taken in the institution was evidenced by the large number present on the occasion of the annual speech day recently. The minister of agriculture, the Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., presided, and the report of the principal, Professor Perkins, showed that the college had had a most successful year. In the course of his speech the minister remarked that he had heard it said that Roseworthy College stood first among agricultural institutions in Australia. One thing he was certain about was that while visitors from all parts of the world credited South Australian farmers with being the leading agriculturists in the commonwealth, the practice of farming in the state owed a great deal to the influence of the college. Attending conferences of the agricultural bureau in the different rural centers, he had been struck by the fact that in nearly every instance the men who took the lead were old Roseworthy students.

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The commissioners' report will have to be confirmed by Parliament, but the result stands at present as follows:  
1. The annual contingent is to serve for three years.  
2. The various units in the army are to be always maintained so far as numbers are concerned at the point definitely fixed by law.  
3. That portion of the contingent in excess of the fixed number is to be dismissed at the end of the third year of service, and under conditions and regulations to be hereafter fixed.

## FRENCH ARRANGE BANK IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)  
SHANGHAI, China.—Another illustration of the ubiquity of French finance is afforded by the news from Peking of the proposed foundation of an industrial bank for China by a group of French capitalists.

After long negotiations two French agents, Messrs. Klade and Bouchard, have signed an agreement with the minister of finance, whereby a French group of capitalists arrange to establish an industrial bank in China with a capital of 45,000,000 francs. The group, it appears, is putting up two thirds of the sum and China one third, the group providing China's share separately as a loan.

The head office of the bank is to be in Peking, while cooperating Chinese banks will be established in the provinces under officials whom the government will appoint, thus facilitating interprovincial transfers. The Chinese government's nominee will have a seat on the board of directors in Paris, while a committee of control will be established in Peking. The French principals of this enterprise are Andre Berthlot and Charles Victor. The agreement has not yet been ratified by the National Council, but no difficulty is expected in this direction.

## PREHISTORIC CHAMBER FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—A few days ago a prehistoric chamber was discovered in a garden belonging to a peasant in Smaalenene, on the east side of the Christiania fjord. The peasant himself was digging in the garden when the blade of his spade suddenly struck against some stones, creating an echo. He continued digging and after a little while discovered some large slabs of stone, which evidently formed the roof and walls of a chamber. As soon as possible the discovery will be examined by the professors of archeology in the capital. In the meantime all digging has been stopped.

## BRITISH ARMY-TRAINED MEN ARE EMIGRATING TO CANADA



Former soldiers and their wives and children embarking on the C. P. R. steamer Manitoba

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A party of between 50 and 60 former soldiers went to Canada recently by the C. P. R. Lake Manitoba (a few of them with their wives and families).

They are going out under the auspices of the Naval and Military Emigration League, an organization formed under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts, and others, for the purpose of giving advice and information to former service men who desire to emigrate and find openings for themselves in the Dominion.

The league has sent to Canada some 700 men during the last two years, all

of whom appear to be doing well. In this useful imperial work the C. P. R. is taking considerable interest, and is arranging to form a services department, which will interest itself generally in the emigration of former army and navy men in connection with the league.

As there are many thousands of this class of men for whom employment cannot be found in England, it is certainly desirable that some effort should be made to give them a start in life in a country so full of opportunities as Canada.

Two further parties will be leaving shortly and openings have been found for all the men forming the parties.

## BALKAN STRUGGLE GREATLY AFFECTS AUSTRIAN TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The annual meeting of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in London was held at the London Chamber of Commerce recently with M. Fischer in the chair. On moving the adoption of the yearly report, Mr. Fischer said that the commerce and industry of Austria-Hungary had been very badly hit by the Balkan war, especially the textile industry. Deprived of their outlet in southeastern Europe, manufacturers and traders had endeavored to make good their loss by entering into trade relations with new markets, especially those of the United Kingdom. These endeavors, however, had proved failures.

In 1912 all those countries which did not possess a strongly built up export trade showed unmistakable traces of the disastrous consequences of war on finance. Especially was this the case with Austria-Hungary.

Sir Albert Rolit spoke of the great value of foreign chambers of commerce in London. They not only promoted trade but encouraged intercourse between individuals and comity between nations. The report having been adopted, Mr. Fischer was reelected president.

## SIR EDWARD GREY IS COMPLIMENTED AS PEACEMAKER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., in the course of a recent speech paid a tribute to Sir Edward Grey. Referring to the value of individuality, he said that all great movements in history had been brought about by a man. It was always a "he" and not a "we." Let them look at the present critical state of Europe. They owed the peace of Europe to the individuality of one man, and that one man they were proud to say was a Britisher—Sir Edward Grey.

A wrong sentence, a wrong expression, a very little want of tact, might have brought about war. When the history of the last few months was written they would find that they owed the peace of Europe to the individuality of one man. They heard a great deal about those who commanded in war, but they did not hear much about those who kept the peace.

## CHINESE LADIES JOIN IN BAZAAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG.—An interesting innovation in church life in China was witnessed in Hongkong in the beginning of April, when a Wesleyan Anglo-Chinese bazaar was held in the city hall in order to raise certain needed funds. The assistants were Chinese ladies in charge of stalls laden with Chinese art curios, etc., and British ladies in charge of the ordinary display of fancy goods seen at such exhibitions. This is not the first time that Chinese ladies have taken part in a bazaar, but it is practically the first time in which they cooperated on equal footing.

## BELGRADE FEELS STRAIN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
BELGRADE, Servia.—It has been expected for some time that M. Pasitch would make a reply to a recent Nationalist interpellation in respect to Serbian assistance to the Bulgarian army and the division of the Macedonian territories between the two countries. M. Pasitch, claiming that the present time was inopportune, has definitely refused to reply. He has consequently been subjected to the most vehement attacks from the Nationalists; the Skupstina, however, has accepted the premier's decision. The entire press, at present, is occupied with the relations between Bulgaria and Servia which are daily becoming more strained. The press quite openly comments on the Bulgarian attitude and uses the most violent language disregarding the war censorship.

## PARIS BAKERS ASK HIGHER WAGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The bakers of Paris who are members of the Confederation Generale du Travail have threatened to strike unless a minimum salary of f.8 a day is granted them and night work is abolished.

The masters in their reply to the men's demands stated that it was impossible to grant a higher salary, since it would entail a great rise in the price of bread; also that a uniform scale of wages was an impossibility owing to the different conditions under which bread was baked in different parts of Paris. The threat of a general strike of bakers is not regarded seriously in Paris, since those belonging to the union only number 1000 out of a total of 7000.

Even should the unionists go on strike the master bakers are quite confident of being able, with the help of men from the provinces, of providing the necessary supply of bread.

## AUSTRIA SEES DECEPTION IN RUSSIA'S MOVES

Vienna Believes St. Petersburg Government Encouraged Montenegro Secretly to Take Skutari Against Powers' Decree

## SLAV-BAITING FELT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—Austria-Hungary, for the first time since the commencement of the crisis, shows a disposition to take a firm stand.

News, which has reached Vienna that Russia actively assisted in the negotiations for the surrender of Skutari, has confirmed her suspicions that Russia has been playing and will continue to play a double game, until the end, encouraging Montenegro to resist the powers in secret, while publicly reproving them. Austria has an army on the frontiers ready to fall upon Montenegro. She has stopped all communication between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina (excepting in the case of Cattaro), by ordering her sentinels to prevent any one from passing unless provided with a pass, and these passes are not issued to any but soldiers.

She has reckoned with the possibility of being forced to send a punitive expedition into Montenegro. It is not probable that Russia would commence a war with Austria were she to do so. Her game is deeper. She has incited the Slavs of Dalmatia to rebellion. Her agents have been so successful in their work throughout the winter that Austria-Hungary will be forced to send another army of occupation to Croatia, Dalmatia and Bosnia before withdrawing from those countries the army which would be required for Montenegro, and which is now overawing them.

The recent cases of spying, which have been so frequent of late, are rather attributable to political motives than to the desire for money. Slav officers have not hesitated to divulge the secrets of the Austro-Hungarian army to Russia.

It has been known in commercial circles here for some days that the whole country south of Agram "is closed," which means that it is impossible to move about in it without vexatious limitations from the military in command. A kind of martial law prevails, nominally in Croatia, but really throughout Dalmatia and Croatia which renders all trading and commerce impossible. The whole country is now awaiting Austria's next move. Will she assert herself as a great power or allow the country to rank henceforth as a secondary nation?

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## PASSENGER RATES ON SCOTCH LINES NOW INCREASED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The railway companies of Scotland have decided to increase passenger rates on third class ordinary return, week-end, season and day excursion bookings. This table of advances has been anticipated for some time. It will vary from 1 to 5 per cent, and in no case will the increase exceed the latter figure.

The North British railway will make no increase of rates on short distance journeys from Edinburgh, with the exception of zone and season tickets, which will have an added tariff up to 5 per cent. Ordinary return fares in many cases will not be advanced, but the increase on week-end and excursion tickets will be very general.

The reasons given for this change of rates are the increase of wages and shorter hours granted to employees, the higher cost of materials, particularly coal, which is an immense item in the expenditure of a railway company. The increased table of railway fares will come into effect at the beginning of May.

## NOUMEA AS PORT HAS NEW VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The Governor of New Caledonia, M. Brunet, has, according to the Oceania Française, appointed a committee for the purpose of reporting on the management of the port of Noumea. The opening of the Panama canal will increase the importance of the port, and for this reason the building of a large floating dock and of a wharf, as well as the establishment of a coal depot, are being considered.

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# Foresters Urge More Tree Planting

Bay State Association at Springfield Hears Addresses From Experts and Passes Resolution Seeking Legislative Action

## ADVANTAGES SHOWN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The economic and esthetic usefulness of state forests was urged here Friday at the special meeting of the Springfield branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association when State Forester E. W. Rane and James S. Whipple of New York, former forest, fish and game commissioner of that state, delivered practical and entertaining addresses on "What State Forests Mean to Massachusetts" and "State Forests, the Need of the Hour."

At the conclusion of the meeting, Professor Clark of Amherst College spoke on the importance of immediate legislation to protect the Mt. Holyoke range from deforestation. Resolutions were passed by the local branch favoring the policy of state forestation, and requesting legislative action in that direction at once.

Mr. Rane spoke first, bringing out in his brief talk some of the advantages which would accrue to the state through the conservation of some of the forest lands now being laid waste at a tremendous rate by 200 portable sawmills and fires innumerable. Mr. Rane proposed a system of half a dozen forests in various parts of the state, saying that the 100,000 acres which could easily be set apart for that purpose without conflicting with agricultural interests would yield the state an annual income of \$500,000, immensely more than the same kind of land yields when given over to pasture.

Mr. Whipple said that the value of forests for recreation purposes cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The summer visitors annually leave among the people of the 12 Adirondack counties in which the New York state forests are more than \$12,000,000, saying nothing of the business it furnishes the transportation companies. If these playgrounds were kept for no other purpose, and if not a single tree in them was ever utilized for commercial purposes, they would always be of greater value to the people of the state of New York and all of the other states who visit them than the highest commercial value for lumber can bring.

"In less than 25 years—at the rate we are going and in the way we are managing—there will be no number of any kind in the United States worth mentioning," said Mr. Whipple, "except that which is held by states and the nation in their preserves and by a few rich men and corporations who are able to hold it for a greatly increased price."

"To make the future safe at all, the state of New York should plant from 50,000 to 100,000,000 trees yearly. Massachusetts should do the same in proportion to its size and demand. Both states have poor land enough to receive and grow them—land good for no other purpose."

## BELGIUM CALLS MORE MEN TO ARMY SERVICE

New Training Act Adopted, It Is Said, Because Nations' Balance in Europe Is Disturbed

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Belgium has followed the lead of other powers and has passed a new army act by which every man of 20 is to be trained. This will give her an army of 340,000 men.

The reason given for the change is the disturbed state of international relations and the fact that the formation of the triple entente has left England less able to fulfill her treaty obligations to the country than before.

## DR. S. W. STRATTON IS REELECTED

WASHINGTON—Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chief of the United States Bureau of Standards, was reelected president of the national conference on weights and measures on Friday. Other officers selected were: William L. Waldron, New Jersey, vice president; L. A. Fisher, secretary; Charles C. Neale, Minnesota, treasurer; John T. Wood, Indiana, O. Evan Mikesell, Pennsylvania, Fred P. Downing, Wisconsin, A. W. Rinehart, Washington, John L. Walsh, New York city, Fred C. Albrecht, Ohio, and W. F. Hand, Mississippi, executive committee.

Resolutions urged abolition of the dual system of bushel and weight measurement and uniformity, declaring the tariff law should provide for weight rather than bushel measurement of importations.

## GIVES CONTRACT FOR BARGE

BALTIMORE—William E. Woodall & Company have received a contract from the P. Dougherty Company of Baltimore, for a wooden seagoing barge, to be 215 feet long, 40 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold and to carry 2500 tons deadweight. Two masts fitted for sails to take care of the vessel and to help propulsion, steam wrecking and fire pumps, hoisting gear, heating apparatus and unusually roomy quarters for the crew are to be incorporated in the vessel.

# AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEN REPLY TO THE COLOR-LINE PROTEST

J. M. Dickinson, Author of Much Discussed Resolution, Says Negro Membership Never Was Intended While Chauncey Hackett Denies Any Violation of Rights

Members of the American Bar Association have been addressed in circulars by two of their associates in response to the letter recently sent to them by Moorfield Storey of Boston, and signed also by more than a score of other attorneys of the organization, protesting against action of the organization toward excluding negroes from its ranks. In the replies brought out, J. M. Dickinson of Nashville, Tenn., who offered the resolution acted on, goes into the question of the practice and intent of the association of length and argues against the inclusion of colored attorneys, if the organization is to remain of national scope. Chauncey Hackett of Washington, D. C., more briefly asserts that Mr. Storey's charge of denying the colored man his rights and equal justice is wide of the mark and declares that membership in the association is not a civil right, but is in the nature of a personal honor.

REPLYING in like manner to the circular letter recently addressed to the members of the American Bar Association by Moorfield Storey of Boston and 23 other attorneys, Mr. Storey has not correctly quoted the resolution. It is as follows: "Whereas, three persons of the colored race were elected to membership in this association without knowledge on the part of those electing them that they were of that race, and are now members of this association; and

"Resolved, That, as it has never been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this association, the several local councils are directed, that, if at any time any of them shall recommend a person of the colored race for membership they shall accompany a recommendation with a statement of the fact that he is of such race."

Mr. Storey says: "In my judgment the statement in the resolution that 'it has never been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this association' is unwarranted, and casts an unwarranted aspersion upon the great lawyers who founded it. Such inquiry as I have been able to make among those who took part in the formation of the association satisfied me that the idea of excluding colored men from membership was not even proposed."

## South's Early Influence

The names of those who took part at the organization, Aug. 21, 1878, appear upon pages 6-8 of the first report of the proceedings. But few of them survive. Undoubtedly any inquiry made of those who took part in the formation would show that the idea of excluding colored men from membership was not even proposed. The converse of that proposition is doubtless true, for it is not conceivable that the idea of admitting colored men to membership was even proposed. The result of Mr. Storey's inquiry is wholly without significance. At the first meeting of the largest membership of any state was from Louisiana. Any one who knew the men from the South who took part in forming the association may confidently assume that neither by nor to them was such a question "even proposed."

The first article of the constitution provided that one of the objects of the association was "to encourage cordial intercourse among members of the American bar. It is incredible that men from the South, having passed through the experiences of the war and reconstruction and who had never met colored people upon terms of social equality and regarded anything tending to bring about such a status as the greatest evil that could threaten their civilization, helped to form an association having as one of its expressed purposes the cultivation of a social intercourse that might embrace that race."

If a proposal of the desirability of such membership had been made, it would have been specifically guarded against, or they never would have taken part in the organization. For myself, and for the members of the South generally, I say that the association would have had no members from the South, fairly representative of the bars of that section, if it had been contemplated that the membership was open to the colored race. If it were contemplated that members of the colored race should become members, it is remarkable that the association existed from 1878 to 1911, a period of 33 years, before a person of that race was admitted, and then only because, as is truly and incontestably recited in the resolution, they were elected to membership in this association without knowledge on the part of those electing them, that they were of that race."

## Five Votes Will Reject

I do not say that any concealment was practiced upon the association, but I do say that what had never taken place for a period of 33 years was done in ignorance of the main fact, by those who, on account of the unbroken record, were unsuspecting and consequently not upon their guard. If the question had come before the association with knowledge of the issue, they would not have been admitted, for under article IV. of the constitution one member could have demanded a vote and five votes would have rejected them. I and many others present would have demanded a vote, and would have voted against their admission.

the fiery invectives then hurled against them, discussed and dealt with this momentous question (emancipation) is to meet these great issues as they press upon us, taking counsel of experience and wisdom, not prejudice and passion, and to bring to their settlement a large patriotism, a large sense of justice to white and black and fidelity to the demands of an enduring civilization."

At the meeting of the southern commercial congress in Atlanta, in March, 1911, in an address upon "Enforcement of Law in the South," delivered before a large audience of influential representatives from all parts of the South, said:

"I am and always have been for giving the negro the same protection for persons and property under the law that we give the white man, and in doing everything in our power to make them valuable and contented citizens. This is the general fixed policy of the South, and it should not be departed from. We can gain no advantage, and can only suffer injury by permitting any large part of our people to remain ignorant."

or impressed with the belief that they will be discriminated against in the administration of the law."

I deny the charge that I and those acting with me, became allies with "Men who are denying the colored man his rights in the courts, and that equal justice which is assured to him by the constitution and the laws of the country." Such men derive their main strength from such unintentional helpers as Mr. Storey.

The southern people discriminate between such rights and social intercourse, and will resist, so far as they are concerned, every effort toward breaking down social barriers. They believe that in this, they have done, and are doing, what will be for the highest good, not merely for themselves, but for the entire nation. They will not, so far as they are concerned, permit such conditions as to population as exist in Cuba, Mexico and Central America. They hope, that in this effort they will have the sympathy and cooperation of the entire country. They will persist even if they must stand alone.

I trust that Mr. Storey will change his declared purpose of laboring to throw open this association to the colored race. The least that will follow will be the engendering of bad feeling among the members of the association. The most that he could accomplish could only afford gratification to a comparative few of the colored race who may aspire to such membership. I do not believe that this will be an adequate offset to other evils, which may come to the race at large.

Since the above was sent to be printed, I have learned with satisfaction that Mr. Storey has announced that he will not bring forward this question at the next meeting.

Chauncey Hackett of Washington, D. C., in a circular addressed to Mr. Storey and in reply to the latter's statement, says:

"I wholly agree with you that the suppression of debate at any meeting is vicious; but when such tyranny is exercised those members of the assembly who feel themselves aggrieved should immediately protest. My circular letter is not dated, but it reaches me March 31, 1913. You state that the suppression of debate took place in August, 1912."

The question is, however, whether the American Bar Association is such a public or quasi-public body that it is a denial of justice for it to make a rule that a candidate for membership who is colored should be so described. It is clear that the association is in no sense a public or quasi-public body, any more than any voluntary association of gentlemen. Your argument therefore breaks down and your fallacy is evident when you say:

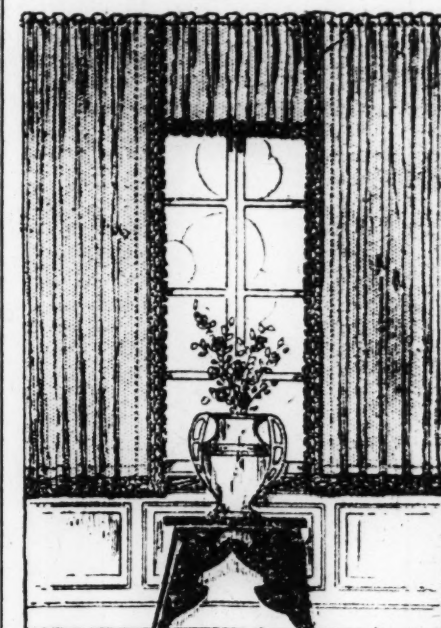
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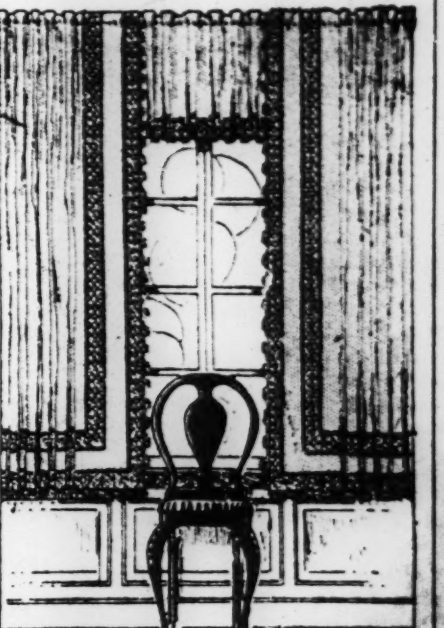
At Prices Below the Cost of Raw Material. Pictures Show the Attractiveness of These Popular Curtains.

15c Curtain Muslin  
25 inches wide, in an assortment of dots and figures, excellent for wash and showing room curtains. Only 10c a yard.

5c Curtain Rods  
Brass extension rods, with small brass ball ends, suitable for hanging wash curtains. Complete with 2 for 5c.

15c and 17c Scrim  
In a wide range of patterns and colorings. Make pretty Dutch curtains for Summer homes. Repeating Sale. Curtains twice the a yard. 11c.

Bamboo Porch Blinds  
Made of best quality outside bamboo, complete with cord and pulleys. Repeating Sale. Price only 25c each.

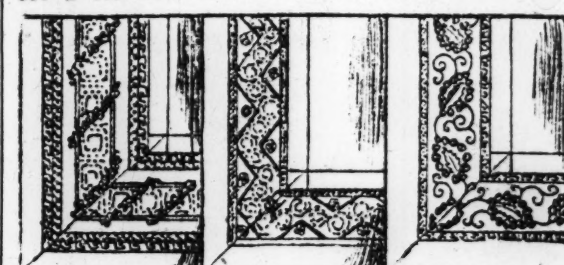


### Above 1.19 Dutch Curtain Set

Made of plain white, cream and Arabian scrim and trimmed with picot and lace edges. These sets launder perfectly and are all hemmed ready for hanging. Only 89c a set.

### Above 2.00 Dutch Curtain Set

Made of a good quality washable scrim, and trimmed with Barman lace insertion and edge, some with fillet lace insertion. No sewing necessary, they are ready to hang, and only \$1.39 a set.



These 2.50 Scrim Curtains  
With wide lace insertions, mounted on a quality of scrim that will give excellent service. Suitable in style and quality for parlors and living rooms. Only \$1.79 a pair.



These 1.39 Scotch Lace Curtains  
Handsome styles, firmly woven, the most durable and best wearing curtains made. We offer this special lot of 600 pairs at only 98c a pair.

### The Lowest Prices on Bamboo Porch Blinds

OUR OWN IMPORTATION—We imported these blinds ourselves in vast quantities, and are therefore in a position to supply you with the best quality outside bark (note we say Outside Bark), not the light weight, flimsy inside bark, but the best outside bark, narrow slat blinds, complete with cord and pulley, at the following low prices:



The 4 ft. size, at.....50c  
The 5 ft. size, at.....79c  
The 6 ft. size, at.....96c  
The 7 ft. size, at.....1.12  
The 8 ft. size, at.....1.25  
The 9 ft. size, at.....1.39  
The 10 ft. size, at.....1.59  
The 12 ft. size, at.....1.89

## RADCLIFFE GIRLS TO IMPROVE STAGE OF AGASSIZ HALL

Providing suitable plans can be drawn up, \$1000 will be appropriated by Radcliffe students for enlarging and improving the stage in Agassiz hall, as a result of the vote of the Idler Club yesterday to add \$500 to the \$500 promised by the Radcliffe Council.

A feature of the meeting the last of the year was the presence of the freshmen, who came in gowned in white, wearing senior blue bands and carrying long sprays of forget-me-nots, which they threw among the seniors. They followed this expression of good will with songs written for the occasion.

"The Tyranny of Tears" was then

presented by the Idler Club and pronounced by the post graduates the best piece of dramatic work ever done by the club. An all-star cast and a particularly appreciative audience made the event most enjoyable. Those taking part were Miss Dorothy Williams '15, Miss Frederica Gilbert '14, Miss Jessie McDonald '15, Miss Marie Johnston and Miss Eunice Allen '16.

### FATHER MAKES SON MASON

At the Stirling lodge, A. F. and A. M., Malden, a resident of Malden was given the third degree last night by his father, an Englishman. The lodge also saw the exemplification of the English Masonic work. Past Master John E. Makepeace of Charity lodge of Birmingham, Eng., exemplified the English work and conferred upon his son, Frederick Robert Makepeace of Kenilworth street, Malden, the degree of Master Mason.

### LECTURE

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST  
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES  
TWO FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY BICKNELL YOUNG, C.S.B.

A Member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

IN TREMONT TEMPLE

Tremont Street, Near Park Street Subway Station

Monday Evening, May 19, 1913, at Eight O'Clock

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston

Tuesday Evening, May 20, 1913, at Eight O'Clock

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT

## LAST CALL

To those who want new or changed telephone numbers listed in the Summer issue of the local Telephone Directory.

CALL FORT HILL 7600  
and advise the Contract  
Department TODAY

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE  
& TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## Justice for Negro

Being one of the speakers at the centennial in 1896, of the admission of Tennessee into the Union, I said:

"The lesson for us to learn from the dispassionate way in which the men of Tennessee in 1834, notwithstanding

## Information to Parents Sending Their Children to

## SUMMER CAMPS

A postcard inquiry about summer camps sent to the Monitor now may be the means of your getting in touch with the summer camp most adapted to the needs of your boy or girl. This department is prepared to quote you rates and this with our knowledge of the fitness and location of the various camps offers an exceptional opportunity to you. There is no charge for this service.

Camp advertising is published  
on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Address: The Christian Science Monitor  
FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STREETS, BOSTON



# Mohonk Discusses Canal

General Verdict Found in Favor of Strict Interpretation of Treaty and Against Seeking to Gain Trade Advantages

## LEGAL VIEWS STUDIED

By GEORGE PERRY MORRIS  
LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—The ethics of various aspects of Panama canal acquisition and ultimate administration of the waterway furnished by far the most dramatic incidents of the conference's debate on Friday. Former Ambassador Tower, Thomas Raeburn White and Prof. Emory Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania were a unit in opposition to the law of Congress, which interprets the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as allowing discrimination in tolls. From the past files of history and the study of probable canal tonnage, the verdict is hostile to any American policy that on one hand discredits national fidelity to treaty obligations and at the same time attempts to gain trade advantages.

On the other hand, Congressman Knowland of California, who voted for tolls exemption on coastwise traffic, successfully refuted the assumption that action was taken inadvisably and without adequate debate. He also claimed that had not the Canadian railways brought pressure to bear on Great Britain, there would have been no British protest. But even he favored arbitration of the difficulty, should Congress refuse to repeal the exemption law. Sentiment of this kind was practically unanimous, and a majority of the attendants also favored repeal.

## Mr. Seitz Talks

The more intense and combative aspects of the controversy came, however, when Don C. Seitz of the New York World appeared. As one who, for professional reasons arising from the possibility of a libel suit in which Mr. Roosevelt was the virtual plaintiff, had acquired voluminous evidence bearing on the separation of Panama from Colombia, he spoke to the effect that the United States through its President and department of state, in abetting the Panama break with Colombia, had been as guilty of buccannery as ever Francis Drake or Henry Morgan had been centuries before.

He argued that a trail of deceit and abuse of force having started with the new state of Panama, it was but natural that later events in connection with administration of the canal should have a questionable aspect. He insisted that the real problem with respect to the canal was whether the United States at this late day dared to admit wrongdoing in the past and would now begin to do the right. The directness of his charges, the solemnity of his manner and the high ethical note of his demand forced from the audience much applause, especially from persons whose own independent investigations had convinced them of American derelictions.

## Dr. Abbott Replies

Dr. Lyman Abbott, a loyal champion of Mr. Roosevelt under most circumstances, and also a believer in expansion of American authority over Latin-American nations that are backward, happened to have figured somewhat humorously in Mr. Seitz's speech. Mr. Seitz had quoted from the cipher code used between the American officials of state in Washington, the American naval officials in Panama and the Panama revolutionists in what he claimed was a collusive attempt to defraud Colombia. It appeared from the code that the word "Abbott" figured in the secret understandings.

Hence Dr. Abbott's prompt acceptance of the challenge and his nailing to the door of history nine theses, as he called them, with respect not only to Panama but all American territorial expansion.

He argued that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had made discussion of pledges made in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty inappropriate. That the accomplished revolution in Granada had superseded all references to the pledges of the treaty of Granada (whereupon many in the audience called out, "No! No!").

## Plan of Aid Denied

Dr. Abbott contended that the people of what is now Panama had far more reason to revolt against Colombia than the people of the American colonies had to revolt against Great Britain. He denied that the United States government had planned to aid in the revolution although admitting that it undoubtedly knew of it.

He laid down the proposition that President Taft and Secretary Knox having practically decided that the treaty obligations of the nation do not prevent tolls exemptions, it is the obvious duty of the nation to support that view.

Dr. Abbott's loyalty to his friend and to his own convictions and his prompt acceptance of the challenge of Mr. Seitz extorted admiration; but there was considerable skepticism felt as to the validity of some of his theses and their durability.

## STRIKE ACTION BEING AWAITED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Contractors here are watching movements of the union carpenters who are to settle the strike question Sunday, when there will be a meeting of the Worcester north district council which includes Fitchburg and Leominster.

The carpenters have presented a demand for an increase in the minimum rate from \$3.25 to \$3.50 for eight hours beginning Monday.

## Diplomat Who Is Handling Japan's Side of the Alien Land Case in United States



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)  
VISCOUNT CHINDA  
Japanese ambassador

## GOVERNMENT WILL STAND BY CALIFORNIA

State Within Rights, Treaty Not Violated and Discrimination Charge Not Well Taken Is Reply of Cabinet to Japan

## HONOR NOT QUESTION

WASHINGTON—The federal government will stand by California in the alien land case.

This has been decided by President Wilson and his cabinet, who discussed the situation Friday and framed a reply to Japan's protest.

The reply will be delivered to Ambassador Chinda as soon as Governor Johnson signs the California land bill. It is now in the hands of Secretary Bryan and in substance is as follows:

That the state of California acted wholly within its constitutional rights in framing the legislation.

That the legislation is not in contravention of the commercial treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan.

That the legislation in question is based on the treaty, and, therefore, cannot be in contravention of it.

That the legislation in substance is no different than the federal law and the law of several states.

That the charge of discrimination against the Japanese is not well taken because the legislation is based on the treaty.

That the question of national honor does not enter into the dispute because of a lack of discrimination.

The argument made by the federal government is along the same lines followed by Governor Johnson of California in his message to Secretary of State Bryan, which was in answer to the secretary's appeal for a veto of the law.

Neither side has yet broached the subject of arbitration. According to a high state department official, this question has not arisen because the diplomatic negotiations have only begun.

President Wilson and his advisers are evidencing much concern over the attitude of the people of Japan. Every precaution is being taken against any overt act on the part of this government which might give the Japanese populace cause to regard the American nation as being in a warlike attitude.

To this end the President issued instructions that no ships of the navy or troops of the army are to be moved in such manner as to give rise to a war scare. While these orders are being sent out, several bureaus of the army and navy having to do with the efficiency of the fleets and the military organizations were filling requisitions for supplies and taking other action to bring up to and maintain the maximum state of efficiency and preparedness of the army and navy.

The heads of the army and navy who have the responsibility of maintaining a high state of efficiency in the service have been warned by the secretary of war and secretary of the navy to proceed cautiously.

## JOHNSON DELAYS; HUNT SIGNS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—It was announced at the Governor's office today that Governor Johnson would not sign the Webb anti-alien land-owning bill for several days. It is reported the executive wishes to give the federal administration every opportunity to complete its diplomatic exchanges with Japan before taking action.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Governor Hunt has signed Arizona's new alien land bill. It prohibits any alien, whether of Caucasian or Mongolian descent, from owning land in Arizona if he has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

## SENATE DEFEATS AMENDMENT FOR TARIFF HEARINGS

Underwood Bill Now in Hands of Finance Committee After Penrose-La Follette Order Is Lost by a Vote of 41 to 36

## SUGAR IS DEBATED

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the Underwood tariff bill formally shifted today to the finance committee of the Senate, the upper branch having referred it Friday without the Penrose-La Follette amendment for public hearings, which was defeated by a vote of 41 to 36.

Though the finance committee has been analyzing the tariff measure informally for the past two weeks it was not until today that it could go ahead with the assurance that it would not be called upon to give open hearings on the various schedules.

Chairman Simmons said today that his subcommittee are moving along expeditiously and he hopes to report the bill in the Senate not later than June 1. Already a number of minor changes have been proposed by the subcommittee. These will be considered in the party caucus to be held before the bill is reported.

Senator Smith of Georgia, one of the subcommittee considering the cotton and chemical schedules, intimated today that the subcommittee will recommend return to the free list of two dyes used in cotton manufacture, as a sort of compensation to cotton manufacturers, to make up for cuts in manufactured cotton in the tariff bill.

Mr. Smith took occasion to deny charges by Senator Smoot of Utah, that in the Wilson-Underwood bill the duties on the finer qualities of cotton goods, which are made in New England, had been put lower than those on cheaper cotton goods, made mostly in the south. He declared the advantage was wholly with New England.

Shirt manufacturers will testify before the subcommittee on Monday.

Two Democrats, Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, voted for the Republican amendment Friday. Senator Poindestor of Washington, Progressive, voted with the majority. Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, who previously had determined to vote against public hearings, announced just before the roll call that he had changed his mind because the finance subcommittee were giving private hearings to some interests which he thought should be public.

The closing day of debate on the issue of hearings was enlivened with discussion of the Democratic platform and its bearing on free sugar by Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who defended the stand taken by President Wilson for free sugar; declared the party had stood for free sugar and campaigned on it, and defied the Louisiana senators to find a man President Wilson had ever told he was opposed to free sugar.

Vice-President Marshall ruled himself out of order when Senator James drew some evidence of approval from the galleries by pointed remarks about the Republicans. Senator Gallinger demanded that order be restored.

"The shoe was on the other foot the other day, and the Vice-President cautioned the galleries," responded Mr. Marshall, "and he will do so today." Mr. Gallinger noted an exception and sat down.

At the conclusion of the debate Mr. Marshall announced that he had been out of order in his remarks, and Senator Gallinger affably accepted what he considered an apology.

Senator Smoot and Senator Smith of Georgia had a colloquy when the Utah senator called on his colleagues to compare the bill as it now appears and when it comes from the finance committee.

Senators Smoot and La Follette closed the debate, Senator Smoot predicting that the Democratic party would be put out of power for another quarter of a century as a result of its tariff bill.

England, Germany, France and every other foreign country, he declared, was rejoicing over the Underwood bill. "I have a collection of articles from all over the world," he added, "showing how every foreign manufacturer is preparing to enter the American market."

Senator La Follette favored open hearings, he said, because it was of the greatest importance that the widest publicity be given tariff subjects.

"I believe all legislative business is public business," said Mr. La Follette. "I believe that all representatives in both houses of Congress have a right to be present and that the doors of the committee room should stand open and that the representatives of the press should be present. I think even the doors of the caucus of the two great political parties or of all political parties should stand open."

Chairman Simmons announced at the conclusion of Mr. La Follette's speech that if the Senate decided against open hearings the questions submitted by him to be asked manufacturers would be sent out to all parties who had filed briefs or appeared before the Democrats of the finance committee.

Senator Newlands continued his speech after the vote to refer and closed with a warning to the Democratic party. He pointed out that the party controlled the Senate now by only a few votes and predicted that the passage of the present tariff bill might put their opponents

once more in power. He said that revision downward has been promised the country, but not free trade.

## PRODUCE MART TO BE ERECTED IN CAMBRIDGE

(Continued from page one)

ers of New England, according to the plans. At present the area to come within the scope of the plant will include Lexington, Belmont, Arlington, Watertown, Newton, Concord, Burlington, Bedford and other communities within the same radius to the north, northwest and west of Boston.

Produce, picked fresh in the morning, will be brought in by the growers from their farms in the afternoon. It will be packed at the North Cambridge plant during the night and will be ready for distribution early the next morning to the hotels and dealers. Produce is now two or three days old when it reaches the dealer because of the difficulty in getting it out of the Boston market, according to Secretary Wheeler.

## Gain in Transit

Secretary Wheeler says today the greatest loss to the farmer comes in the time consumed by the moving of a wagonload of produce between North Cambridge and the market. The buyer will also gain, he says, because he can come to the depot and see the produce or order by telephone with the confidence that he is getting what he orders, instead of spending four or five hours, as he does now, picking up his produce all over the large area covered by the scattered Boston market.

This is where the value of the guaranteed product of the association will become evident, says Secretary Wheeler. And the produce that comes into the new plant will be handled better than it is now.

The removal of the local market gardeners from the Boston market will not affect the business there, says Secretary Wheeler, as that market is being operated under unfavorable conditions caused by congestion. He maintains the present market will be relieved and greater opportunity will be given for handling produce from the West and South.

Secretary Wheeler says that this provision for an outside packing and distributing depot is but the first move in working out the Boston market problem and that it tends to clarify the situation. He contends that it will serve to emphasize the necessity for the modern municipal \$5,000,000 market building for the wholesale and retail dealers which he advocates in order that they may be in a position to better cooperate with the producers in handling their goods from the distributing station.

A Boston office of the sales company will be maintained in the market dis-

tributed. These quarters would be a departure from the regular method of handling orders and would include a display of samples of the various grades of products handled by the packing plant. It would also be in close touch with the distributing station, so that orders could be filled at once.

## Sales Pool Proposed

The duties of the manager of the sales company would be largely devoted to an intimate study of the market conditions throughout the northeastern section of the country and the dissemination of information to the members of the company as to when to hold their produce or when to ship it. By his knowledge of the conditions of the surrounding market he would know where to ship produce to bring the best prices and at the same time to equalize the distribution so that all markets would have their proportionate share.

This method of handling their produce, in the opinion of the committee, will bring about a run of uniform prices beneficial to producer and consumer alike and will serve to steady the entire New England market.

The members of the sales company will pool their sales. The produce of each one as it comes in will be sorted as to grade with strict regard to standard and he will be credited with his proportion of each grade. Each member will receive the same price for his goods according to the grade in which they came. Modern facilities including warm and cold storage will be established.

## PROGRESSIVES GET SEATS ON THE BIG COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON—Thirty-seven seats on as many choice committees in the House have been assigned by the ways and means committee to the fifteen Progressives, Majority Leader Underwood stated today. This agreement on committee assignments for the Progressives was reached by Mr. Underwood, Republican leader, Mann and Progressive leader Murdock.

The only important committees upon which the Progressives will not be represented will be rivers and harbors and agriculture. On several of the less important committees the Progressives will have two members.

Next Wednesday the ways and means committee will begin meeting to make all committee assignments which will be announced early in June after their approval by a Democratic caucus.

COMMENCEMENT BEGINS MAY 25  
QUINCY, Mass.—Commencement week exercises at the Quincy mansion school will begin in Livermore hall Sunday,

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE SHOWING IN BOSTON OF

## Women's New Tailored Summer Suits

Presenting a Pleasing Variety in  
*Cotton Eponges Linens Cotton Ratines*

We can safely promise a style, a fabric and a color to please every woman, no matter what her predilections may be, for a smartly tailored or semi-tailored wash suit. We have styles without number, each following the lines prescribed by fashion.

- Women's Imported Eponge Suits—In smart homespun weave, having a Russian blouse in cutaway effect with shirred belted back, and a draped skirt. Coat trimmed with black Moire, fancy buttons and collar in Bulgarian colors. Price ..... 25.00
- Women's Belgian Linen Suits—Featuring a smart blouse coat and a new skirt. The collar, cuffs and girdle are of black messaline, with black loops fastening pearl buttons. Price ..... 22.50
- Women's Cotton Eponge Suits—In semi-blouse model with belted back and 3/4 sleeves and a new straight belted skirt. The dainty lingerie collar and cuffs and handsome pearl buttons add to the effectiveness. Price ..... 20.00
- Women's Siberian Linen Suits—(Like illustration.) The blouse coat is slightly cutaway and the skirt is draped at either side. The embroidery in self color on coat and skirt relieves its tailormade severity. In the new street shades. Price ..... 17.50
- Women's Siberian Linen Suits—Showing one of the new, long, high button cutaway coats, cut on the latest full lines, and a tailored skirt. In natural color only. Price ..... 15.00
- Women's Ramie Linen Suits—With cutaway coat, showing the fishtail back, button trimmed, and Macramé collar and cuffs. Tailored skirt. In a line of smart street shades. Price ..... 12.50

Other Smart Wash Suits 10.00 to 30.00

*Women's Imported Hand Embroidered White Linen Suits*  
35.00 to 75.00

Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—Main Store, Second Floor

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England



This Smart Siberian Linen Suit 17.50

This Suit Sketched by Our Own Artist

May 25, at 4:30, when the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston. Monday evening the school concert will be held and on Tuesday the class day exercises will take place.

## CINCINNATI MAYOR DEMANDS TROOPS

CINCINNATI, O.—Mayor Hunt at 11:30 o'clock today sent a telegram to Adjutant-General Wood at Columbus, demanding that state troops be sent to Cincinnati at once because of the car strike rioting.

Governor Cox earlier in the day had refused to send troops.

## POLICE GET PAY RAISE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The town has voted to raise the pay of the regular police officers of the Lexington department to \$3 a day, which is an increase of 25 cents over their former day's salary, and to meet this \$345 has been appropriated in addition to the regular annual police department appropriation.

BISHOP DOANE PASSES AWAY  
NEW YORK—The Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Albany, and dean of the house of bishops of that church, passed away today in his apartments at the Manhattan hotel. Bishop Doane was a native of Boston, March 2, 1832. He was educated in Trinity College and Columbia University, and was ordained to the ministry in 1856. In 1869 he was elected bishop of Albany.

FRIENDS' PLEA REINSTATES CADET  
Battalion Adjutant Thomas P. E. Kelley of the West Roxbury high school cadets has been reinstated following his reduction to the ranks recently because of some misunderstanding, it is said, between a teacher and him. Kelley owed his reinstatement to the loyalty of the class and a plea made for him by Elmer Johnson, a classmate.

FIRE DOES \$4500 DAMAGE  
Damage estimated at \$4500 was caused Friday night by fire which destroyed part of a wooden building formerly used as a car barn by the West End Street Railway Company on Dover street, West Somerville, near Davis square. Five horses belonging to Frank A. Teale, lessee of the building, perished.

## Boston Dye House, Inc.

HIGH GRADE CLEANSERS AND DYERS

GOWNS OF SKIRTS MEN'S ATTIRE  
WRAPS WAISTS FLANNELS  
SUITS GLOVES PORTIERES  
DRESSES FEATHERS ORIENTAL RUGS

Excellent Work—Low Prices—Quick Service

Let us help you save money on the cleansing of your Spring and Summer Garments and household furnishings. We call your attention to the following very low prices:

Men's Suits Cleansed ..... \$1.50  
Women's Suits Cleansed ..... 2.00 and up  
Women's Dresses Cleansed ..... 2.00 and up  
Sweaters Cleansed ..... 50c and up  
Auto Robes Cleansed ..... 1.00 and up

Unusually low prices on all other wearing apparel and household goods. Our motors call for and deliver goods promptly throughout Greater Boston

240 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

Phone 3329W Back Bay

## BRANCH STORES

253 Main St., Malden  
Phone 3000 Malden  
Timothy Smith Co., Roxbury  
Phone 3700 Roxbury  
Murphy Bros. Co., South Boston  
Phone 1 South Boston

Bennett's, 525 Mass. Ave., Camb.  
Phone 1662 Cambridge  
M. E. Rice's, Chelsea  
Phone 330 Chelsea  
Clement's, Melrose  
Phone 211-W Melrose

BOSTON DYE HOUSE, INC.

"Responsible, Reliable, Reputable"

WORKS: MAIN STREET AND EASTERN AVENUE, MALDEN



# Washburn Bill Issue Now Shifts

Complete Control Given Public Service Commission Over Water Transportation to Be Senate's Ground for Contention

HOUSE PASSAGE SEEN

Leaders in Lower Branch Say Indications Point to Victory for Measure When It Comes Up for Engrossment Next Week

Controversy over the Washburn public service commission bill which has so far centered about the financial sections is expected to shift to the provision for supervising steamboat companies when the measure comes before the Senate.

During the debate yesterday an amendment, offered by Representative Coggan of Boston, was adopted which gives to the proposed new commission jurisdiction over all steamboat companies operating within the state rather than those only which maintain their service throughout the year. It is understood that this amendment was aimed to get state supervision of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, although it will apply with equal force to other boat companies in the state which do not have a winter service.

At the State House it is common report that the Nantasket company's officials are opposed to the amendment and that Senator Hersey of the first Plymouth district, which includes Nantasket beach, is to lead the opponents when the matter is reached in the upper branch.

For several years there have been numerous petitions brought to the Legislature to put the Nantasket line under the supervision of the railroad commissioners. Mayor Fitzgerald has been one of the leading supporters of this proposition and has gone personally before the railroads committee in behalf of these petitions. But regularly, the petitions and their accompanying bills have been rejected.

## Opportunity Comes

With the framing of the new public service commission bill an opportunity was seen to obtain the end desired by the petitioners. A provision was inserted in the bill relating to supervision of steamboat companies but it did not apply to those like the Nantasket line which operate only a portion of the year. Hence the Coggan amendment adopted yesterday.

So decisive was the vote by which the House yesterday accepted the ways and means amendments to the Washburn bill and then ordered it to a third reading that it is the general belief that the measure will be passed to be engrossed by the lower branch with little or no opposition. This action will probably come some time next week. The bill will then go to the Senate.

Of the ways and means amendments adopted yesterday, that which strengthened the financial sections 15 and 16, so as to give to the commission more effective supervision of the securities of the New Haven railroad, is regarded as the most significant. This change was the outcome of the recent conference between the committee, the board of railroad commissioners and the bank commissioner.

The past week in the Legislature has seen reports from committees on more of those measures considered as the "big" ones than any other week of the session. During the first of the week came the final committee report on the Washburn bill from the ways and means committee.

On the same day the street railways committee reported favorably the western trolley merger bill in substantially the same form as the bill of last year which was vetoed by Governor Foss. There is provision for an expenditure of \$5,000,000 for trolley line extensions in western Massachusetts as a condition of the New Haven railroad being allowed to take over practically all the street railways centering in and west of the city of Worcester.

## Conditions Imposed

Here is provision made, however, in the new bill that the merger may not take effect until the railroad commissioners have certified that the New Haven Company is financially able to take over the trolley lines and build the proposed extensions.

The "blue sky" law bill, aimed to protect investors, also was reported this week. It requires corporations selling securities in Massachusetts to file with the commissioner of corporations statements as to financial standing which shall be of access to investors. These corporations may also be required to produce their books for inspection by the commissioner.

With seven members of the committee dissenting, the street railroads committee voted to report a nine-hour work day bill for street railway employees. The feature of the bill is that the company must so arrange its work schedule that the nine hours of employment shall come within a period of 12 consecutive hours. The public health committee formally filed its report for a reorganization of the state board of health. Dr. Bigelow of Framingham, House chairman of the committee, and Dr. Sharp of Nantucket, another member of the committee, dissent to the report and it is understood that they will endeavor to have the bill rejected when it comes before the House for debate.

Final disposal of the Spanish war veterans' preference bill was made this

## SCHOONER CONVERTED INTO FLOATING GRAIN ELEVATOR

About the time the first passenger steamer of the Hamburg-American line reaches here from Hamburg, inaugurating the new direct service between Boston and the continent, the former three-masted schooner Ellen M. Golder will leave Green's shipyard, Chelsea, converted into a floating grain elevator.

Because the new Commonwealth pier, South Boston, is not equipped with a grain elevator, directors of the port purchased the Golder. Her three masts have been unstepped, the deck taken out and the interior of her hull renovated to accommodate grain. She will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels when completed.

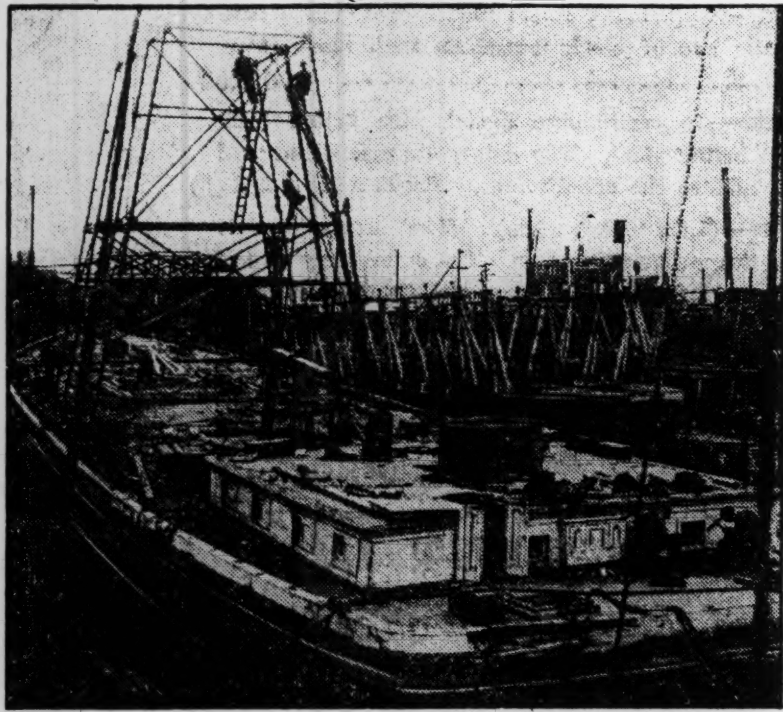
To all appearances the Golder will be

engaged in the coasting trade, plying all along the Atlantic seaboard. Her last trip as a schooner was completed only about a month ago, when she arrived here from Philadelphia with lumber.

Built at Bath, Me., in 1875, the Golder measures 152 feet, five inches in length, with a 35 foot beam and 17 feet one inch depth. She is of 651 gross and 572 net tons. During her coasting trade period she carried a crew of eight men, and was owned in Boston.

According to the directors of the port, plans for a permanent elevator on the Commonwealth pier are now well under way, and it is thought that within a year, a modern elevator will be con-

## HOISTING TRUSSES REPLACE MASTS



Vessel in dock undergoing changes

an exact model of any shore grain elevator with high boarded sides. Inside of this floating "building" will be powerful hoisting machinery and a system of belts by which the grain will be taken from the hold of the Golder to the top of the elevator and dropped into a steamer's spacious holds.

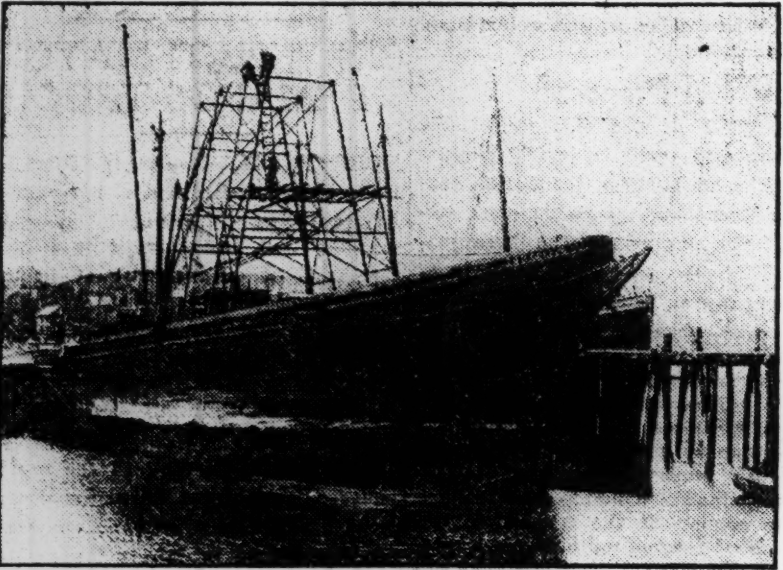
The Golder will convey grain from the elevators at Mystic docks, Hoesac and East Boston to Commonwealth pier, South Boston, and there transfer it to the Hamburg ships.

For about 40 years the Golder has been

structed on the wharf. The Golder will probably be used as an extra elevator for rush orders after the completion of the new elevator. When a vessel arrives late and efforts are made to get her away in record time, the Golder will probably be used to convey the grain from the other docks to the vessel, assisting the shore elevator.

No estimate of the cost of the work is available at present, but the port directors have expressed the opinion that it will be comparatively small.

## HULL OF SHIP TO BE USED IN HARBOR



Ellen M. Golder taken from coasting service

week, the Senate sustaining Governor Foss in his veto of the measure. The House had already passed the bill over the veto.

## Vetoes Overvoted

On the other hand, the Senate, by large majorities, passed over the Governor's vetoes the bills to increase the water supply of Brookline and Newton and the bill for a minimum wage of \$2.50 for employees of the metropolitan park commission and the water and sewerage board.

Almost the first action of the week taken by the Senate was its refusal to reconsider the vote by which it passed the Avery-street bill, allowing additional assessments for betterments.

Subsequent action by the Legislature on the initiative and referendum resolve is being awaited with much interest. It came from the constitutional amendments committee with the members nearly evenly divided on the subject, a majority of one being in opposition. However, the House substituted the measure for the adverse committee report by a vote of 142 to 73. It is expected to pass the House next week and then the real test will come in the Senate.

On motion of Representative Carr of Charlestown the House substituted the bill for the removal of the elevated structure between the North station and Sullivan square.

Consideration of the Mearney milk bill, requiring milk to be labeled if it came from out of the state or if it has been artificially treated has gone over to next week. The bill is now before the Senate, having passed the lower branch.

## SMUGGLING CASE MAY BE REOPENED

Disclosures made by two Back Bay dressmakers to Carl Chandler, treasury agent in charge of the Boston office, relative to the alleged smuggling conspiracy through the port of Boston are thought likely to reopen the grand jury investigation proceedings here.

Mr. Chandler returned today from New York where he went with Chief Wilkie to verify the information which has been laid before William H. Garland, assistant United States district attorney.

## PROF. TAFT OPPOSED TO NATIONAL PRIMARY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Lecturing Friday at Yale on problems of modern government, former President Taft described state primaries as extreme measures for political reform and national primaries for the election of President and Vice-President as "almost beyond thought."

Professor Taft approved the primary as a means of electing local officials, but the state and national conventions, he said, "give an opportunity for mature deliberation that is impossible at the polls."

"A vital objection to the state-wide primary," he declared, "is the advantage that men of wealth have. Such men are willing to spend money in advertising, while the well-qualified men are unwilling or have not the means to spend."

## HOW THE HOMES CAN AID SCHOOLS TOLD MOTHERS

(Continued from page one)

kept the children in after hours because they could not describe the large animals of Africa.

Round table discussion on "How Parents' Associations in Church and School Help Parents and Children" opened the session today. It was presided over by Mrs. David O. Mears of New York, vice-president.

Ten-minute talks were given by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the Massachusetts branch; Mrs. D. S. Eldredge, president of the New York Assembly of Mothers; Mrs. George K. Johnson, president of the Pennsylvania branch, and Mrs. Henry A. Harmon, president of the Vermont branch.

All united in the assertion that these associations have proved themselves invaluable to parents and teachers and of inestimable benefit to children. As church, school and home are the three important factors in a child's life, they agreed, there must be cooperation along the highest lines among them if the highest interests of the child are to be conserved.

The result of this unity, Mrs. Harmon said, is better legislation at this time than ever before. She said also that mothers, instead of falling behind in the affairs of the day, were being taught to keep step with their children, benevolence, punctuality, business, love of all children and love of all women.

"The Education of Girls" was the subject of an address by Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston. Woman, she said, has not developed her job as man has his; that there is no business so poorly conducted as that of housekeeping. To the luxury and inefficiency of modern households she attributed much of the present high cost of living.

She believed in educating girls for efficiency in the home. "A Challenge to Mothers" was made by Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland of Buffalo, N. Y. She made the assertion that, while men and women prepare themselves for nearly everything else they do in life, they take up the duties of parenthood in a haphazard way. She thought the Spartans were not far wrong in punishing the parents for the offenses of the child.

Addresses by Joseph Lee, Mayor Fitzgerald and Dr. M. V. O'Shea of Wisconsin University were the features of the program last evening.

"Last year social welfare work was opened up in half the school districts of Boston," said the mayor, "and the work has been so successful that we hope to continue it to a larger extent. They are making larger appropriations every year for playgrounds in the city. We have in Boston a larger amount of playground space than any other city in the country, and probably in the world."

The mayor scored the educational system in this country by saying that only 10 per cent of those who enter high school go to college, or even go through the high school.

"It is the fault of the curricula," he said. Dr. O'Shea, who is chairman of the education committee in the national congress of mothers, spoke on "Why the Boy Goes Wrong."

Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America, spoke upon "Recreation of Children."

"The home is threatened in many ways," said Mr. Lee. "It has lost many of its ancient functions. No longer is it an industrial, a religious or a government unit. It is in danger of disappearing altogether on that account. Play can do much to remedy this condition. Play is vital to children and to the home. Play first created the home."

The general subject of the afternoon session was "Baby Saving and Character Building," the chief speakers being Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of Washington, D. C., and Prof. E. P. St. John of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. S. H. Whitten of Holyoke spoke briefly on "Baby Saving Work by Mothers," telling what had been done by the Infant Hygiene Association, founded by nine mothers of that city.

Miss Lathrop told of the work of the children's bureau, which was recently established with a staff of 15 and an annual appropriation of \$30,000.

## MR. HAPGOOD BUYS HARPER'S WEEKLY

NEW YORK—Harper & Brothers announce they have sold Harper's Weekly to Norman Hapgood and associates, delivery to be made June 1. Col. George Harvey, president of Harper & Brothers, will transfer his own editorial work to the North American Review, he says.

WASHINGTON—It is understood here that the men behind the purchase of Harper's Weekly by Norman Hapgood are Cleveland H. Dodge of New York and Charles R. Crane of Chicago. Mr. Dodge is an intimate personal friend of Presi-

We Announce, Beginning Monday

## A Sale of Waists

That Will Interest the Women of All New England

4250 Celebrated

*Forsythe* Waists

In Cotton—Linen—Wash Silk

ALL STRICTLY TAILORED

At the Following Remarkable Savings:

2.95 to 3.95 Cotton and Linen Waists at 2.00

4.50 to 6.95 Cotton and Linen Waists at 2.95

5.00 to 6.95 Wash Silk Waists at . . . 3.75

7.50 to 10.00 Wash Silk Waists at . . . 4.95

This is the first time Forsythe Waists have ever been offered in Boston in such quantities and at such marked reductions from regular prices.

Jordan Marsh Company

SOLE BOSTON AGENTS FOR FORSYTHE WAISTS FOR YEARS

## WISCONSIN PLAN OF UNIVERSITY SOUGHT

University extension work on the line of state-wide development of industries and agriculture as carried on by the University of Wisconsin has aroused the interest of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce following an invitation from the City Club of Philadelphia to join an expedition from that city to Madison, Wis.

A. L. Filene and Alvin D. Dodd, members of the educational committee of the Boston Chamber, William H. Bowker, Clarence G. McDavitt and Carl Dreyfus are to accompany the Philadelphia party. It is possible that James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber may go. A state representative is expected also to go either in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor or David Snedden state commissioner of education.

The chamber is extending its invitation to any one interested in this important branch of educational venture that is so closely allied to public welfare. The party will leave Philadelphia next Tuesday afternoon and arrive in Madison on the afternoon of the next day; it will leave Madison Sunday, arriving in Philadelphia on Monday morning, May 26.

Rudolph Blankenburg, mayor of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Blankenburg and two or three of the directors of the city delegated by the mayor are to accompany the expedition to investigate the conditions by which the university has so efficiently worked out the problem of cooperation between state and municipal government and the people's educational institutions. Mayor Blankenburg expects that the result of the trip will be a gain to Philadelphia and the educational institutions of the state.

The party will make the trip probably in a special Pullman train going through

to Madison without change. Accommodations in the fraternity and sorority houses, the University Club and dormitories of the university will be furnished by Dean Louis Rober.

Francis E. McGovern, Governor of Wisconsin, will receive the delegation at the state capitol Wednesday night and with Charles R. Van Hise, president of the university, will welcome their guests.

Addresses will be delivered by a mayor, a wage-earner, manufacturer, public man, public promoter and a public school man on their views or experiences with the extension work of the university and its cooperation with their various lines of activity.

Addresses and display of the university extension division on Thursday morning will be followed by a study of the extension work such as correspondence study, instruction in the home, shop or local meeting place, traveling package libraries, social center and use of public buildings, and community work instituted by groups of ten under direction of a chief.

Luncheon at Lathrop hall will be followed by informal questions and discussions. Additional exhibitions in the afternoon will be followed by a cruise on Fourth lake to the Golf Club, where dinner is to be served.

There President Van Hise will discuss the sentiment of the University of Wisconsin and the extra-mural college function through the extension division.

Presentation of the University service to the farmer will open the exhibits on Friday morning at the stock pavilion and exhibition of improved crop production, farm engineering, dairy husbandry, live stock improvements, agricultural economics and farm management, and informal conferences will follow.

## EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION URGED BY DR. SNEDDEN

Organized educational experiments and a means of reporting them in a common terminology that will be understood by all are urgent needs for the improvement of our educational system; according to Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, who spoke on "Improvement of Education by Means of Experimentation" before the New England Association of School Superintendents in Ford hall yesterday.

Dr. Snedden declared that every educator in Massachusetts is convinced that educational practice, as it now prevails, is capable of being improved.

"Educational practice rests altogether too much upon educational customs," he continued. "The largest hope for the immediate future in education is an active interchange of knowledge and results obtained by people actively at work in the calling of education. We need a machinery for cooperative effort."

Superintendent H. A. Brown of Colebrook, N. H. described the educational methods being pursued in the Colebrook high school. The equipment includes a greenhouse, shops and a department of household arts and sciences.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU PLANNED. LA JUNTA, Col.—First steps were taken here recently for forming an immigration bureau for the Arkansas valley. The commercial organizations of this section say that the abolishment of the state immigration bureau by the Legislature was a mistake.

**BIGELOW KENNARD**  
ESTD 1860 & CO.

Sterling Silver  
Centre Pieces  
with glass linings

511 WASHINGTON ST.

SIXTY DOLLARS WELL SPENT  
THE NEW EDISON DISC PHONOGRAPH

New Model—Never Before on Sale in Boston

DEMONSTRATION ROOMS  
30 Exeter St. JUST OFF BOYLSTON ST.

F. H. THOMAS  
691 BOYLSTON ST.



## PEACE ESSAY CONTESTANTS RECEIVE PRIZES AT LYNN

Work of Hague Conferences Discussed in Papers Read by High School Pupils—Books Presented in Grammar Grades for Studies in International Subjects

LYNN, Mass.—Two prize-winning essays on the subject of "The Significance of the Two Hague Conferences" read by their authors, formed a part of the peace-day exercises held at the Lynn English high school Friday. The winners of the Dr. Esther W. Hawks prizes for the best essays from high school pupils on the subject of peace are Miss Mildred O. Honors, a member of the junior class of the English high school, who received the first prize of \$15; and Miss Mollie G. Coddington, a member of the senior class, who received the second prize of \$10. These prizes are open for competition every year.

Winners of the peace prizes provided this year for the eastern section grammar schools have just been announced as Miss Esther Brown of the Pickering school and Miss Helen Gould of the Whiting school, who received first and second prizes of \$15 and \$10. The prize money is to be used to purchase books for the winners. Next year the competition is open to members of the Classical high school and the western section grammar schools.

Miss Honors in her essay said: "Long, long ago in a little town of Galilee there lived a man who never wrangled with his neighbors. He taught his followers to live in friendship and brotherhood, to love their neighbors as themselves, to do good to those who hated them, to judge no man, to curse no man, to kill no man. Jesus Christ was the first advocate of world-wide peace. The years rolled along, resonant with the clash of arms and the blare of trumpets and clouded by battle smoke. Now, after 19 centuries, the world has come to realize the wisdom of that man of Galilee."

It remained for Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, to take the first decisive step, when, in August, 1898, he invited all the nations then represented at the Russian court to send delegates to a conference for the purpose of discussing gradual disarmament. All the nations invited accepted, and on May 18, 1899, 100 delegates, representing 26 nations, assembled in the first Hague peace conference.

The grand achievement of this first Hague conference was the establishment of a court where disputing nations may carry their cases for fair trial. This court is called the international court of arbitration. It was opened in April, 1901. It meets at The Hague and has a board of 70 judges of the 26 countries that were represented at the convention. Mexico and the United States brought the first case before this tribunal. At The Hague a palace of peace for the use of the court is being built.

President Roosevelt called a second peace conference at The Hague June 15, 1907. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates from 44 nations attended. Honorable Joseph H. Choate, heading the American delegation, presented a bill for a court of arbitral justice at The Hague to supplement the court of arbitration. To this plea the delegates agreed.

Down in South America between Chile and Argentina there is a curious boundary mark. Ten years or more ago these two countries were on the verge of war because of 80,000 square miles of disputed territory in the Andes. At last Chile and Argentina made a treaty, agreeing to submit their quarrel to the King of England for settlement. King Edward turned the case over to expert lawyers and geographers, who fixed the boundary dividing the disputed territory fairly between the two countries. Both Chile and Argentina were well satisfied with the decision and so pleased that war had been averted that they made further treaties agreeing to settle all differences by arbitration during the next five years and reduced their army and navy forces.

The enormous sums of money saved by not buying battleships and armament will maintain better schools and public parks, build good roads and extend education to the more remote regions of this country. Authorities assert that a world treaty of arbitration will be the next step. A step indeed! It is our part, we of the twentieth century, to carry on the great work which the nineteenth century began. The time is coming—with such an aid it must come—when there shall be no more war. No more shall the battlement "To arms! to arms!" ring over our fair land. In its place shall rise a new cry, gentler but quite as imperative, "To The Hague! To The Hague!" Peace, not war, shall conquer the world.

The essay which won the second prize for Miss Coddington is in part as follows:

The nineteenth century has been one of national development; the twentieth will be one of international development. During this last century powerful nations have sprung up where formerly existed only petty and jealous states. As the inhabitants of these nations have been made to realize that unity is the safest and best guard of liberty, freedom and peace, so, it is hoped, the world at large will soon recognize this fact and act as one body, with no other view save the advancement and progress of mankind in general.

Some say this can never be, that it is a pleasing but fanciful dream of the idealist. But let us not judge until this century is nearer its close; for already, though only 12 years have passed, great things have been accomplished. Towards the close of the last century, on May 18, 1899, the first peace conference was held at The Hague, and while many great results came from it, the greatest, perhaps, was to point out to the world the task of the coming centuries.

On June 15, 1907, the second peace



MISS MILDRED O. HONORS  
Wins first peace essay prize in Lynn high school

conference was held; and for the first time in history, the world was present in one room, because, with the exception of four small, unimportant states, every nation in the world was represented at The Hague. This in itself was a wonderful achievement.

The conferences have worked to establish a more uniform peace and to lessen the necessity and danger of warfare throughout the world. They have worked to settle questions by arbitration instead of by war, and have established a permanent international tribunal at The Hague. This tribunal has been the means of settling questions peacefully, as in the case of Russia and Great Britain in the North Sea incident.

In former times many wars have resulted over contracted debts. By a resolution made at the second Hague conference no nation can go to war over these debts until an offer of arbitration has been made and rejected.

Formerly arbitration could not be asked except with the consent of two or more warring nations. Now one of these nations can go to the tribunal and ask for arbitration, and the other nations must listen.

Since the second conference a more friendly feeling has existed between the nations of the world. Peace talks have taken the place of war talk in many instances, and Europe for the first time in history has become acquainted with South America. Many ancient grievances have been entirely wiped away and nations have become less distrustful of one another.

Two propositions important in the advancement of peace were settled at the last Hague conference. A third peace conference was voted on, and the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration was fully decided. It is to be hoped that at the third conference this court will become a reality.

## PUBLIC MARKET IN BACK BAY IS URGED BY MAYOR

Construction of a municipal building on the site of the old Boston Cab Company building at Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street is urged by Mayor Fitzgerald, who says that the place is ideal for a public market and public forum.

The building was taken by the transit commission in connection with the construction of the Boylston street subway. The mayor says that he will ask the commission to devote the land not to be used for a subway station to the erection of a public market, horticultural building and a forum.

Mayor Fitzgerald says that the location is admirable for a marketing place because it is the center of traffic going in all directions, being open by great thoroughfares to towns and cities on every side. The mayor has not had time to look up a cost estimate.

## NO ACTION TAKEN ON CAMBRIDGE TEACHERS' CLAIMS

Another conference on the question of paying about \$3000 due to 40 Cambridge school teachers for evening school services during the early part of last winter is to be held Tuesday as no decision was arrived at today at a meeting in the office of Mayor J. Edward Barry.

The gathering was attended by the mayor, James F. Aylward, city solicitor, and Michael F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools and before it adjourned it was agreed to have the school committee present.

The school committee has exceeded its appropriation by about \$11,000 and there remains only \$300 with which to pay the teachers.

RESERVE OPEN TO CATTLE

WASHINGTON—The district forester at San Francisco has been directed by Chief Forester Graves, as far as conditions permit, to allow California stockmen to use the National forest reserve for grazing purposes.

## PRESBYTERIANS GIVE APPROVAL TO PRES. WILSON

Denomination Indorses His Sunday Rest Policy and Is Glad of Other Governmental Representation Which Church Has

### MERGER IS REFERRED

ATLANTA, Ga.—Warm approbation for President Wilson's course in making Sunday a day of rest and religious observance at the White House was expressed by the southern Presbyterian assembly in session here today. The statement was made in the report of the committee on Sabbath observance.

The report also congratulated the denomination on having as those in authority in governmental affairs "a Presbyterian President, a Presbyterian Vice-President and a Presbyterian secretary of state—all elders in the church."

Another section of the report commended the attitude taken by the Presbyterians in their observance of the Sabbath. Hope was expressed that their example would lead others to do likewise.

The four grand divisions of the Presbyterian church, the northern, the southern, the United and Associate Reformed, joined late Friday afternoon in a union communion service, the first in the history of the faith.

More than 3000 communicants participated, including delegates and commissioners to the Pan-Presbyterian Pentecost and laymen from every section of the United States. Presiding over the communion service were Dr. J. S. Lyons, Dr. R. M. Russell and Dr. J. T. Stone, respectively moderators of the southern, United and northern assemblies.

In an address Dr. Russell laid special emphasis upon the significance attached to the union communion service as the forerunner of ultimate union of the whole church. A prayer by Dr. Lyons and benediction by Dr. Stone ended the service.

The Northern assembly adopted a resolution presented by the committee on Christian work, making recommendations for enactment of uniform legislation on marriage.

Recommendations by the same committee that the diaconate be made a conspicuous agency of the church and that the assembly indorse the inter-church federations were also adopted.

The southern assembly session was marked by a report of a special committee containing a brief, popular statement of the belief of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and containing an important reference to the "elect infant clause." Action upon the report was deferred until Tuesday. Two members of the committee submitted a minority report directly at variance with that of the majority.

Overtures favoring organic union were read and referred to a special committee to consist of one member from each synod.

Arrangements have been made by the Presbyterians of Atlanta to tender a mammoth reception to the commissioners of the three general Presbyterian assemblies this afternoon at Agnes Scott College.

## GENERAL I. W. W. PATERSON STRIKE CLAIMED UNLIKELY

PATERSON, N. J.—"We will tie up every industry in this city next Thursday and Friday and we will do it by peaceful means,"—William D. Haywood.

"There can be no general strike here. The I. W. W. has pulled its entire strength. The other trades are not in sympathy with these agitators. And if any attempt is made to drive men from their work it will be a sorry effort for those responsible."—Mayor McBride.

The above conflicting statements summarize the situation as it exists in the silk city today. Haywood and the leaders of the striking silk workers have decided to stand or fall in an attempt to show that their cause has the sympathy of all of the workers in the city. They declare that they have had the quiet assurance of hundreds of workers that they are willing to participate in a two-day strike, which will tie everything up, including the means of transportation and city lighting.

## PLANS FOR PEACE ENVOYS SITTING ARE INCOMPLETE

LONDON—Sir Edward Grey is still away and as yet no arrangements have been made for a meeting of the peace conference. It is expected however that arrangements will be completed immediately on his return when all the Balkan delegates will have arrived in London.

## PARTICIPATION IN EXPOSITION URGED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—This town's new combination fire automobile will receive its official tryout this afternoon on the green near the Hancock grammar school, before representatives of the department from Waltham, Arlington, Newton and Cambridge. The apparatus cost the town \$8000.

This makes the second piece of auto driven apparatus in the department, which after the changes are perfected will have but two horse-drawn trucks.

Mail and Phone  
Orders Promptly  
Filled White Lots  
Last

# HENRY SIEGEL CO.

## GREAT PURCHASE OF PURE FOOD GROCERIES

We have purchased the grocery stock of The Simpson-Crawford Co., 6th Ave. and 20th St., New York City, one of New York's largest stores, that for nearly forty years has served New York's finest trade. The fame of their pure food grocery has reached every section of the country. The news of its sale will bring mail and phone orders from every section of the country, for the ones who know the quality of Simpson-Crawford groceries will be quick to take advantage of these extraordinary savings. Mail and phone orders given special attention.

A Wonderful Opportunity to Greatly Reduce the High Cost of Living, Yet Secure the Best Foods That Money Can Buy

FREE DELIVERY Throughout the New England States we ship paid or charged purchases amounting to \$5.00 or more (exclusive of sugar and flour) and we repay transportation to your nearest freight station. Purchases in any amount are delivered free throughout the City and free deliveries are made by wagon over a wide suburban territory.

**SUGAR**

When purchased with other groceries amounting to \$2.00 we offer a 10-lb. sack of best fine granulated sugar (limit 1 of 10 lbs.) for 39c

**Baker's Cocoa**

1/2 lb. cans, limit 1 lb. with grocery orders only 16c

Cocoa Half the price of good cocoa and as pure as money can buy 22c

Worth 35c; 3 lbs. 85c; 1 lb. 27c

Wellcome Oats 21c

Corn Meal, the finest quality, 11c; 10 lbs. 21c

Graham Flour, 10 lbs. 78c

**Entire Wheat Flour**

Special

Empire Mills choicest fresh milled, 5 lbs. 17c; 10 lbs. 29c; 4 lbs. 10c

Ketchup, Heinz brand, 12c; 1/2 pint, 12c; full pint, 22c

Rice Our regular 10c grade new, bright, whole rice, 5 lbs. 38c; per lb. 8c

Rice, celebrated Comet brand, new, bright, whole rice, 5 lbs. 35c; per lb. 7c

Japan Style, Whole Head 7c

Unpolished Rice, 1 lb. 7c

Sardines, 12c cans, 8 1/2c

Corn Flakes, 20c, each 7c

**CORN**

Hazel Sweetcorn, doz. 13c

Yankee Brand Succotash, doz. 13c

Conqueror Maine Corn, doz. 13c

Woodwards Corn, case 13c, doz. 80c, each 7c

**POTATOES**

The choicest selected Maine brand, 24c

Pineapple Royal Stuart brand, 12c

Walrus brand, 12c

H. P. Sausage, bottle 22c

L. & S. Sweet Pickle, bot. 23c

L. & S. Sweet Pickle, bot. 23c

C. & B. Pickles, med. bot. 30c

Heinz Baked Beans, can. 5c

Durham Corn Starch, pkg. 8c

Panoramy Flour, 5-lb. bot. 22c

Gorton's Fat Herring, can. 9c

Cameron Vanilla, 2 oz. bot. 15c

Cuckoo Kip Herring, can. 9c

Cameron Vanilla, 4 oz. bot. 25c

Cameron Vanilla, 8 oz. bot. 45c

Cameron Vanilla, 16 oz. bot. 85c

Dutch Maid Cocoa, can. 10c

Brewster's Cocoa, can. 10c

Wheat Hearts, per pkg. 11c

Oliver's Salad Oil, bot. 27c

Hazel Olive Oil, 1/2 pint, 27c

Oliver's Marmalade, can. 10c

Stage's Marmalade, med. 15c

Stage's Marmalade, large, 28c

**SALEM TO HAVE  
MAINE TABLET**

SALEM, Mass.—Director Gifford of the city council, has received notice that memorial tablet No. 70 of the series being gotten out by the United States government made from metal taken from the wreck of the battleship Maine sunk in Havana harbor, has been assigned to the city of Salem, and will be shipped here upon the receipt of the costs, \$4.80.

**TOWN TESTS ITS  
NEW FIRE AUTO**

LEXINGTON, Mass.—This town's new combination fire automobile will receive its official tryout this afternoon on the green near the Hancock grammar school, before representatives of the department from Waltham, Arlington, Newton and Cambridge. The apparatus cost the town \$8000.

This makes the second piece of auto driven apparatus in the department, which after the changes are perfected will have but two horse-drawn trucks.

**Flour Very Low**

Hazel Premium Patent, guaranteed high-grade, 11 lb. 32c; 5-lb. 17c; 10-lb. 32c; 15-lb. 47c; 20-lb. 62c; 25-lb. 77c; 30-lb. 92c; 35-lb. 107c; 40-lb. 122c; 45-lb. 137c; 50-lb. 152c; 55-lb. 167c; 60-lb. 182c; 65-lb. 197c; 70-lb. 212c; 75-lb. 227c; 80-lb. 242c; 85-lb. 257c; 90-lb. 272c; 95-lb. 287c; 100-lb. 302c

**MACARONI**

Excellent quality, pure, 10-lb. boxes for 49c

apricots Choice and fine pie filling or table sauce, they can't be equalled, per 14c

Peaches Choice, per 12c

Prunes fruit, accord. 7c

Cherry Prunes Selected fruit, according to size, per 15c

**IVORY SOAP**

With Grocery Orders 25c

8 reg. 3c size for 25c

Bean Flour Dart's white, 10c

Flour, 15c packages, 39c

Duffy's Grape Juice, qts. 22c

Pinto, doz. 22c

bot. 22c

1/2 pint, doz. 15c

Asparagus Mariposa brand No. 2 21c

2 1/2 cans, doz. 22c

Red Raspberries Royal Stuart, finest quality, 23c

reg. 30c cans, doz. 23c

Apriots, Royal Stuart, 25c

quality, No. 2 1/2 cans, doz. 25c

2 1/2 cans, doz. 25c

OXO Bouillon cubes, reg. 22c; 1/2 doz. cans for 8c

22c; reg. 10c cans, 7c

Sunbeam Corn Starch, 7c

Hams Choice quality, 19c

Bacon brand, 19c

SALT FORK Best quality selected fat backs, 13c

SHOULDERS Sealed Sug. Cured Smoked, 13c

BEANS Crown Cut Refuges, \$1.15 10

Heard Golden Wonder, 1.10 14

Cat Cranberry, 1.15 10

Red Kidney, 1.15 10

Horicultural, 1.15 10

Royal Stuart Tiny Stringless, 2.50 22

Refuges, 2.50 22

Royal Stuart Extra Stringless, 2.00 18

Common Brand Stringless, 1.75 15

Royal Stuart Cat Stringless, 1.50 11

**LAUNDRY SOAP**

Swift's Pride Soap

Swift's Popular Pride Laundry Soap with Hamilton Count, box of 100 bars, 2.89; 10 bars, 29c

Washing Powder, Bonanza Washing Powder, mammoth size packages, 2 for 25c, single 13c

Potash Hirsch's best, or regular 10c cans, 3 for 7c

Chloride Lime Milford brand, 3 cans 20c; each, 7c

Ammonia Milford high strength for all household uses, 1/2 gal. 15c; qts. 10c; pts. 5c

**SHIRT WAIST STARCH**

The best for fine work of all kinds. Piece of 100 and 4 lbs. of French blue in each package, per pack 9c

**BEANS**

Crown Cut Refuges, \$1.15 10

Heard Golden Wonder, 1.10 14

Cat Cranberry, 1.15 10

Red Kidney, 1.15 10

Horicultural, 1.15 10

Royal Stuart Tiny Stringless, 2.50 22

Refuges, 2.50 22

Royal Stuart Extra Stringless, 2.00 18

Common Brand Stringless, 1.75 15

Royal Stuart Cat Stringless, 1.50 11

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39 cents per bar Box of 6 bars, \$2.00

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Royal Stuart Extra Stringless, 2.00 18

Common Brand Stringless, 1.75 15

Royal Stuart Cat Stringless, 1.50 11



THESE Pages  
are the center  
of interest daily  
to thousands of  
Monitor readers

It's the hardest test there is for a varnish, Madam  
(on the front hall and stairs), and even here Kyanize  
will stand up, look well and wear for a long time.

## KYANIZE

### FLOOR FINISH

flows so freely and dries so quickly  
that you can put it on yourself with-  
out showing laps. It dries with a  
hard, lustrous, smooth surface that is  
easy to keep clean—and is as tough  
and durable as a varnish can be  
made. Use it on your stairways,  
floors, linoleums, all inside wood-  
work and furniture. Clear and seven  
permanent and beautiful colors.

For sale by paint and hardware  
dealers everywhere. Your money back  
if Kyanize doesn't do all we claim.

Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston



## CAT'S PAW

### CUSHION RUBBER HEELS



give the effect of walking  
on soft turf with bare feet.  
And the friction plug pre-  
vents slipping.

It gives safety while the  
extra-quality rubber gives  
greater resiliency and  
longer wear.

Go to your shoe man  
and ask particularly for  
*Cat's Paw Rubber Heels*.  
Cost no more than ordinary  
kinds—and the name is  
easy to remember.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE  
It pays to give the public what they want.  
The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rub-  
ber Heels. Order from your jobber today.  
Foster Rubber Co., 105 Federal St.,  
Boston, Mass.

### TRIED RECIPES

#### SMOTHERED STEAK

BUY a round steak about two inches  
thick. Using the edge of a thick  
saucepan, pound into both sides of the  
steak as much flour as it will hold, then  
put into a hot pan and fry in lard and  
butter just long enough for a light  
brown crust to form. Remove to another  
pan and make a thin gravy of milk,  
flour and water and pour over the steak.  
Bake about 30 minutes, and you will  
have one of the most tender, delicious  
steaks you have ever eaten.

#### DRESSING FOR GREENS

Carefully pick over dandelions or any  
wholesome greens, cut them in inch  
lengths and boil till tender. Drain and  
serve hot with a dressing made as fol-  
lows: Beat 1 egg with 1/2 cup of sour  
cream, add 1/2 cup cider vinegar, 1/2 cup  
water, a tablespoonful of browned butter  
and a little salt. Let it boil up once.

#### STRAWBERRY CHARLOTTE

Cut large, firm strawberries in two  
lengthways, dip them in liquid gelatine  
and line a plain mold with them, placing  
the flat side of the berry against the  
mold. Set them on the ice and the jelly  
will harden at once and hold the berries  
in place. Then fill the center with char-  
lotte russe or Bavarian cream. To make  
the Bavarian cream whip one pint of  
cream and set aside. Scald one pint of  
rich milk or cream and flavor with van-  
illa. Beat the yolks of four eggs with  
1/2 cup of sugar and 1/2 saltspoonful of  
salt, then pour the scalded milk slowly  
over them, stirring all the time. Re-  
turn to the fire for a minute, but re-  
move the instant it begins to thicken.  
Have ready 1/2 box of gelatine soaked in  
1/2 cup of cold water and add this to the  
mixture, stirring until the gelatine is  
dissolved, then pass it all through a  
sieve. When cold and beginning to set  
whip it a few minutes with an egg  
beater, then mix the whipped cream in  
lightly and turn into the strawberry  
mold to harden.

#### STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

Stem the berries and wash through  
several waters using a colander. Add  
sugar in the proportion of 1 cup sugar  
to 1 quart, or 1 pound of fruit. Mix with  
the hands to avoid crushing berries. Let  
stand 1 hour, then fill into glass jars.  
Put straw in the bottom of a large  
granite dishpan, then fill three fourths  
full of cold water. Set in as many jars  
of fruit as pan will hold, being sure the  
jars do not touch. Let water heat to  
the boiling point, then seal the jars. The  
berries will be delicious, having retained  
their flavor, color and shape.

#### RHUBARB PIES

Take 3 pounds of rhubarb, wash, peel  
and cut. Add 3 pounds sugar and boil 3  
hours, then add 1/2 pound (1 cup) of  
raisins and 1 pound (2 cups) nuts and  
boil a little longer. You cannot imagine  
how nice this is, either for sauce or pies.  
—The Householder.

### TRY A SAMPLE

If you have a piece of wash-goods to  
be made up, instead of going to the  
trouble of shrinking it, which we all  
dislike to do, just cut two small squares  
of the goods exactly the same size  
and shrink one, says Good Housekeep-  
ing. Press it out nicely and compare  
with the other piece by measurement.  
Often there will be no change in the size  
of the laundered piece and therefore you  
are saved the trouble of shrinking the  
whole piece.

### PORCH IMPORTANT

The porch is an important feature  
of the summer home. It is here that  
guests first get an impression of the  
hospitality of the establishment, and  
here most of their time is preferably  
spent, says the New Haven Journal  
Courier. It is also the common meeting  
place of the family. For these reasons  
have the porch as attractive and com-  
fortable as your means will permit.

### PIAZZA RUGS

The grass or rush rugs hailing from the  
Massachusetts coast have proved a bless-  
ing to those searching for rugs that will  
stand the weather without showing any  
ill effects, says Harpers Bazar. The  
shapes are oval, round, or square. Some  
of them are woven, some braided. All  
are in natural colors, offering no weak-  
nesses for the attack of sun or rain.

# FASHIONS AND

## GOWN THAT IS PLAIN BUT SMART GRANDMOTHERS OF NEW ENGLAND AS JELLY MAKERS

Cotton eponge trimmed with same material brocaded

THIS simple little gown that is but-  
toned down the front is so thoroughly  
satisfactory that it is a general favorite.  
It is designed for home wear and can be  
made from any appropriate material.

In the illustration, plain cotton eponge  
is trimmed with the same material brocaded,  
and the effect is attractive while  
the gown is essentially practical.

There are numberless materials that  
could be used, however. Linen and  
gingham, lawn and batiste are good, and  
even cotton voiles are often made in this  
way.

The collar and cuffs are pretty made  
from any contrasting material, and one  
of the novelties of the season is the use  
of ratine or eponge on voile and other  
thin fabrics. Black and white striped  
voile with collar and cuffs of blue eponge  
would be pretty.

The skirt is six gored and the blouse  
can be finished with a round collar or  
with a neck band over which any pre-  
ferred one can be adjusted.

For the medium size, the gown will  
require 7 yards of material 27, 5 1/2 yards  
36 or 5 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4  
yard 27 for the collar and cuffs. The  
width of the skirt at the lower edge is  
2 3/4 yards.

The pattern of the gown (7036) is  
cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust  
measure. It can be bought at any May  
Manton agency, or will be sent by mail.  
Address 102 West Thirty-second street,  
New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### TO SAVE IRONING

This season, fashion throws some of  
the burden of ironing off busy shoulders,  
for cotton crepe garments, including  
skirts, nightgowns and all undergarments  
are offered in the most exclusive stores,  
says Mother's Magazine. These gar-  
ments are specially in vogue for Euro-  
pean trips, but there is no reason why  
the busy housewife should not use them,  
too.



## GROWING BEST STRAWBERRIES

Still time to arrange a bed this spring

THERE is still time to plant a straw-  
berry bed this spring. Of course,  
no fruit can be expected from the plants  
this season, but an excellent crop may  
be counted upon next year and the year  
after, if the plants are properly man-  
aged. The best way to begin, if one has  
not already a bed on the place, is to  
secure plants from as short a distance  
away as possible, so they will not have  
suffered from being out of the ground  
long. The large, old leaves should all be  
cut off, leaving none of last year's  
growth.

As the plants are trimmed it is a  
good plan to shorten the roots so that  
when each plant is held in the palm of  
the hand, with the crown grasped by the  
first finger folded around it, the roots  
that extend beyond the little finger may  
be clipped off with scissors. This will  
leave plenty of root in any case. Several  
plants may be clipped at a time in this  
way. As the plants are trimmed they  
should be thrown in water, so as to pre-  
vent any drying out.

The best time to transplant strawber-  
ries is in the evening of a cloudy day.  
If possible just before a shower. The  
next best time is just after a shower.  
The roots should be spread out well and  
the crown of the plants should never be  
set lower nor higher than the surface  
of the ground after the soil has been  
firmed around them. If set too high,  
they will dry out and if set too low they  
will decay. It is exceedingly important  
that the roots be thoroughly firmed in  
the soil. Commercial planters often put  
their foot upon the plants and press  
down almost their full weight. It is  
also highly desirable to loosen the im-  
mediate surface soil around each plant  
after setting, so as to prevent undue loss  
of moisture from the earth. The best  
way to do this is either with a scuffle-  
hoe or a hand rake. These two imple-  
ments will be found very useful later on  
for keeping the surface loose and open.  
One or other should be used each week  
and after every rain that forms a crust  
so as to break up capillarity and thus  
save moisture.

Very likely the young plants will de-  
velop some blossoms the first season.  
These should not be allowed to bear fruit  
because the object is to make the plants  
as strong as possible and fruit bearing  
works against this principle. There is  
no objection to their producing runners,  
which they will begin to do during June.  
These runners should be trained in the  
direction of the rows so as to prevent  
the formation of a strawberry jungle of  
plants in every direction.

If the idea is to grow the berries in  
scalloped hills or clumps, only one plant  
to each runner should be allowed; that  
is, each runner should be snipped off as  
soon as it has rooted its plant, other-  
wise two, three or even more plants will  
extend beyond the first runner. Several  
runners may be produced from the one  
plant. If the plants are set 18 to 24  
inches apart this will be ample distance  
for the hill system. The rows should be  
not less than two feet apart so that  
cultivation can be given with the hand  
wheel hoe.

Now suppose we have a bed grown  
in this way for a full year. It is ready  
to bear this season for the first time.  
What shall be done? Preferably it  
should have been mulched with marsh  
or salt hay every winter. The first  
thing to do then is to lift this mulch  
with a hay fork and cultivate the soil  
between the rows. The best plan of do-  
ing this is to throw the first row of  
mulch to one side; then cultivate the  
space thus made bare, then transfer the  
mulch from the second row to the space  
just cultivated and so on across the  
garden.

Often birds are a trouble in the straw-  
berry beds, they are so fond of the  
fruits. The most effective method of  
keeping them away is to hang scraps of  
bright tin on poles in various parts of  
the strawberry bed or from strings  
stretched between such poles. The  
wind keeps these tins in motion and the  
flashes of reflected light startle the birds  
without doing any harm to them.

Always in a strawberry plantation  
there will be some plants that produce  
better and more fruit than others. Even  
where the greatest care is exercised in  
selecting a variety this peculiarity will  
be observed. Therefore, in order to  
have an even better strawberry planta-  
tion, the following year, these best plants  
should be staked so that when their  
runners begin to form they may be  
selected in preference to runners from  
inferior plants.

Strawberry beds that have produced  
crops for two years should be dug up  
and planted to some later vegetable such  
as cabbage, celery, forcing carrots, globe  
beets, etc.

All strawberry beds which are to  
bear fruit the following year should be  
mulched with marsh or salt hay as soon  
as the ground freezes solid in the au-  
tumn.

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### SHOPPING NOTES

A new sleeping crib for outdoor use  
folds up into a canvas case when not in  
use. It is provided with wheels so that  
it may be easily moved from place to  
place.

The birds of celluloid which balance  
exactly on the edge of the water glass  
hold the tiny name card in their bills.  
They are to be found in yellow, white,  
blue and pink.

The electric lamp in white is especially  
pretty in the white bedroom. The stand-  
ard is painted white and enameled, and  
the white wicker shade has a lining of  
silk the color of the furnishings or  
drapery in the room.

Bibs for the smallest member of the  
family are made with pads beneath. They  
are trimmed with lace or hand work, or  
quite plain, says the Newark News.

Very convenient are the veil pins;  
these are in reality like the crinkled  
hairpin, but are made of silver or gilt  
and topped with a tiny metal ball or  
fancy top like that of a hatpin. They  
are a decided help in holding the veil  
in place.

OLD-FASHIONED housewives—especially the thrifty home-keepers of  
New England—held the secret of making a spicy and delicious jelly  
from the comparatively worthless apples of early spring, says American  
Homes and Gardens. We seldom taste in these days a jelly with a flavor  
so peculiarly rich and spicy. When the jelly closet is empty just before  
the fresh fruits and berries begin to appear a thing to be reckoned with  
is the unpalatable condition of the kept over fruits and their lack of flavor  
for jelly making. In New England they used to put the apples in under-  
ground pits when it was desirable to keep over a quantity for use in the  
spring. Naturally these old apples "tasted of the earth" and those kept  
over in the cellars were spongy and juiceless at the approach of spring.

Some of our cold storage apples of today that are kept till fresh ap-  
ples come again are equally lacking in flavor and juiciness in the spring  
and early summer. Yet, when they are manipulated by the processes used  
by the old New England housewives the jelly is even more delicious than  
when made in the usual manner simply as apple jelly.

For this richly spiced apple jelly our grandmothers washed and quar-  
tered the apples, removing all "specks," but leaving on the skin. They  
were then put in a preserving kettle with sufficient liquid to keep from  
burning—using one part water and two parts vinegar. When boiled until  
thoroughly done, with all the juice and jelly substance subtracted from  
the skins, the whole was poured into a cheesecloth bag and allowed to  
drip until all the clear juice was secured. This juice was then measured,  
an equal quantity of broken mace and one of stick cinnamon broken in small  
pieces for each quart of the syrup. It is important to avoid the use of  
ground spices for clear jelly, and even the whole cloves and other spices  
should be tied loosely in a bag to avoid "specking" the jelly. When boiled  
until ready to "jell," the spices were removed, the liquid poured into  
glasses and covered when cold and the result was a clear, red jelly, much  
more attractive in appearance than the usual apple jelly and of a rich, fine  
flavor.

For a change in making apple jellies at any season of the year it will  
be pleasing to have a portion of it spiced, for variety in color and flavor,  
but it is especially wise to fix old apples by this process.

Here is a secret that our grandmothers understood—jelly can be made  
from dried apples that will vie with the fresh apple jelly in quality, color  
and flavor. The old-time sundried apples with the skins left on are the  
ones to be used if possible, instead of the white, evaporated apples. In  
some portions of New England it was customary each summer to dry all  
the apples, to be set aside with the skins left on, for spring jelly making.  
Other "wind-blown and specks" as the unmarketable apples were called,  
were used for cider making, for immediate jelly making and for summer  
apple sauce, with a certain proportion dried without the skins—the  
thrifty housewives using the skins from the drying apples for the fresh  
apple jelly. But a goodly proportion of the dried apples were simply  
washed and cored, cut in drying slices and dried in the sun. These were  
dependable for fine jellies in the early summer, between the season of the  
"kept-overs" and the "new" apples.

Again we can follow the thrift of the old-time housekeeper by utilizing  
all the apple pulp from which the jelly juice has been drained. Rub it  
through a fine colander to remove all skins and waste. The fresh apple  
pulp from the lemon jelly can simply be sweetened and served with a dash  
of grated nutmeg. The pulp from the spiced apples and the dried apples  
will form delicious apple butter or apple marmalade with additional flavor-  
ing of ground spices—equal proportions of cinnamon and nutmeg or mace  
—to make the butter rich and dark; also add half a cup of vinegar and  
one cup of sugar to each quart of pulp; boil all together, then simmer  
slowly, stirring frequently, until a firm, rich marmalade results—some-  
times known as apple butter, but finer in flavor and texture than the  
usual apple butter of today.

## DAINTY SUBSTITUTES FOR SILK PETTICOAT IN SUMMER

TO take the place of silk petticoats for summer wear, chambray in tan,  
blue, lavender, pink or green, combined with coarse white bobbinet is a  
dainty substitute. Cut the skirt by a good pattern with a narrow dust  
ruffle. Make a scant flounce of bobbinet 18 or 20 inches wide, stitch narrow  
folds of the chambray, five or six in number, on the bobbinet flounce and  
finish with a French seam. When laundered, the effect is very pretty, says  
the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sew strong and rather coarse rickrack braid on the inside ruffle of all  
your white petticoats. This braid will stand hard wear, and will prevent  
the edge of the ruffle from fraying. Be sure to have this braid come to  
the edge of the outside ruffle, so that it will protect the delicate lace and  
embroidery. The bottom of skirts will wear as long as the tops when  
this braid is used.

Crepe de chine petticoats are being worn in place of the white or pale  
toned satin for evening dresses. They will launder and are more clinging  
than satin or charmeuse.

Nothing for practical wear could be more attractive than the petti-  
coats made of soft finished messaline, crepe de chine, or charmeuse in rich  
shades of blue, red, green, tan and also white or black, having irregularly  
shaped trimmings inset in the finishing flounces. Scotch plaids, Roman  
stripes, Oriental prints, or silks of contrasting colors are inserted in scal-  
lops, points, squares, or in panel arrangements. Some handsome crepe  
de chine petticoats in pastel shades are trimmed with a 12-inch flounce of  
plaited shadow lace which has a floral design in color.

Among the snug-fitting effects are the silk Jersey petticoats made in a  
five-gore cut, with a 12-inch plaiting of self-material having a button-  
holed edge. Gathered flounces on these Jersey skirts have touches of em-  
broidery in panel form at the sides, or embroidery or lace in simple design  
around the flounce.

### GINGERBREAD IMPROVED

When I was ready to make gingerbread one day, I found I did not  
have any molasses, so I substituted the syrup left from preserved pears,  
writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. I have since used  
the syrup of different fruits in place of molasses in baking, and find that  
it is not only more economical, but that it gives a delicious flavor to  
things also.

## LONG RUNNERS ADORN THE DINING TABLE

MANY housewives are discarding round centerpieces or luncheon  
cloths when dressing the dining table, and are substituting two  
table runners. These harmonize with the straight lines of the fur-  
niture, so popular at present. For summer dining rooms and ver-  
andas there is nothing so artistic as the long, graceful table runners,  
says the New York Press.

Tan and white linen are used for the runners and the ends are  
hemstitched, and above this is embroidered a design in satin or  
cross-stitch.

Measure the width of your table and allow from 12 to 14  
inches more to hang down at each side when cutting the linen. After  
stitching the hem transfer the design above it.

Cross-stitch is effective on coarse linen, and a pretty border  
shows baskets of forget-me-nots. Three basket motifs are arranged  
on each end, and the basket portion is done with green and yellow  
mercerized cotton. The flowers are worked with pale pink in the  
padded satin stitch, and the leaves are green. Connecting each  
basket is a festoon of ribbon, which should be worked in the  
padded satin stitch. Pale pink is the color used for the ribbon, and  
a yellow French knot forms the center of each floweret.

When working the cross-stitch great care should be observed  
to keep the upper threads running in the same direction.

Table runners of dark brown ramie linen or pongee are a  
favorite covering for the living room or library table, with embroid-  
ered ends done in rich, vivid colors.

## Honesty

Honesty which expresses itself  
merely in obedience to rules isn't  
very honest, in our way of think-  
ing.

We try to make the honesty of  
this store a matter of the spirit  
—so that instead of going only

as far as we are forced to, we go  
as far as sincere effort will take  
us—in the direction of service.

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'  
Outfitters are we—selling over  
the counter cheerfully, or cheer-  
fully by mail.

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Pictorial Review  
Patterns

## Household Linens

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"Ville" linens assure you best quality and choicest designs.  
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Two yards wide. Such value as this has made the "Ville" famous for table  
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## Summer Wear for Children

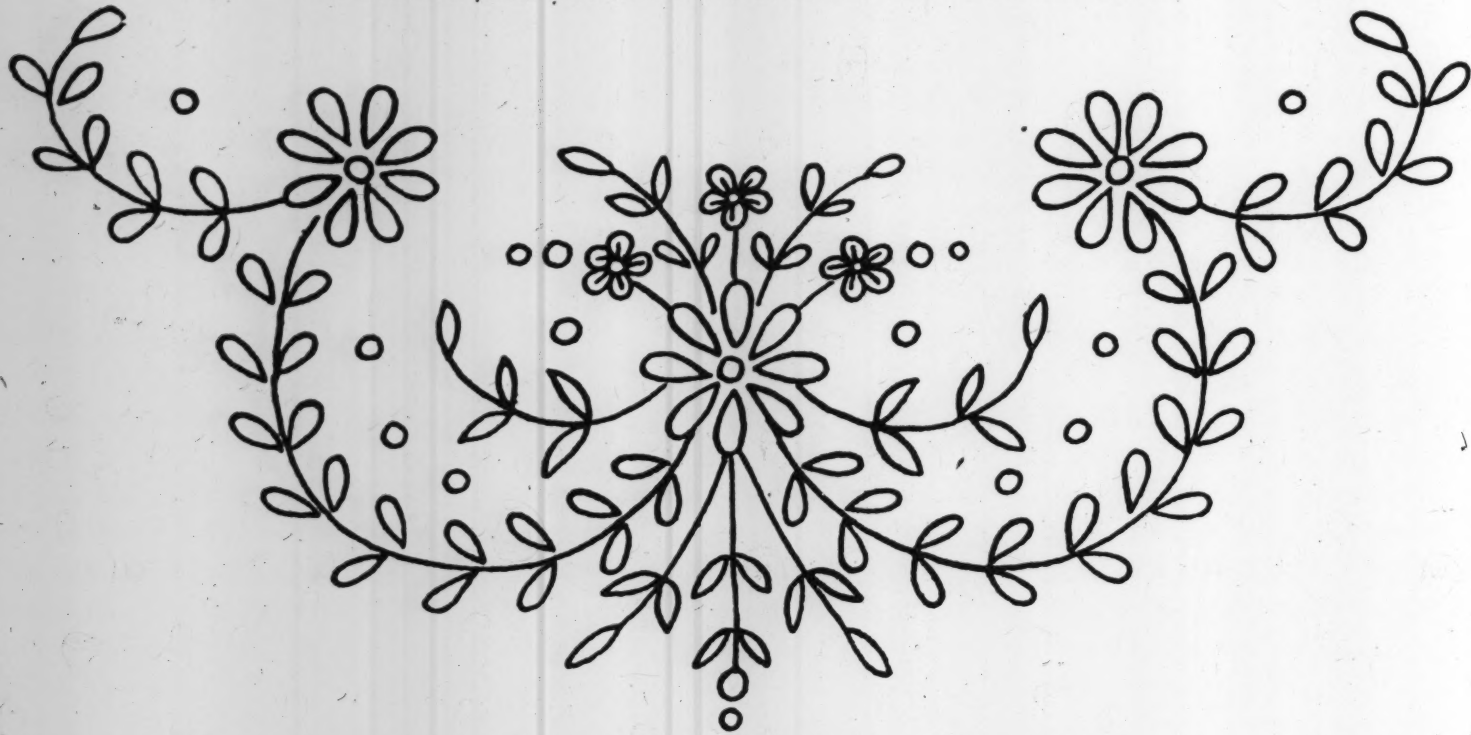
Parents should see our beautiful assortment of Warm Weather Apparel  
for Boys and Girls. Our Wash Suits for Boys cover an unusually splendid  
range of various styles in practical, washable colors. In Girls' Colored Dresses  
we have every size from 2 to 18 years. Prices, too, cover a very wide range.  
WELCOME!



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## FLORAL EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR YOKE OF CHILD'S DRESS

Leaves and flowers to be worked solid and stems in outline stitch



## FURNITURE WHICH MAKES FOR COMFORT IN SUMMER

THERE are many varieties of light weight rugs suitable for hot weather use in either city homes or country bungalows, and a choice between them is usually a matter of taste and a question of harmony with the rest of the furnishings. Those woven of cotton or other light weight material in Colonial or rag designs, or in other simple fashion, are excellent, as are also the rugs made of sea grass.

The heavier floor coverings may be cleaned and rolled into comparatively small compass, safeguarded against insects and stored away in readiness for use in the fall. The idea of having two sets of draperies and floor coverings has much to recommend it, and, except for the initial expense, is really an economical one. The light weight rugs are usually cheaper and the heavy rugs wear much longer and are benefited rather than otherwise by being protected from the dust that filters in so freely through open doors and windows in the summertime.

Possibly some of the most satisfactory rugs for the summer home are woven of sea grass in Oriental countries, where hot weather comfort is so well understood and provided for. They are made in various designs, all simple, and in a satisfactory range of colorings. A plain checkered design in contrasting colors, with a Grecian key border and rattan chairs are excellent for summer use. The popular idea is to relegate this sort of furniture to the out-of-doors—on yachts, porches, lawns and terraces, and in pergolas and arbors as well as out under trees. We see no reason, however, why it should not be suitable for indoor use as well, either in rural or seashore bungalows and cottages or in city apartments whose heavier furnishings have been eliminated for summer comfort.

Interesting effects can often be evolved by not adhering strictly to accepted or established ideas in home furnishing. Especially in the summer time, when it seems wisest to relax as much as possible from the strain of winter indoor living, greater freedom may be taken in this respect than in the more formal months of the year, says a writer for the Craftsman. The rugs selected for the summer home need not necessarily be large ones; indeed, bare floors with a number of small rugs scattered over them would entail less work than would a large unwieldy rug placed under the furniture. Of the smaller varieties of rugs there are many to select from, chief among them being the hand-branded, hand-tufted, hooked and hand-woven rugs evolved by our grandmothers and so eminently suitable for simple living.

For those who feel that a stronger note of color is more to be desired for floor coverings than are the lighter tones, the gayer rugs woven by the Indians would probably be preferred. The use of these would not necessitate their being washed often, as would be the case with the lighter cotton rugs that show soil readily. The heavier rugs, however, retain the dust with greater tenacity and consequently require frequent beating.

After all, the choice must depend greatly upon the character of the rest of the furnishings. The simpler pieces of cottage and willow furniture are most effective in conjunction with the kind of rugs made and used when our country was young. The sea grass rugs are delightful with rattan or willow furniture, and the Indian or bungalow rugs can be used with simple furniture that has no elaborate carving and with plainer colors in the rest of the furnishings. Whatever decision must be made in style and material, the colors should be well related and blend into a background.

For a summer home in the country the question of more or less indestructible furniture is an important one, because chairs and couches in mountain and seashore homes are sure to get out on the porch or out on the lawn, and furniture that weather destroys is not a satisfactory purchase. Where chairs are to be used on the porch a great deal or out on the lawn or under the pergola, nothing is better than to have them made of old hickory, for neither the sun nor the rain nor the wind can destroy this strong, substantial wood. As a matter of fact, there is no better way of cleaning it than to turn the hose in its direction. This naturally means much less care for the housekeeper, and it does not mean for a moment that the furniture is not extremely attractive, well proportioned and interesting in color.

## EMBROIDERY SAMPLE BOOK

Why not make an embroidery sample book? That is an excellent way to preserve the new stitches you learn from time to time, says the New Orleans Picayune. Make small sheets of linen and fill them with the different stitches you know. You can add new pages as you acquire new stitches and you will soon have a very helpful embroidery book of the most practical kind, for if you cannot remember just how a stitch is made you can turn to the sample and pick out the stitches. When a page becomes soiled from handling it, it can be laundered and put back in the book again, so that the book is always fresh and clean.

Embroider eyelets at the top of the pages so that the pages may be conveniently bound together with a ribbon.

## CHERVIL TO BE PLANTED NOW

Plant some chervil in the garden in April. It is an old fashioned garnish and perhaps but little known now. It looks like maidenhair. A short row will furnish enough of the lacy garnish for a whole summer, says Good Housekeeping. In the fall it can be potted for the kitchen plant shelf, exactly as you do parsley and chives. We make what we call an Irish soup by adding chervil chopped fine to a cream of potato soup. The color is a delicate green and the flavor delicious.

## NEW SILK STOCKINGS DARNED

To make silk stockings last from three to four months longer than usual, darn the heel and toe before wearing. When the stocking begins to wear it will be the darned cotton that will be worn off; pull out and redarn. I darn mine with a thick thread, four strands, writes a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. By watching them carefully I can redarn a pair of stockings 12 or 14 times without having the stockings show signs of wear. I also darn them at the top where the garter clasps. It keeps the stocking from the running drop-stitch.

## HAND-PAINTED

The new cotton voiles are extremely attractive and practical. There are hand-painted, open crochet-like borders and allover designs, hand-embroidered ideas, satin stripes and borders crepe effects, printed Bulgarian designs in daring contrast of emerald, royal blue, yellow, and terra cotta, and small Jouy designs of Pompadour effects, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Ratine borders and stripes are also used on voiles, and some borders of open checks or lattice work resemble cord crochet.

THIS yoke will make a child's dress much more dainty. Work the flowers and leaves solid with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

Directions for transferring: Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil firmly trace each line. If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way, impression paper, of course, will not be required.

## SAVING HEAT OF GAS STOVE

Some things that all housekeepers do not know

WHEN, in the use of a gas range, better results are obtained and money is saved because of care in lighting and subsequent attention, it would seem a matter of course for housekeepers to follow directions laid down. Such, however, is not always the case. To bring home the lesson to many shoppers, department stores and others concerned employ demonstrators who lecture on the subject of economic uses of gas.

A typical gas demonstration lecture often includes the following points: "It is surprising how much waste in material you will find in the case of a housekeeper of 10 or 12 years' experience. To economize it is usually best to use two or three-part kettles. It is frequently better, when you are preparing anything to put on cold, to put it on the large burner until it is hot, and then put it on a smaller burner. Have one of the burners turned on just enough to keep it boiling. When what is being cooked reaches 212 degrees it will boil. It does not do it any good to get to 230. It will only evaporate. So use the large burner until the boiling point is reached, then turn the large burner off and put the kettle on the smaller one."

The gas oven question is one which is not always answered in the same way. Different methods are employed, each of which is expected to give the best results in baking or broiling. The gas, of course, should never be turned on before a match is lighted and ready to be applied. A demonstrator before a cooking class recently met with the experience that a pupil, when asked to light the oven, first turned on the gas and then struck a match which went out. When a second match was lighted and applied the oven doors flew open and the 20 pupils for a moment or so did not know exactly what had happened.

Many times housekeepers will light the oven burners, get the oven hot and then put something in, when they turn one burner off. Experience has taught that it is better to turn both burners partly off than to turn one entirely off. The oven is more evenly heated when both burners are in use.

Cooking more than one thing at a time is advocated as economical. The shelf racks in the oven should be used as often as possible. The second shelf is considered the better. On the bottom of the range there is too much heat. Asbestos in the bottom is recommended. A

great many people do not roast their meats under the flame. The bottom oven should be used for roasting and for broiling. At a gas range demonstration a woman who had used a gas range for a number of years said she had never heard of such a thing as roasting meats under the flame. Potatoes, beef, veal, mutton, etc., can be cooked on the bottom.

## NEEDLE NOTES

If you will slip a thin piece of whalebone into the hem where hooks and eyes are to be sewn, you will avoid running the thread through on the wrong side. Slip the whalebone out after the work is completed.

Clever needleworkers join lace by matching the pattern so skillfully that it can scarcely be detected. When joining narrow lace insertion, which cannot be easily matched, do not sew in a straight seam, but turn over the raw edges and join by tacking every quarter of an inch. When pressed and finished this will give an open, lacy appearance like the other portion of the lace, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After basting insertion on any goods that is to be cut away from underneath take a piece of stiff pasteboard about four inches in length and just the right width to slip in between the goods and lace. You can then cut away the goods, with no likelihood of cutting the lace, as the pasteboard protects it.

## COUCH HAMMOCKS

Couch hammocks in khaki and duck, whether white or striped, are found in several different styles, says the Newark News. Some are suspended from standards, but most are swung from the ceiling by means of heavy cords or chains. One of the luxurious hammocks of this kind is upholstered in leather. Leather covered cushions to match come with the hammock.

## PITCHER POINT

When buying a pitcher, always select one which has a large mouth. If the hand can be inserted, the pitcher may be more easily washed.—Mother's Magazine.

## WHEN A MAN BUYS A STRAW HAT

Return of the bandanna tie

It may seem a very simple matter to choose a straw hat, and probably many men are satisfied to go into a shop and take the first that fits them, and do not spend half the care that they would over a silk or felt hat, but really it makes all the difference to one's appearance whether the hat is one just casually chosen, or one that is really suitable, writes a London contributor to the Monitor.

A point worth remembering would seem to be that having once found a hat of the shape and width of brim that suits one, when choosing another, in spite of what fashion dictates, see that it varies very little from this standard.

The ribbon may be a little wider or narrower, or there may be some minor alteration, but it will be found that a straw hat that really suits one is always in fashion.

Referring to a small, but very important article of men's dress, the tie, there is apparently an endeavor to introduce again the bandanna, which was so popular some years ago. These ties of richly colored silk give a smart appearance when worn with a lounge suit of gray tweed, or other soft material, where just a touch of color is permissible, but they are essentially for the country, motoring and similar occasions, and hardly likely to come into general use.



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## JEWEL BOX OF BITS OF SATIN

ONE can make a most attractive jewel box with the bits of satin, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. If the box is made a convenient size, it can be used for handkerchiefs or as a box for boudoir trifles.

To make the box, cut eight pieces of thin cardboard, one and a half inches wide and four inches long, cover four pieces with pink satin and four pieces with blue. Overhand the pink and blue sides together.

For the bottom of the box, cut two four-inch squares, cover with pink and blue and overhand together. Now sew the four sides and bottom together with tiny stitches, using the blue for the lining and the pink for the outside. Make a lid like the bottom of the box, but before covering embroider a spray of forget-me-nots in French knots on the pink satin, using blue floss on the work. Fasten the lid to the box by means of ribbon hinges.

This little box would make a lovely gift, especially for the girl graduate, and would certainly be a bit of lovely handicraft.

## GLUE IN STARCH

When making boiling starch add a small bit of white glue, according to the clothes you have to starch. A pound will last two years, and it is about 25 cents a pound. If a little flour is added for the colored clothes it will be a saving, and with the glue they will iron beautifully. I have used these for years, and passed the hint on to all my friends, who think the same as I do about them, writes a contributor to the Chicago Tribune. For black wash dresses and undershirts use the dark glue, such as the furniture stores use, and melt the clear glue—that is, do not use any starch—and you will have a garment just like new. A small amount only will be needed.

## BRIDAL GOWN

The bridal gown of the moment is invariably semi-decollete, says the New York Press. Sleeves too have broken away from old established modes and are frequently elbow length and even a simple drapery over the shoulder is used.

## The Canopy

THE effective possibilities of an artistically-draped Canopy above suitable pieces of furniture are often overlooked, or hardly realized.

These draperies may be readily adapted to any taste or purse, and should express distinctive characteristics for appropriate places. Thus, in an elaborate "period" room, the canopy must adhere closely to the arbitrary design of its special prototype; and the daintily-glided crown, with its flowing, graceful curtains, fringed, looped or embroidered, silken-lined and cunningly draped, must embody a composite reproduction of the original. The same applies, also, with charming effect, to the appropriate and useful "Duchesse" table, for the boudoir, with its decorative light-scones and toilet accessories. In a simpler, but equally attractive manner, artistic results may be obtained with less expensive materials in less pretentious designs. A suitable canopy is often most effective in tying together a proper grouping of twin beds; and may be used in the familiar form of the projecting "Baldachin" over a brass bed. Our studios supply consistent and original ideas at reasonable and appealing prices.

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(INCORPORATED)

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SUITS SCHOOL DRESSES SKIRTS WAISTS  
HERE YOU WILL FIND QUALITY, STYLE AND LOWEST PRICES  
CONSISTENT WITH GOOD WORK.

We wish to give you that satisfaction that comes with personal supervision.  
—MAIL ORDERS—

## "BLUE BIRD" CHINA

So large is the assortment of "blue bird" china now that it is possible for one to set the table with it, says the Newark News. The design is most artistic, so that those looking for some simple gifts will not go far astray if a cup and saucer, plate or fancy dish of this ware is chosen.

## FLOWER CUP

Glove fingers make good protection for the stems of flowers, especially if the flowers are fresh and worn pinned to a white dress, says the New York Press. Save the fingers, insert the flower stems in them and pin to dress and no dampness or stain will injure the most delicate dress.



# Education for Workers Is Appreciated

## WIDE CHANGE IN PARLIAMENT OF FUTURE, SAYS A. J. BALFOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A. J. Balfour, M. P., speaking at the banquet of the city lands committee of the city corporation recently, said, in regard to the houses of Parliament that everybody, whatever his school of political thought and whatever his political ideals, must regard with a certain anxiety the period of transition through which the great organ of the public mind and will was passing. The two houses, he said, had largely changed in their constitution and in their constitutional character since he first entered Parliament.

Neither the House of Lords nor the House of Commons was what it had been, and neither was going to be what it is. "Of what they are going to be," Mr. Balfour continued, "we cannot speak except in the dangerous character of political prophets. I myself have always been an optimist about the House of Commons. I have been a member of that assembly, with one brief break of a few days, since 1874. I have been interested in its traditions and in its history, and I am not prepared to admit that all the criticism that I hear about our deterioration of manners, and the inferiority of our speaking, and all the rest of it, are true. But I have to admit that I think we stand less well in the opinion of the country." If that were so, he went on, it was a great tragedy. A tragedy which had its parallel, indeed which was exceeded, in other countries.

### Alarm to Democracy

Those who shared his views were alarmed at the fact that in so many countries where democracy, as far as paper constitutions could make it, really ruled, democracy seemed incapable in many cases of creating an assembly representative of itself, to which it could pay the smallest possible tribute of respect. Speaking as a member of the House of Commons he saw not merely this general tendency at work, but he saw other dangers peculiar to ourselves. All members of the House of Commons, and he thought he might truly say all members of the government, viewed with

alarm the manner in which free debate had been checked, or had had to be checked. Everybody realized the danger, though he did not think there was anybody who saw clearly what the remedy was going to be.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said that there was another danger, and one which he did not think was recognized. Both parties were agreed that when the second chamber was remodelled it should include a large representative element. Some people asserted on both sides of the House, rightly or wrongly, that in some shape or other it ought to be like other second chambers, wholly elective. "I am quite certain," Mr. Balfour said, "that in proportion as you make the second chamber a representative chamber, in that proportion you have handed power now held by the House of Commons on to the second chamber."

### Balance Is Altered

What had happened within the last few weeks in France? The second chamber had turned out the government. Do you suppose, he went on, that the second chamber when it has before it an electorate is not going to say: "We represent that electorate as much as the House of Commons." Of course it is.

"And therefore as a member of the House of Commons devoted to that assembly, in which I have spent all the working years of my life, I say that whether it be good on the whole for the community, whether Parliament is going to be a greater Parliament in the future than it has been in the past, at all events when all the changes and reforms are carried out, it is going to be a different Parliament."

You will alter the whole center of gravity of politics, Mr. Balfour added, and in conclusion said that, whilst he refused to be pessimistic about their future, he had to admit that he saw elements and forces at work in the present development of democratic institutions, which, while nominally, perhaps, equaled this voter and that voter, would nevertheless deal a dangerous blow at democracy properly understood.

## WORKERS PLACED HIGH IN BRITISH EDUCATION SCHEME

### Lord Haldane Hopes Mansbridge Movement Will Be Included in Proposed London University

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A supper was recently given at the Working Men's College, Crowndale road, London, N. W., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Mansbridge, the founders of the Workers Educational Association, who are to visit Australia to assist in founding a similar movement there.

Lord Haldane was present, and in responding to the toast of "National Education" said that what had brought him there was national education, and in particular a phase of national education of which there had been too little said except among a select few. Mr. Mansbridge had been associated with a phase of that movement which stood by itself. It was not to the intellect merely that he was seeking to appeal; it was to the real man and the best of the real man. He believed in his fellow workers. He was an optimist, and he was not afraid to ask the highest and nothing but the highest. That was the secret of success. It was possible, if they had the genius to do it, to appeal successfully to almost everybody. The secret of success was to ask the highest, to ask the best, and to base their movement on nothing short of idealism.

It was a big business to engineer a national movement, and the only people who could engineer it were the people themselves. There was plenty of idealism among the people if they knew how to awaken it. That was why the Workers Educational Association had appealed to him very much.

Sir Robert Morant had been associated with him for four years, and they had tried to get the work of that association into the scheme which they had elaborated for providing the metropolis of the empire with a university of a high order. That order would not be a high order if the university life was confined to the few, to the students, to the fortunate to whom things lay to hand and who made no effort. They wanted to get at those people who had learned what was possible within them, and who only wanted a stimulus. And so he hoped that there would be a great university in London in the future which would embrace within its scope this movement, and above all the idealists who had inspired the movement.

## SERVICE SERIES HONORING DAVID LIVINGSTONE ENDS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—A special service of "thanksgiving for the life and work of David Livingstone" was held at St. Pauls cathedral. The bishop of Winchester, who was the preacher, paid a great tribute to the memory of Livingstone. His sermon was a tremendous vindication of Livingstone's dealings with the backward or child races of mankind. These dealings he contrasted vividly with the treatment of the people of the Congo and the upper Amazon up to the present day. Livingstone had placed first things first. If Livingstone had been listened to how much human misery might have been spared in the Congo basin.

The point that the bishop emphasized was that if Livingstone's view of the wholesome uses and effects of commerce had been liberally applied, and the selfishness of trade controlled, as he wished, by religion and education, the civilization of the Congo would have been near a title of the cruelty that has marked the white man's work in the regions of darkest Africa. For Livingstone commerce and agriculture were not materialistic rivals of the kingdom of God but its handmaids and instruments.

"But," said Mr. Talbot, "it is easier to build the sepulcher of the prophets than to listen to their voice." This service closed the series of centenary celebrations of the life and work of Livingstone in London.

## FRENCH MINISTRY CONCILIATORY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Barthou, the prime minister and M. Klotz, the minister of the interior, attended a meeting of the Senate committee on electoral reform, to consider the situation which has been created by the rejection of proportional representation by the Senate. M. Barthou reiterated the statement which he had made in the ministerial declaration, that the attitude adopted by the Senate committee was not incompatible with the acceptance of the representation of minorities. M. Barthou made an appeal to the committee, to assist the government in coming to a solution of the question.

M. Clemenceau, the president of the committee, expressed his thanks to the government for their conciliatory spirit, and said that the committee agreed unanimously with the opinion that the majority system did not necessarily exclude the representation of minorities. An examination of the numerous electoral systems and amendments to the reform bill will be carried out by the government and the result of the examination communicated to the committee.

## SCHOLAR THROWS NEW LIGHT UPON JOHN KNOX, REFORMER

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Dr. Hay Fleming, LL. D., has just concluded in Glasgow and in Edinburgh an interesting course of lectures upon John Knox.

Dr. Fleming states that the Scottish reformer was born, not as is generally believed in 1505, but in or between 1513 and 1515, more probably the latter year. A misreading of the earliest manuscripts of Spottiswoode's history accounts for this error. The student of progress cannot fail to be interested in John Knox's early struggles—in his timidity and tears—his reluctance to accept office and the magnificent courage with which his message of freedom for the whole world finally burst from him like a cry that had to escape. The thunder of Knox's voice still echoes down the ages, reminding the apathetic of today that it sometimes needs a veritable blast to dislodge and annihilate ignorance and vice.

John Knox's capture by the French, his 19 months' experience as a galley slave, his five years work in England, his exile and return to Scotland were dealt with successively by the lecturer.

### His Part in Documents

Knox was one of the six Johns who drew up the Confession of Faith of 1590 and the First Book of Discipline. The latter has been characterized as the most valuable document in Scottish history. The chief points in this book are: The care of the poor; the increase of schools; the need of ecclesiastical discipline; the necessity of "placing" only those ministers who were competent and earnest. All were to receive an education and the poor were to be taught free of expense. Three and a half centuries have passed and our educational systems of today

hardly reach the ideal contained in the Book of Discipline.

As early as 1525 an act of Parliament prohibited ships from bringing any of Luther's books into Scotland. Yet by means of merchants trading between England and the Scottish ports, Tyndale's translation of the Bible was smuggled into and circulated throughout the country. One copy of the Bible or of the New Testament supplied several families. These books were pored over in secret—at meetings held in the dead of night, and the precious volumes were secretly distributed. In this way a knowledge of the Bible was diffused at a date when it was of especial value to Scotland. In the year 1542 Parliament passed an act declaring it unlawful for any subject to read the Scripture in the vulgar tongue.

### Excelling Points Seen

Dr. Hay Fleming said that the reformation in Scotland differed from that of other countries in several respects and surpassed them all in its thoroughness. It had the unique advantage of having its great leader as its historian. The earliest known manuscript of Knox's "History of the Reformation" is now in Edinburgh University library and several of the marginal notes are believed to be in the reformer's own hand. Despite its errors the work is thoroughly reliable in the main and is of the highest value as a contemporary presentation of the greatest epoch in the history of Scotland.

John Knox's language was plain and picturesque and his eloquence was that of overwhelming conviction. He was no fanatic, but when he saw the right he never gave way.

## CARDWELL SCHEME OF ENGLISH ARMY REFORM DETAILED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Ralph Henry Knox, who was permanent under secretary for war up to 12 years ago, recently gave a representative of the Morning Post some details of the inner history of the army reforms associated with the name of Mr. Cardwell, afterwards Viscount Cardwell.

Mr. Cardwell, he said, became secretary of state for war in December, 1869, at which date a strong feeling existed in favor of a shorter term of service for the army in view of the big things the continental armies had done with short service men. In England the term was at one time 21 years. It was reduced to 10 years and then in 1866 it was raised again to 12 years. Twelve years was a better term than 21 years but, even under the 12 years system, recruiting was difficult.

Mr. Cardwell shared the prevailing view that a shorter term of service was desirable and sought Sir Ralph's advice as to how this was to be done. The latter therefore went down to Mr. Cardwell's country seat and spent a week or more there explaining to him the details of the army estimates, the organization, and so forth, and showed him how the reforms could be effected. About three months later Mr. Cardwell made his important speech in the House of Commons explanatory of the scheme which Sir Ralph Knox had drafted.

At this time important reductions were being made in the British forces overseas. Mr. Cardwell, as colonial secretary, had already taken preliminary steps to withdraw a certain number of troops from abroad. At the same time, as India was quiet, the government of India determined to reduce the strength of its army, and proposed, therefore, to send home several regiments of infantry and cavalry. The difficulty was that if the regiments were sent home the charge for them would come on the imperial exchequer and would mean a large addition to the estimates, which the government was not prepared to sanction.

Sir Ralph Knox's plan for working on a short term basis was to form the army into regiments consisting of two battalions, the one at home supporting the one abroad. By this plan it was possible not only to save the Indian regiments from disbandment but to reduce the number of companies both at home and abroad. This did not mean a reduction in the number of men. It was the reduction of the cadre of companies that brought about the saving of expenditure which the Indian government wanted to effect. Besides this the scheme resulted in the formation of a valuable reserve.

### AIRSHIP FLIES AS TARGET

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Practice in the use of guns for firing on aircraft has lately been carried out at Kummersdorf. The Zeppelin airship Hansa flew as a mark at an average height of 1800 meters. Bombs were also thrown from the airship at marks on the ground.

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## BRITISH INDIAN MOSLEM URGED TO SOBER WAR VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Commenting on a recent speech by the Hon. Claude Hill, at the Anjuman-i-Islam on the attitude of the Indian Moslems towards the war in the near east, the Times of India says, what Mr. Hill in effect urged was that Indian Moslems should weigh carefully the fact, historical and actual, of the position of Islam in India. It was said of a notorious publicist that he was uncommonly strong in declamation, but uncommonly weak in facts.

That description, declares the Bombay journal, applies not inappropriately to some of the men who have got the ear of the Moslem community in northern India. If people, it continues, can only be got to study history, and to think for themselves, then the sense of perspective, which has been lost, would soon be recovered. For instance, one of the speakers at the session of the Moslem league denounced the war as unjust. In theory all wars are unjust, but looking at it from the point of view of the Balkan states, it is not apparent where the charge of injustice can lie.

We ask all Indian Moslems, the Times continues, to read the historical sketch which Claude Hill gave, to follow that up by a detailed study of the history of the near east, and fortified with this knowledge seriously to consider what should be the action of Indian Moslems at this juncture. We have no doubt that the result would be an immediate return to sobriety of view, and to a truer conception of Indian Moslem policy.

## DEPUTY SPEAKS FOR AUTONOMOUS ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—L'Humanite publishes an interview with one of the democratic deputies of the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament.

There is no party in Alsace-Lorraine, declared M. Immer, that is not stanchly advocating an autonomous government for the country. We demand the abolition of the first chamber in which sit the representatives of the Emperor, of the chambers of commerce, the mayors of the big towns and the two bishops. We do not want to be governed from Berlin. We want Germany to do for us what England did for the Boers. We are a civilized people and we loyally accept what has been accomplished.

Frank and sincere dealings between Germany and the citizens of Alsace-Lorraine are the only means of securing an entente cordiale, and for that to be accomplished it would also be necessary to do away with the patriots of both countries, remarked the L'Humanite representative.

Yes, said M. Immer, to them, to our Pan-Germans and to your Chauvinists are due all the difficulties. It is they who by their constant disputes and scares prevent France and Germany from entering into friendly relations; and the brunt of these constant bickerings fall on Alsace-Lorraine for which the French Chauvinists proclaim such an ardent affection.

## ESTATE NORTH OF ADELAIDE PLACED ON LAND MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In addition to the extensive areas of crown lands which are constantly being made available by the government for settlement in South Australia, a number of large estates held by private persons have, during recent years, been subdivided and sold at public auction. The latest to come into the market is the balance of the South Bundaleer estate, north of Adelaide, a property of about 21,000 acres, which will be offered for sale in August next.

Several of these estates have been purchased by the government since 1897, when a measure was passed by Parliament authorizing the repurchase of land for closer settlement purposes. In all, an area aggregating 224,121 acres has been acquired at a cost of £1,917,400. The procedure is to purchase the land, and after surveying, to offer it in suitable-sized blocks under agreement to purchase, in the same manner as ordinary crown lands—35 years being allowed in which to pay for the blocks.

Considerable success has followed the introduction of this system. Produce of a greater value is being obtained from the land than previously, and while prior to the repurchase the permanent population on the total area was very little in excess of 500, it is estimated that there are now over 5000 persons residing on and obtaining a living from the country.

## THREE BRITISH STEAMERS TO BE BUILT IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the first time on record British shipowners have placed a large shipbuilding order with a foreign firm. The order is for three large passenger steamers of 10,000 tons each to be delivered next year and the contract has been given to the Societe des Ateliers de Chantiers de France. The steamers are to be built at Dunkirk. A fourth steamer of the same size and identical in plan is to be built for the same owners in England, probably on the northeast coast, and an opportunity will thus be offered of comparing the merits of French and British shipbuilding.

Two reasons are given for the placing of this order abroad. The French firm are apparently able to build more cheaply at the moment than the British firms, British shipbuilding costs being at present very high. This is partly due to the general rise in wages in British shipbuilding yards and to the fact that British shipbuilders have about as many orders as they can undertake.

Another reason given for the placing of the order abroad is the difficulty of securing delivery in Great Britain. In times of shipbuilding activity delays are usual but it is claimed by some owners that the delays are greater at the present time owing to the attitude of the men who by their unions are forbidden to work overtime. At any rate the French firm, though they are helped by government bounties are to be congratulated on securing the order.

## MINING LINE INTO THE ALTAI REGION IS NOW PROJECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The building of the great Trans-Siberian railway first brought into notice and active operation the coal mines of Siberia. The announcement that the construction of a railway in the Altai region is to take place this year, brings within measurable distance the opening up of this district so extraordinarily rich in ores, iron, copper, silver, gold and zinc.

Railway construction in the Altai will make available the great deposits of coal in the Kusnetsky basin for the working of these natural deposits. The lack of transport has been, up till now, a great drawback to the development of western Siberian industry. Of the coal mines which have been left practically untouched owing to the lack of transport, may be mentioned the Karginsky mine belonging to the Spassky Copper Company, and the Ikilatzinsky mine near Pavlodar in the neighborhood of the River Irtysh.

Another deposit of coal belonging to Russia is that found on the island of Sakhalin. This also is at present untouched owing to the lack of a harbor. The value of coal of a good quality is too great, however, in the Pacific markets, for it to remain untouched for any great length of time. It is believed that a construction scheme has been under consideration by the minister of commerce and industry, and that private capital will be allowed to participate in it.

### BERNE FRENCH GROUP GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Baron d'Estournelle de Constant, one of the pioneers of the peace movement, and a Radical member of the Senate, has announced his intention of attending the Berne Franco-German conference. The baron will be accompanied by his followers of all parties. As has been already announced, M. Dubost, the president of the Senate, will also be present.

### DEMERARA SUGAR IMITATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It was said at a meeting of the West India committee that the practice of selling dyed cane and beet sugars to imitate the superior Demerara sugar is on the increase, and the committee was determined to put a stop to this practice.

## COPARTNERSHIPS RELIEVE COUNTRY HOUSING PROBLEM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Rural Copartnership Housing and Land Council held its second annual meeting at the private house of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M. P., recently. The gathering included the Earl of Shaftesbury, Walter Long, M. P., and Arnold Rowntree, M. P.

Mr. Long said that the subject of rural housing, though difficult of solution was of immense importance to the nation. During the last 50 years he thought that many people had lost sight of the fact that no country could be really prosperous and self-supporting that had not got a healthy, happy and contented rural population.

It was to the inhabitants of the country districts that the population as a whole looked for articles of consumption, and it was on them that was based a great proportion of the strength of the empire. A movement which had for its object the solution of the problem of rural housing deserved the support of everybody who had the welfare of their country at heart.

Lord Shaftesbury said there were two special features in the methods of housing which their society had adopted and which he wished to mention. One was the principle of copartnership and the other the idea of village extension. The copartnership principle had been found to work excellently in the garden cities, and it had been adopted by the society practically as the root principle of its housing system.

With regard to village extension, Lord Shaftesbury said that it was far preferable to group families in village environment rather than dot cottages about without any relation to each other. At the present time, on his estate, he was adopting the scheme of village extension and negotiations were taking place for the establishment of a village housing society under the copartnership principle.

### KAISER WILL REVIEW AT METZ

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The German Emperor's annual visit to Alsace-Lorraine will include a visit to Metz, when the forts will be inspected and a review of the garrison will take place. General von Oven, the military Governor of Metz will give a dinner in honor of the Emperor. From Metz the Emperor will proceed to Strasbourg.

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# News Among the Women's Clubs

LADIES of the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester journeyed to South Weymouth on Thursday for their annual social. Carriages met them at the station and conveyed them to the home of Mrs. Helen S. Morse. Lunch was served and was followed by a short business meeting at which the program for the coming year was considered. An outing to Marblehead is to be held June 12.

At the final meeting of the season of Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Reading, Melrose and Stoneham, held in Hotel Bellevue, Boston, on Monday an appropriation was voted for a memorial to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, which will be placed in the historical room of Melrose public library. There will be a suitable inscription on the frieze. The chapter held its annual business meeting and election of officers. Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley of Wakefield was elected regent, succeeding Mrs. Emily Brooks Brown of Melrose. The other officers chosen were: Vice-regent, Mrs. Mary Winschup of Reading; corresponding secretary, Miss Fannie Burr of Melrose; treasurer, Mrs. Grace L. Twenty of Reading; historian, Mrs. Ellen Brown of Melrose; registrar, Mrs. Emily Brooks Brown of Melrose; directors, Mrs. Ida F. Miller of Wakefield, Mrs. Sarah Hewes of Melrose; Mrs. Annie Redick of Winchester and Mrs. Henry H. Ellms of Melrose. The retiring regent, Mrs. Emily B. Brown of Melrose, was presented with a D. A. R. pin having three ancestral bars.

Upland Woman's Club of North Reading held its annual business meeting and closing reception of the season on Thursday afternoon. The new officers elected are: President, Mrs. Leslie A. Nichols; vice-presidents, Mrs. Franklin W. Perry, Mrs. H. Leslie Upton; recording secretary, Mrs. Owen E. Power; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur G. Eaton; treasurer, Mrs. Edward A. Carpenter; auditor, Miss Nellie J. Clarks; directors, Mrs. Alfred L. Danforth, one year, and Mrs. Wallace L. Upton, two years.

The Book Club of Wakefield closed the season on Monday afternoon with a luncheon, social and reception at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Leary, West Chestnut street. Every member was present. At the close of the meeting the club made a gift to Mrs. Bartlett Walton of a book on London, Mr. and Mrs. Walton being on the eve of their departure for a trip to England. Mrs. Ralph H. Cotton was elected president for next year. Meetings will be resumed in November.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall with the retiring president, Miss Agnes L. Dodge, presiding. At the meeting an exhibition of the work done by the Melrose Highlands Boys Club was given. A tabouret was presented to Miss Dodge after the exhibit, while the club members presented her a fern and stand. Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Edna F. Huxford; vice-presidents, Mrs. Adelaide W. Boynton and Mrs. Elizabeth R. French; recording secretary, Miss Minnie Messenger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Grace P. Derby; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah J. Kelton; auditor, Miss Anna S. Basford; directors, Mrs. Florence H. Cochrane and Mrs. Kathryn McCrae. Department chairmen elected are: Art and literature, Mrs. Ethel G. Collins; history and travel, Mrs. Grace M. Toothaker; education and domestic science, Mrs. Jean A. Page and current events, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Remick.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester held the last of its regular meetings Monday afternoon in the town hall when Miss Hazel Dell Chandler gave readings. A musical program was rendered with Miss Frances D. Mont of Melrose as cornet soloist, an orchestra furnishing selections and incidental numbers.

Maplewood New Century Club of Malden held its annual meeting in Pythian hall, Malden, Monday afternoon. The entertainment was furnished by the choral society of the club in charge of the council, Mrs. Percy C. Moore, president. Mrs. H. H. Hammond and Mrs. Frank E. Poland were elected delegates to the state federation meeting. The new officers are: President, Mrs. H. H. Hammond; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. H. Milliken, Mrs. George H. Johnson and Mrs. G. W. West; clerk, Mrs. H. R. Brunton and treasurer, Mrs. E. J. McDuffee. These officers will name the new committees.

Melrose Woman's Club, assisted by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, held its annual May festival Monday in memorial hall, Melrose. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the vacation gardens conducted by the club. These gardens will be started next week on six acres of ground granted to the clubs by the Melrose park department, adjoining the Lynn-Fells parkway north of Ell pond. The May party was in charge of a committee of ladies of the two clubs, Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, chairman; Mrs. William Hartshorne, Mrs. Fred M. Goss, Mrs. Mary Sargent, Mrs. Frank H. Brown and Miss M. Gertrude Knights. Two hundred school children from the primary, grammar and high schools, took part in the entertainment.

Sarah Bradley Fulton chapter, D. A. R., of Medford met Thursday afternoon in the Royall house, Medford, when adjournment was taken until September. Curator Fenton of the house entertained the members with legends and stories of romance of the various articles of historic interest when a dinner was being prepared in the large fireplaces and ovens. After dinner officers were elected

for the ensuing year as follows: Regent, Mrs. F. L. Weston; vice-regent, Mrs. Alice Bancroft; recording secretary, Miss Alice Goodrich; corresponding secretary, Miss Eliza Gill; treasurer, Miss Jessie Dinsmore; registrar, Mrs. J. O. Goodwin, and historian, Miss Marian Pike.

Campton Club of Malden held its annual meeting and outing Monday at the summer residence of Mrs. Allan H. Wilde at Georgetown with Mrs. Wylie C. Burns as joint hostess. The trip was made by special car attached to a Boston & Maine train and they were met at the Georgetown depot by carriages and automobiles for a ride through the country to Mrs. Wilde's residence. Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Forest E. Benjamin; vice-president, Mrs. Wylie C. Burns; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Horr, and treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Lord. Adjournment was then taken until the second week in September.

Hillside Mothers Club of Medford met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Munroe, 59 George street. The business session was followed by a luncheon. Adjournment was taken to the Lorin L. Dame school hall, where Miss Katherine Lente Stevenson gave an address on "Our Boys."

Good Cheer Club of Medford will hold its last meeting of the season next Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Frank W. Tapley, 10 Brooks street, when officers are to be elected. Mrs. Mabel Carter was hostess at the meeting Tuesday at her residence, 24 Brooks street.

Plymouth Reading Club of Malden closed its season Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Porter of Reading, formerly of Malden, when the works of all of the authors discussed during the season were reviewed and papers were read by a score of members. The club then adjourned until September, when the opening meeting will be an outing and a committee with Mrs. Porter as chairman, was named to make arrangements.

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose met Wednesday afternoon in the Swains Pond chapel, Malden. The speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellinwood of Boston. A musical program consisting of vocal selections by Mrs. Georgine Bohoff, Mrs. A. L. Kane and Mrs. Orilla Green was given.

"Sydney Lanier" was the subject of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington, when a literary meeting was held in the Second Parish Unitarian church in East Lexington, Wednesday evening. Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett was in charge of the program. A sketch of Lanier's career was given by Mrs. Mildred Long. Several of his poems were read by Mrs. Pickett. The next meeting of the club will be held Wednesday evening, and the subject for study will be "Walt Whitman." Miss Beatrice Stoney and Miss Pearl Wright will furnish the program.

The last regular meeting of the Arlington Heights Study Club was held Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Barbara T. Ring, 178 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. True Worthy White, a vice-president of the club. The subject was "The Conservation of the Child." Mrs. White read a paper on that subject with one by Mrs. Ring.

"Why suffrage is not wise and expedient for the women of the United States" was the subject of the address given by Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline at the meeting of the Lexington branch of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William Robert Munroe on Warren street, Lexington.

A public meeting is to be held in the Concord town hall Tuesday evening, under the direction of the Concord branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, when the question of "Suffrage" will be discussed. Prof. Ernest Bernbaum, instructor of English in Harvard and Radcliffe colleges, will talk on "Anti-Suffrage," while the same subject will be given by Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline.

The annual business meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place Thursday at the home of Mrs. William B. Rand, 18 Morrill street, Dorchester. Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby was again elected regent. The other officers, as nominated at the April meeting, were chosen as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. Bordman Hall; treasurer, Miss Susan Murrey; secretary, Miss Sarah Holmes; historian, Mrs. Wing; registrar, Mrs. Irving Locke; directors, Mrs. Frances Blake, Mrs. Charles W. McConnell and Mrs. Phipps. Mrs. Ralph E. Lane read a paper written by her husband, which he recently read before the Lexington Historical Society, entitled "Captain Prescott's Ride from Lexington to Concord and Aton, and Its Results." The meeting was provided over by the regent. The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Rand, who served a collation at the close of the meeting.

The nineteenth annual business meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Saturday in the chapter house at Concord, with the regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, in the chair. Mrs. Baker and Mrs. George R. Blinn, vice-regent, delegates to the continental congress in Washington, gave reports of the congress. Mrs. Baker was reelected regent, and the other officers were chosen again as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. George R.

Blinn; secretary, Mrs. O. S. Fowler; treasurer, Miss Caroline P. Holden; registrar, Mrs. Elmer E. Shattuck, and historian, Miss Edith Melvin.

Ladies of the Maynard Woman's Club brought their ninth club year to a close Tuesday afternoon, when they held their annual business meeting and election of officers in Masonic hall, Maynard. Mrs. Mary D. G. Morse was elected president. The other officers were reelected.

Ladies of the Littleton Woman's Club held their fifteenth annual meeting and election of officers Monday afternoon in the Unitarian church at Littleton. Miss Emma E. Tenney was elected president. The other officers were chosen as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Packard; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara P. Hutchinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Whitcomb, and treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge. The literary program following the business meeting included readings by Mrs. Alta H. Hollis, and a musical program by Mrs. Charlotte Tenney and Miss Emma E. Tenney, pianists. On June 17 the club women will hold a field day and the following committee has been placed in charge: Mrs. Caulkins, Mrs. Sarah J. Conant and Mrs. Dorothy Hardy.

The Nineteen Hundred Five Literary Club of Wakefield held its annual business meeting on Thursday evening, going to Somerville, where the members were the guests of Mrs. Caroline Christie Woodman, formerly of Wakefield. Miss Bessie E. David was elected president; Miss Florence G. Daland, vice-president; Miss Ethel Goodwin, secretary; Miss Margaret Stewart, treasurer; Miss Ethel G. Redfern, chairman of music committee; Miss Lillian Smith, chairman of literature; Miss Amy L. Butterfield, chairman of art and science; Miss Esther A. Johnson, chairman of current events, and Miss Alice L. Wiley, chairman of social committee. After the business session, the art and science department

## WESTON COMPLETES ITS PLANS FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Two Hundred Years of Incorporation to Be Observed With Religious Services, Pageant, Parade, Public Speaking, Band Concerts, Fireworks, Etc.

A union service on Sunday, athletic sports and an historical pageant Monday, a parade and public meeting with addresses and chorus singing Tuesday, to conclude with band concert and fireworks in the evening, are planned for June 15-17 to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Weston, Mass.

This program is in interesting contrast to the anniversary celebration in 1813 when the only event to mark it was the preaching of a special sermon by the Rev. Samuel Kendall, for 30 years pastor of what was then the Weston Congregational church.

The sermon this year is to be preached by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of Boston, and the service probably will be held in the Weston Baptist church. All denominations will unite in attending. The principal speaker Monday afternoon will be S. C. Bennett, whose address will be historical in theme. The pageant is the event calling for the most preparation. It has been written, and is being directed by Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston, and calls for about 300 actors. It will be held on the Robert Winsor estate on a site naturally adapted for pageant purposes. The audience will sit on the slope of a hillside, and the actors will appear on a level depression at the bottom where an immediate background of oak trees, a lake to the left and distant woods and hills to the right form an ideal setting.

The prologue opens with the appearance of June followed by a group of laughing children who advance to deck with garlands the throne on the center of the stage, and who strew rose petals on their way. Weston appears followed by maidens representing the neighboring towns, takes her place upon the throne and is crowned by June. Ceres also appears, representing summer, and Father Time with 24 hours, whose robes range from deepest blue to the dawn colors, then through again to deepest blue. June pleads with Father Time to stay the flying hours, and the children wind his scythe with roses. June turns his hour glass on its side so that the sands no longer run, and then characters representing the past, present and future appear. As the prologue closes the actors leave the stage, the altar fires are lighted, and an Indian appears. After a song which is a lament for the history of the race, he disappears into the forest.

In the succeeding episodes the prologue actors appear as spectators only. The first act presents three types of people—Indians, Norsemen and Puritans. In the first part there is a scene showing the visit of a band of northern Indians to the local Indians in the days before the white man appeared. A loud halloo is heard, and the occupants are given a friendly reception. There is no bartering, but instead an exhibition of arrow shooting by the Indians and of sword play by the Norsemen.

In the second part a group of Puritans arrive to make a treaty with the squaw sachem. This is really a picnic scene enlivened in Puritan style by the singing of hymns. The sachem signs the paper giving the Puritans lands for goods, and the act closes with the arrival of John Eliot, who comes to read the Bible to the Indians.

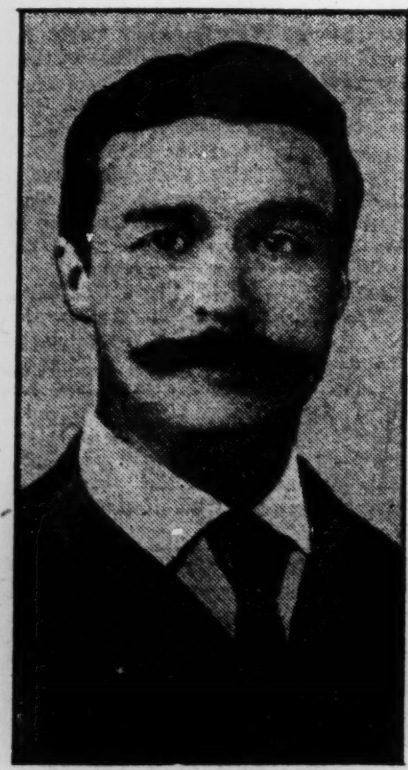
The second act is the call to arms. The first scene portrays a spy episode which is part of Weston's history, and the second scene shows the people arriving on horseback, on foot and in ox carts for a barn raising. The minister also appears in a chaise and all proceeds merrily until Samuel Savage arrives with bad news. The atmosphere becomes

serious, then tumultuous, and the act ends with the quick departure of the men for Concord while the women are left weeping.

The third act portrays Washington's visit. Preparations are made by the villagers for the event. Gypsies appear and decide to stay for the excitement. Village women arrive in their best gowns, and then a coach with ladies from Boston rolls up, and the occupants, who are elaborately gowned, decide that they, too, will wait to see the general. A messenger brings news of Washington's approach, and attended by six outriders the great Virginian rides up in his coach, and is warmly received. According to tradition, he kisses the youngest maiden, dances with the prettiest, and talks with the matrons. Then the Boston ladies dance the minuet. Washington bids the villagers farewell and starts on toward Watertown.

An epilogue brings upon the stage again the prologue characters and 10 young men who accompany Ceres and carry a huge horn of plenty filled with fruit which they pour out at Weston's feet. The roses are unwound from Father Time's scythe, the hourglass is set upright, Weston is carried off by the young men. Future leads the way, and the other actors follow in appropriate order.

The Weston celebration has been planned by a general committee consisting of A. L. Cutting, chairman; Arthur L. Coburn, Edward B. Field, David W. Lane and Andrew Fiske, secretary. The chairman of the specific committees are as follows: Reception, Horace S. Sears; music, C. C. Kenney; transportation, Arthur T. Johnson; sports, E. Loring Young; school exhibit, Charles M. Eaton; historical, Stephen S. Fitzgerald; information, William O. Kenney; decoration, Charles A. Freeman; pageant, C. O. Richardson; parade, Harry L. Bailey;



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Chairman of general committee

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Later, under the influence of such men as Ruskin, William Morris and Walter Crane, Art Workers' Guilds, Arts and Crafts Societies, Associations of Home Arts and Industries sprang into existence and coined new standards and ideals of beauty and utility.

Today there is no excuse for anybody to furnish a home

### AT RANDOM, IN HASTE, IN BAD TASTE, OR AT AN EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE OF MONEY

As modern merchants, we are organized to do the work for you properly and economically. When it comes to the ART of Interior Decorations, the few may hold a scorn for retailers, like ourselves, but that is because they have not tested our artistic merit.

We are keenly conscious of our responsibilities. Therefore, the service we offer the public is not stereotyped, mediocre or one-sided. The facilities are at our command to satisfy all your wants. For the rest—come and consult us.

SCOTCH MADRAS—White or cream; a recent importation of new designs. 19c to 85c

LEVER LACES—White or ivory; for window and door draperies. 75c to \$1.50

SWISS TAMBOUR MUSLIN—Many widths and designs to choose from. 25c to 85c

PRINTED VOILES—Exquisite tints and patterns for chamber draperies. 40c to 60c

AMERICAN ROLLER PRINT CRETONNES—New design and colorings. 19c to 50c

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRETONNES—A wonderful display of them. 35c to \$5.00

"SUNFAST" FABRICS—Ideal for all summer drapery needs. 50c to \$2.00

BLOCK PRINTED LINEN—Many of the choicest designs exclusive. 90c to \$6.50

ENGLISH GLAZED CHINTZES—You've never seen prettier or daintier effects. 50c to \$1.50

SCRIM CURTAINS—Hand drawn work or hemstitched lace trimmed. \$2.50 to \$15.00

Two Thousand Yards, 50c to 85c

### ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNE

Choice. 29c Patterns and Colorings especially appropriate for Slip Covers, Furniture Coverings and all kinds of Draperies. Just think of fine English and French Cretonne at 29c.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pair

SCRIM CURTAINS \$1.59 \$3.95

Values \$2.00 to \$5.00

Large assortment of designs to select from.

### PRACTICAL UTILITY BOXES

These Boxes constructed strongly—solidly and covered with serviceable matting—bound with heavy bamboo—equipped with tray. Value \$6.50; choice at \$3.25



FRENCH WILLOW CHAIR  
An extra heavy French Willow Chair with broad arm, large size, in brown, natural or green stains, choice of 5 patterns of cretonnes for cushions. Regular \$12.50. Sale price \$8.65

### SPECIALS IN BEDS AND BEDDING

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS—Large number of styles in specially selected qualities. Every detail of construction and finish guaranteed. \$4.50 to \$18.50

BRASS BEDS—Velvet finish, our own exclusive design. Value \$32.50. Special at \$18.95

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY Hair-top Upholstered Box Springs—All sizes, choice of ticking. Value \$22.50. Special at \$15.75

PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES—Choice of several styles of ticking, made in one or two parts. Value \$30.00. Special at \$21.45

PILLOWS—Covered with our "Gold Medal" Ticking, filled with pure feathers plucked from live geese, size 22x28 inches, guaranteed odorless. Value \$5.50 pair. Special \$4.45

## YOUR FURS.

Cost for this service—3c on each \$1.00 of their value. If the garment be worth \$100.00 the charge for cleansing, storing and insuring it is \$3.00. Fair prices for repairing and remodeling.

Cleansing Furs! We could pile adjective upon hyperbole, could print with display type the most impossible statements, could comment on some doubtful statements did we choose. But we spare you.

They can all "gang their ain gait," while we go on caring for your Furs by the best methods known.

serious, then tumultuous, and the act ends with the quick departure of the men for Concord while the women are left weeping. The third act portrays Washington's visit. Preparations are made by the villagers for the event. Gypsies appear and decide to stay for the excitement. Village women arrive in their best gowns, and then a coach with ladies from Boston rolls up, and the occupants, who are elaborately gowned, decide that they, too, will wait to see the general. A messenger brings news of Washington's approach, and attended by six outriders the great Virginian rides up in his coach, and is warmly received. According to tradition, he kisses the youngest maiden, dances with the prettiest, and talks with the matrons. Then the Boston ladies dance the minuet. Washington bids the villagers farewell and starts on toward Watertown.

An epilogue brings upon the stage again the prologue characters and 10 young men who accompany Ceres and carry a huge horn of plenty filled with fruit which they pour out at Weston's feet. The roses are unwound from Father Time's scythe, the hourglass is set upright, Weston is carried off by the young men. Future leads the way, and the other actors follow in appropriate order.

The Weston celebration has been planned by a general committee consisting of A. L. Cutting, chairman; Arthur L. Coburn, Edward B. Field, David W. Lane and Andrew Fiske, secretary. The chairman of the specific committees are as follows: Reception, Horace S. Sears; music, C. C. Kenney; transportation, Arthur T. Johnson; sports, E. Loring Young; school exhibit, Charles M. Eaton; historical, Stephen S. Fitzgerald; information, William O. Kenney; decoration, Charles A. Freeman; pageant, C. O. Richardson; parade, Harry L. Bailey;

Clearing Sale  
Things for Your Summer Home and Summer Wear  
Homespun Linens  
Dress Goods  
Brasses, Etc.  
RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO  
429 Boylston St., Boston

### G. A. R. PRICE FOR BUILDING \$95,000

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Ninety-five thousand dollars is the price at which E. K. Wilcox post, G. A. R., will sell to the city its building on West Court street known as Memorial hall. The erection of the new municipal group and the planned extension of Broadway through to Court street makes it desirable to have the Memorial building out of the way.

### INSIST ON THE LABEL IN YOUR SHOE

"CRAVENETTE" CLOTH  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TOP SHOES  
Are

Guaranteed  
Your dealer will refund money on all shoes in which the cloth has not worn satisfactorily for three months

IF shoes bear the label

GENUINE "Cravenette" CLOTH

"Cravenette" Cloth the logical substitute for leather.

CRIVENETTE



# Filipinos Taught Lace Work and Embroidery

School of Household Industries  
Now Figures as an Important  
Institution for Building Up  
These Islands in the Far East  
EVERYTHING IN OPEN

ALTHOUGH in operation less than a year now, the school of household industries established in the Philippines by order of the Legislature of the islands already is proving one of the most important educational measures for the building up of the American possessions in the far east.

At this school lace making and embroidery are taught by a corps of native and American experts who combine in bringing out the unique in design and construction and the advanced ideas obtaining in the western countries. The first class at the school of household industries is composed of 154 bright Filipino young women. The course lasts six months, and there is great competition to be enrolled, although specifications and requirements are such that only those having the best standing in the respective communities are selected.

There is something intensely interesting in watching a group of these young women at work. Almost everything is done in the open. If the class in embroidery meets on the veranda of the school, there is the balmy atmosphere and luxuriant vegetation all around to lend inspiration to the work. This constant dwelling out of doors is no doubt what gives to Philippine artistic handicraft the nature designs in flowers and plants and trees that are much in evidence in the finished work.

Demand for Philippine laces has increased so rapidly that it is apparent that the islanders will find a considerable revenue from this industry. The picturesque costumes of the young women workers are interesting features of the open air shop. Keenly interested in their task and realizing that each moment is of value so that the most may be had from the six months privilege extended by the insular government, the Filipinos in ever increasing numbers come to the school, which however, is limited in its accommodations.

What is termed the "gumamela" design is considered one of the popular ideas that the Filipino women embody in their embroidery work. Attention given to details is really wonderful, and the strength of the materials used throughout gives the finished product a stability that is responsible for so much embroidered work of the long ago still being treasured as heirlooms and as reminders of what needlework meant to the people years ago. The introduction of new and improved methods, however, has been welcomed by the islanders, who were accustomed to employ only such articles for lace-making and embroidery as were obtainable at home. Americans brought with them many new things that combine excellently with the native skill.

The dresses of the young women are exceedingly simple in arrangement, but the most brilliant colors often are selected.

Invariably the waists are made from "sinamay," a light material especially well adapted to the tropics. Fashion does not trouble the Filipino ladies much, and styles that were in vogue many years ago are just as acceptable in 1913. Comfort is one requisite.

That few things the insular government has done thus far will have greater results toward improving the Philippine households than this school of household industries seems quite apparent. The public schools, of course, are the foundation of the educational system throughout the islands. But going further than this, it is only since the Americans arrived that the women of the archipelago have been looked after so systematically as is now the case. Filipino handicrafts, whether among the young men or the young women, promise added prosperity throughout the island country.

## AUTO DEALERS PLAN OUTING FOR BOSTON CHILDREN

Plans are now being worked out for the annual outing for the children of Boston which is given by the Boston Automobile Dealers Association under the supervision of Chester I. Campbell and it is the intention of those having it in charge to make it bigger than ever before.

Last year and the previous seasons the outing was to Sharon, but a change has been arranged for this year and the children will be taken to Nantasket beach.

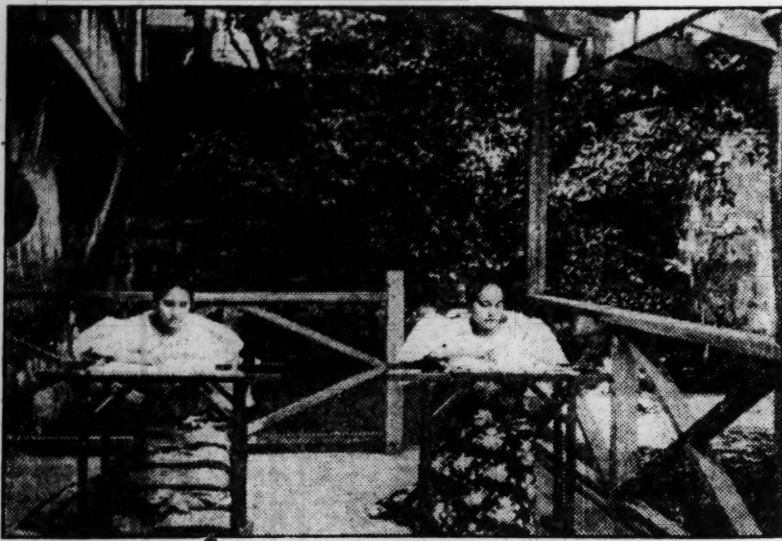
The day selected is June 11 and it will be necessary for the committee to secure the use of over 500 cars in order to accommodate all the children that want to go.

Manager Campbell issues the request that such persons as are able to loan their cars for that day send in their names to him at 5 Park street or telephone Oxford 3740. Such as are not able to furnish autos are urgently invited to send in money donations that more cars may be hired and some delicacies be purchased for the children.

## OPERA DINNER TO BE GIVEN

NEW YORK.—Arrangements have been made for a dinner for the founders of the City Club popular opera movement. Represented on the committee are wage-earners, artists, business men, heads of musical societies and of civic organizations.

## STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES



Two students busily engaged at their embroidery frames in the open air under conditions deemed requisite to best results

## MAKING DAINTY HANDIWORK



Student of the School of Household Industries and the gumamela design—Filipinos furnish splendid example of stability in matters of dress

## STORE NEWS

Walter A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company is touring the western cities. It is expected that he will be gone two weeks.

Almanah T. Danico, who was formerly assistant buyer of men's furnishings for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned to accept the position of buyer of men's hosiery, knit underwear and umbrellas for the Henry Siegel Company.

Ambrose O'Hearn, formerly assistant in the receiving room of the Gilchrist Company, has resigned to take another position. John Connelly, who has been promoted from the returned merchandise department to the vacancy caused by Mr. O'Hearn's resignation.

A party was given last night by the girls of the Filene Cooperative Association in their club room. There were about 35 in attendance and a good time was enjoyed with music, games, peanut races and other games.

Among the buyers who have been in New York this week are Mrs. Harriet A. Gurney, Miss M. O. Maynard, Miss Mary Cronin, E. I. Lahtyand, J. T. Mulverhill of the Jordan Marsh Company, W. H. Weeks, Miss J. Griffin and A. Dupuis of the William Filene's Sons Company.

The constantly increasing desire of the stores to furnish artistic decorations is exemplified in the illustration which represents the exterior of a shop on one of the busy thoroughfares in Philadelphia. The arrangement of the flowers is unusual and remarkably attractive, and at intervals throughout the spring, summer and fall the flowers are changed but those which are used each time are of one variety. The boxes in which they are kept are of terra cotta, corresponding in color with the face of the building.

## STORE STRIVES FOR ARTISTIC FRONT



Flower-decorated shop in Philadelphia

## NEW HAVEN SAID TO HAVE WASTED MANY MILLIONS

George W. Anderson Before Massachusetts Reform Club Declares Road's Management Has Been Wasteful

## BLAME IS ASSIGNED

Asserting that assets amounting to \$100,000,000 had been illegally wasted by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, George W. Anderson, recently Democratic candidate for attorney-general, addressed the Massachusetts Reform Club last night on "The Effects of the New Haven Management Upon the Rights of Investors." Charles S. Mellen, president of the road, had been invited to be present and answer questions. He declined, however, saying that the agitation against the road, newspaper attacks and the fact that he was under indictment prevented him.

Mr. Anderson said he would waive the discussion of all questions other than that of the rights of the investors and the necessity of laws to protect the investing public, which is apparently helpless, and has no power of direction in great public utility corporations which are controlled through banks. He said the real owners no longer control such corporations, and he characterized the "holding company" as the "most convenient instrument ever devised" to place in the hands of a few people the control of corporations.

In 1912 there were 10,902 stockholders in Massachusetts who owned \$125,000,000 worth of stock in the New Haven. The property was controlled by something like \$60,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 was held by a subordinate company and the balance by banks. No organized opposition is possible against this control.

But the actual property in control of the directors is about \$1,304,000,000. He said: "The real trouble with the New Haven is not a technical disregard of a statutory law, but gross, as well as illegal, dissipation of assets, stock watering and other waste. The stockholders, who are the chief victims, are practically helpless."

He said the validation report of 1911 had never been appreciated at its true value as an analysis of the condition of the New Haven, and even Professor Swain's optimistic report, which showed a surplus of \$100,000,000, was illuminating when his figures were carefully scanned. From this report he cited 33 properties which had been bought by the New Haven for \$112,175,637.02, which Professor Swain could only value at \$60,545,215.48. The excess paid over extreme valuation was \$51,630,421.54.

Mr. Anderson said "the impression has become widely current that the validation commission made a finding of \$100,000,000 of assets above liabilities, but no such finding was made by the commission."

He pointed out the Rhode Island Company, for which the New Haven paid \$24,220,978.90, and for which Mr. Swain found assets of \$2,440,679. In its purchase of trolleys and other subsidiaries Mr. Anderson figured that the New Haven had thrown away \$100,000,000.

He said that both the Legislature and the railroad commission had been remiss in not having made clear and definite in the statutes what Judge Knowlton had decided in regard to the New Haven in 1903.



Class in lace-making at Philippine institution where courses of study are of six months' duration

## LUXURIES IN VEGETABLES AND FRUIT DROPPING TO MEET MORE MODEST PURSE

Prices are lower this week than they have been this season on green vegetables, radishes three bunches for five cents, lettuce three to five cents a bunch, cucumbers five to eight cents apiece, asparagus is still 15 cents for one bunch, but several markets are selling it two bunches for 25 cents. The Jersey product at 30 cents is a little higher owing to the cessation of southern shipments.

Peas have dropped to 75 cents a peck. Thrifty tomato plants at 25 cents a dozen hint to the observer that though the tomatoes themselves are high and not very good, if he will wait in patience for a few weeks he may have really good fruit from his own garden should he buy these plants. The supply of beets is steady, selling at 10 cents a bunch and beet greens have outgrown the market. Turnips remain at 20 cents a bunch. Cabbages sell for three cents a pound.

Florida string beans are lower at 20 cents a quart.

Demand for sweet potatoes is small there being practically no call for the New Jersey product and even the North Carolina stock is slow in selling. In Irish potatoes there has been an improvement during the week. Bermuda onions are selling at 7 cents a pound. Four pounds for a quarter.

## Pineapples Drop

In fruits the greatest decrease has been in pineapples from 5 to 20 cents each, and strawberries have reached the 15 and 18 cents a box value with a possible drop of more as several carloads from Norfolk, Va., and Maryland came in this week and others may be expected any day. Oranges have gone up 5 cents a dozen.

Several articles of an unusual nature are shown in many windows and booths, sea moss of excellent quality 10c a bag, green catnip for pet pussies 5 cents a bunch, flower bulbs of many kinds at different prices, mint in extra large bunches 10 cents and parsley for 5 cents a bunch.

If one likes to buy fowl alive in the southern fashion as an assurance that the bird is not cold storage, opportunity is afforded in the large markets. Lively little pigs may also be purchased in the same manner. Meats remain about the same as last week.

Receipts in eggs had a slight increase. They are, however, below receipts of the corresponding time last year. Egg, butter and cheese stores are posting the sign "Fresh eastern eggs, 25 cents a dozen," but the average price is 31 cents a dozen in a great number of markets. Box and pint butters command the same price as tub butters and buyers are looking for better quality from now on.

## Fish Higher

General prices in fish are higher. Eastern salmon is 75 cents a pound, shad 18 to 25 cents a pound, mackerel 50 to 60 cents apiece, steak cod 15 to 18 cents a pound, bluefish at 25 cents a pound is much higher, Cape cod fish 15 cents a pound, and halibut 18 to 30 cents a pound. During the week the fish has not been coming in well owing to the heavy winds outside. Lobster is in good supply now but the price will go up about the first of June when the law prohibiting the catching of lobster for export goes into effect in Nova Scotia. All lobster will then be brought from the Maine beds, of which so far this year have been failures. Cod fish used for the best box cod fish is very scarce. None has come in for two weeks but some may come in today. There has been a fair supply of medium cod. Last shipments from Yarmouth and Halifax were 400 crates lighter than the preceding ones.

## GOV. SULZER TO URGE HIS BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—On Monday Governor Sulzer begins his campaign for his direct primary bill which abolishes party conventions. The Governor leaves here tomorrow afternoon for Buffalo where on Monday noon he makes his first appeal to the Ellicott Club business men. Three meetings are to be addressed in Buffalo. He speaks in Elmira on Tuesday. So far \$11,000 has been subscribed for the Governor's campaign. Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., who saw the Governor Friday was one of the subscribers.

**HARVESTER SUIT COMES MONDAY**  
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The hearing here of the government's suit against the International Harvester Company, brought under the Sherman law, came to a close Friday, to be resumed in Chicago next Monday. Alexander Legge has been named as general manager of New Jersey and of the International Harvester Corporation to succeed C. S. Funk.

**FRUIT COMPANY INQUIRY PAUSES**  
NEW YORK.—After more than 50 witnesses were examined the federal grand jury before which the government has been seeking an indictment against the United Fruit Company as a monopolistic combination, was excused Friday. Government counsel announced that one or two witnesses might be recalled next week. Meantime a conference between federal and fruit concern agents will be held.

## SUITS, DRESSES AND WAISTS

FOR WOMEN

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

The following lots will be closed out Monday at decided reductions:

### 95 SUITS

Comprising Model Suits, Sample Suits, broken lines of sizes from regular stock all grouped in one lot and marked at a price to effect immediate sale. Silk Poplin, Wool Poplin, Serge, Worsted, Woolen and Bedford Cord Suits. Colors include black, navy blue, old blue, tan, gray, checks and mixtures. Novelty tailored and trimmed styles. Regular prices \$55.00 to \$95.00. Now..... **\$35.00**

### 75 DRESSES

Included are Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Dinner and Reception Gowns. The inevitable accumulation of models left from the early showing. Reproductions and copies of Paris styles. Made by high class dressmakers for our regular stock. This lot will be closed out Monday at decided reductions. Regular prices \$55.00 to \$85.00. Now..... **\$35.00**

### 200 WAISTS

**75 Wash Silk Waists**—Striped Habutai silk, made with Robespierre collar, long sleeve with turn-back cuff. Blue, heliotrope and black stripe. **\$3.00**  
Special.....

**125 White Waists**—In this lot are batiste and voile waists made with low collars, frills, short sleeves and trimmed with pastel colors. **\$2.00**  
Special.....

R.H. STEARNS and COMPANY

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. R. H. Allen, twenty-ninth infantry, captain infantry team national rifle matches, will report this city on official business.

Retirement of Brig.-Gen. F. A. Smith is announced. He will proceed home.

Capt. J. T. H. Waring, medical corps, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark.

Second Lieut. J. C. Marrow, Jr., twenty-third infantry, detailed for aviation and will report to the commanding general, second division, for assignment the first aero squadron, signal corps.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. McDonald, cavalry, unassigned, will proceed to San Francisco.

Maj. Frank W. Coe, coast artillery, from north Atlantic coast artillery district, to San Francisco, sailing May 24 for Honolulu.

Col. William C. Raftery, coast artillery, from coast defenses of the Potomac and Ft. Washington to San Francisco, in time to embark with one hundred and nineteenth and one hundred and forty-third companies, coast artillery, for Honolulu, May 24.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, cavalry, assigned first cavalry, July 2.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, third cavalry, to Ft. Leavenworth, June 1, vice Maj. Paul A. Wolf, fourth infantry, to Ft. Niagara, report to captain army infantry team, national matches, 1913.

Capt. George L. Hicks, Jr., coast artillery, from present duties to San Francisco, sailing May 24 for Honolulu, and on arrival will report to Col. William C. Raftery, coast artillery, for staff duty.

Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, from eighty-fourth to one hundred and nineteenth company, coast artillery.

Capt. Joseph Matson, from one hundred and forty-third to eighty-fourth company, coast artillery, on relief from Walter Reed general hospital.

Capt. Henry J. Hatch from fifty-third to one hundred and forty-third company, coast artillery.

First Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, tenth cavalry, detailed in signal corps, June 25, to New York city as assistant chief signal officer, eastern department, in connection with cable operations.

First Lieut. John M. Wright, corps of engineers, from present duty, July 1, to engineer school, Ft. Washington barracks.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, sixth

field artillery, designated as chaplain national and international matches, 1913.

Col. Frederick von Schrader, quartermaster corps, three months leave of absence.

Capt. Matthew C. Smith, fourteenth cavalry, one month leave of absence on relief from army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Dean Hall, coast artillery, one month leave of absence from June 1.

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, signal corps, two months leave of absence on relief from signal corps.

**Naval Orders**  
Commander L. M. Nulton, detached naval academy, June 10, 1913; to naval war college.

Lieut. Commander R. I. Curtin, detached naval academy, June 9, 1913; to the Pittsburgh as first lieutenant.

Commander H. H. Christy, detached naval academy, June 7, 1913; to the Delaware, as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander Harris Laning, detached naval academy, June 16, 1913; to duty connection the Cassin and in command when commissioned.

Commander H. P. Price, detached the Delaware; to naval war college.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp, detached naval academy, June 9, 1913; to command the Paul Jones.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, May 31, 1913; to naval war college.

Paymaster's Clerk W. J. T. Farquhar, appointed, to naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.

**Marine Corps Orders**  
Maj. W. C. Neville, orders March 27 modified; to marine barracks, Charleston.

Maj. N. H. Hall, orders May 1 revoked; to navy yard, New York.

Maj. M. J. Shaw, detached army war college; to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Maj. T. C. Treadwell, detached army war college; to naval war college.

**STUDENTS TO GIVE PAGEANT**  
SALEM, Mass.—Students of the state Normal school are preparing to give, under the auspices of the senior class, a pageant of the seasons on the night of June 17. Rehearsals are going on under the direction of Miss Harriet James.

## WEDDINGS

AUTHORITATIVELY correct apparel for bridegroom, best man and ushers. Benjamin Morning Coats, Waistcoats and Striped Trousers.

Evening Dress Suits, Silk and Pique Waistcoats and accessories.

Ushers' cards and complete information furnished upon request

**Richardson's** 388 Washington Street



# Review of the Week's American Events

**P**EACE, as a theme for great speeches, and peace as a cause calling for strong action, has been America's supreme topic for the week and longer. The month of May, 1913, has such distinction as quite possibly to become historic, through the sequence of commanding peace events.

The biennial peace congress at St. Louis was barely through its deliberation when there landed the British members of the committee on the peace centenary of 1915 and there follows now the annual conference at Lake Mohonk, with its new exposition of the theory of peace between nations and its application to the world's present problems.

Sounding of the peace note is not untimely, aside from its great service, when there are problems of American relations with her world neighbors that at another stage of progress would have been ample in possibility of clashing. The strain of good feeling with Japan, the difference with England over a matter of canal toll and the standoff in Mexico are serving as illustration of the supremacy of peace, for none of them is to be the basis of war, as surely as all of them would have been its cause.

The great peace events are the preface to the events of 1915, the year when world abandonment of war is to be marked by another Hague conference and by the observance of the hundredth year of peace between English speaking peoples. It is a worthy introduction.

## Disarmament Reappears at Every Feast of Peace

As though the cause of peace might be too peacefully pursued the issue of disarmament reappears in every gathering. It finds its great prominence this year in the Mohonk gathering, where it was invited by the choice of Dr. Lyman Abbott to preside. Dr. Abbott is of the peace men who find the logic of world pacification to lead to world armament. Removed from the vice-presidency of the American Peace Society at its St. Louis convention because of the conflict in the ideas of war cessation and warships he found the rostrum at Mohonk the place for the reconciliation of the two seemingly conflicting faiths.

The speech of Dr. Abbott was the fervid statement of the great and constantly greating naval outfit as the protector of international peace. The direct issue is avoided in the discussions of the peace gatherings and is not permitted to be a test of the fealty of any person to the main cause, but if conclusions may be drawn from the preponderance of the addresses in which it is discussed disarmament is distinctly gaining ground as one of the planks in the unwritten peace platform. The advocate of the general cause who finds himself compelled to deal with it and is not prepared to follow the demand for the ending of naval construction resorts to the conclusion that the peace of nations is deeper than an issue over the number of warships.

Congressman Bartholdt is the great pacificator between the two wings of the peace advocates, and his speech in Congress in which he establishes the separation of the two problems is deservedly regarded as a classic. The unity of the leaders in the promotion of world peace is preserved by the general avoidance of the issue, which Dr. Abbott grapples with in a strong exposition of the belief that warships are essentials of war's extinction.

National administrations have come to be strongholds of the peace idea. President Roosevelt was an unceasing problem to the peace leaders with his natural belligerency and his enthusiasms for warlike display and with his great services to peace winning him the Nobel prize. President Taft was the constant advocate of peace and the less ardent supporter of armaments. President Wilson is the product of a party that is committed to naval retrenchment, and with him has come a secretary of state whose advocacy of peace is unqualified. Mr. Bryan's speeches in the presence of the committeemen from England, Australia, Ghent and Canada have been rhetorical additions to the oratory of the cause, and his construction of the ships of friendship looks to a suspension of the other sort of naval building, so far as his influence extends.

## International Questions

### That Vex but do not Embroil

In the light of the peace discussions now foremost in the public mind the international problems that offer even the most remote possibility of difference are assembled, and the likelihood that none of them will cause any worse disturbance than the exchange of diplomatic messages, or will ever be an issue beyond arbitration, is occasion for expressions of satisfaction. The Japanese annoyance over the action of the California Legislature is not showing any slant towards war. The week has witnessed the final protest of the President to Governor Johnson, almost amounting to a demand that he veto the bill, and his rejoinder that the people of California both need and demand this form of protection from the Japanese invasion of the farms, and his courteous insistence that the act as passed does not infringe the treaty provisions, which it expressly undertakes to defend. The California view is not shared by Japan, and the protest of the government has been formally made. President Wilson is now called upon to defend in behalf of the nation the action that he criticized and undertook to prevent in California.

The discussion goes to the length of measuring the Japanese readiness for war and here finds that the nation is neither navally nor financially equipped for an encounter with the United States. But the larger assurance of peace is in the growing clearness of the absence of

any disposition to make this issue the basis of conflict.

Upon the tolls difference with Great Britain the administration has yet to declare itself. Congress is occupied with tariff reconstruction, and no indication is yet given that it will be called upon to consider a retreat from the position taken by the last Congress in favor of the American coastwise shipping. The issue, if not removed by congressional action doing away with what is considered a special exemption from tolls in a canal all nations were to use on equal terms, will be considered a fit one for the exercise of arbitration, where it will be a question whether the treaty with England as to the canal forbids the care of the home shipping by a special provision. Here again the notion is not indulged by any but real seekers for war that there can be a conflict beyond the possibility of peaceful settlement.

Mexico in the incident of refusing to recognize the American minister supplies what once would have been a cause for some showing of resentment beyond what paper and ink can express. President Huerta in refusing to deal longer with Ambassador Wilson in a diplomatic way takes the ground that the failure of the United States to recognize his government renders it not entitled to recognition of its minister. The Mexican President is moving quite inside Mexican opinion, if the newspaper El Pais can be taken as interpreting it. That journal editorially demands that in view of the non-recognition of the Huerta government by Washington the relations between the neighbors should entirely cease, and that not only should Ambassador Wilson be recalled but that all the consuls should remove.

The fact that certain promises of President Huerta in the early and, it may be said, the brighter days of his administration, made to the United States, including the settlement of the disputes over water rights on the Colorado river, have not been kept, may be added reason for the wish not to be annoyed by the presence of a diplomatic representative. Cause for war could easily have been found in any number of incidents of the Mexican unsettlement, but here again there is no thought that the reign of peace will be disturbed.

## Mexican Government Facing Difficulties

So far as may be learned, the path of President Huerta is not being freed from its thorns. The revolution under General

Carranza's command so far from subsiding appears to be gaining ground. It has the advantage of being apparently well financed and it lacks nothing in the grandeur of its proclamations. A recent one is calculated to carry terror to the members of the Huerta government if ever the insurgents reach the capital. On the other hand the government that is undertaking to maintain its hold is financially weak, and reported desperate efforts to get loans have not been prospered. The Mexican army is represented as on the point of defection owing to the failure of the government to pay its wages. The passing of the army payday without pay is reported to be a common occurrence, and the test of loyalty to the President of the republic is said to be too severe to be long endured.

It is not apparent how the Huerta government can hope to establish itself in the respect of other governments, secure the funds necessary to continuance of defense against well provisioned revolutionists or protect itself against the advances of its enemy. And beyond the uncertainties of the present situation there are all the usual ones as to the future of a troubled land. The prestige of the Diaz support apparently is of little worth in the present Mexico.

## Wage Reductions are Declared Public's Affair

Beginning with a declaration by Representative Underwood that the threat to reduce wages in an industrial establishment if the removal of protective tariff duties should come about would be met by the government by an inquiry into the way the industry was conducting its business, the Democratic development of a new use of the power of government has contributed a leading issue in the editorial columns of the country. The newspapers that are regarded as the spokesmen for the industrial and financial interests were sufficiently exercised over this declaration of the House leader of the ruling party, but their concern was much increased when Secretary Reynolds, in a speech to the American Lithographers' Association, went further into the plan and declared that the government had all the machinery ready for this inquiry. The new device is given further support in a speech by Senator Williams of Mississippi, in the Senate, in which he asserts that it is the government's duty to restrain the manufacturers from turning upon their employees in this fashion.

On the other hand there come to the

support of the new undertaking some of the serious newspapers, who hold that the government is but slightly extending its inquiry when it undertakes to find out if the threatened reduction or an actual reduction in wages is warranted as a result of the expected changes in the tariff. President Wilson is turned to by the critics of the project and his past words are quoted to uphold the confidence that he will restrain his cabinet minister and the leaders in both branches of Congress from carrying out or advocating inquiry into private business.

While the President has not at this writing declared himself, the sources of the threat, as the opposition labels it, are of such standing that it is believed the President is of the same mind. Mr. Wilson may have adopted the familiar device of Presidents in allowing the project to be announced by others and the fire of the opposition drawn before he commits himself openly to it.

Secretary Reynolds makes it clear that the purpose of any inquiry into the methods of an industry to discover whether it is warranted in reducing wages is not with a destructive purpose. He is already a familiar advocate of economy and efficiency, and in telling the association to whom he spoke that there is public reason for knowing if there are other means of preserving their profits than reduction of wages he is at least consistent with his own expressions of the past. The relations of employer and employee have passed quite beyond being the private affair they have long been held to be, and when the public is admitted to a concern in them the door is opened to its full extent.

## Illinois Suffrage Victory is Significant

The Mississippi river seems likely to lose its distinction as a suffrage boundary through the passage of a general woman suffrage bill by the Illinois Legislature. The Senate has passed the measure which gives votes to women for all offices not specifically established by the constitution, which means nearly all offices in the state, and the lower House is represented as strongly favorable to it. Should it pass, the state will be the first east of the big river to grant the right. The map of woman's full partnership in domain has come to include a great area in the region beyond the Mississippi, and the crossing into the East will be hailed as a distinct gain. Few Legislatures remain in session,

and the extension of the suffrage is either impossible or unlikely this year except in Illinois. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut lawmakers are still at their task, but in these states the matter has been settled for the session. New York's Legislature will meet in special session in June, but will be limited to the business of passing upon the primaries, after Governor Sulzer has aroused the state to the support of his measure of exterminating the party conventions.

## Socialism to Be Put to Test in Oklahoma

Purchasing a town site and making it the ground for applied Socialism the members of the party in Oklahoma will command attention in an experiment that is expected to be enlightening to the world. The Socialist organization in the state is strong, it has a system of newspapers covering 57 of the 77 counties and having doubled its vote in the last election over that of the one before, it claims to have 50,000 voting members. The new town, Milton, is to be built up by private ownership of homes, but community sharing in all industries, farming and coal mining at the outset and cotton manufacturing later if the first ventures succeed. It is the confident claim that it will show the feasibility of common ownership and that from this beginning the Socialist scheme will be extended to the state.

There is reminder in the plans for the Oklahoma town of the experiments in communal living that have been intermittent in America from the days of the Brook Farm experiment on the farm now within the bounds of Boston. There is less than the daring of the highly intellectual members of the Massachusetts community in the Oklahoma plans. The personal owning of a home would then have been regarded as the loss of an essential to the needed reconstruction of society. Within its bounds, however, the new town will have a considerable opportunity to show that the theory of community ownership and equal division of the products of industry is capable of realization. This is precisely what all the many attempts of the past have failed to establish.

## Ceaseless Labor Troubles Drive Out Industries

New Jersey is reading in the report of its bureau of statistics the evidence of the injury done to industry by long continued and unreasonable labor disturbance. The silk industry has long been the object of attack of labor agitators, whose concern is apparently less for the laborers whose employment is broken up than for an organization which is trying to establish its supremacy. A few figures are enough to show the effect of the long continued warfare. In the past year the state has lost 36 manufacturing establishments, 27 of them closed either voluntarily or under compulsion because no longer able to earn money and nine removed from the state because of labor conditions. Their total capital was \$4,150,000. They employed 2438 people and paid wages amounting to \$1,173,978. The value of their products was \$5,421,571. Paterson has been the seat of almost unceasing labor trouble through the activity of the I. W. W. and it is there that the loss has been heaviest.

Statistics of this sort, happily not common in the country, do not fully measure the injury that is done by the failure to adjust the disputes between the employers and the workers on a fair basis. The cause of prompt and effective arbitration is making rapid advance, but it is not being aided by the organization behind the silk workers. It is not favorable to arbitration and therein puts itself in enmity to society in general. Sympathy for the workers is growing and the demand for just arrangement of wages and hours is becoming insistent, but both are retarded by the organization which resorts to the brutal process of the continued strike without seeking settlement that is fair to the interest of the wage-payer as well as the wage-earner.

## Reduction in Number of Theaters Is Welcomed

Reaction from the extensive theater building of a few years ago is marked in nearly all of America's larger cities and assumes the dimensions of a movement that might easily be misunderstood. Unquestionably the development of the moving picture places that have sprung up in great number has had some effect upon the older forms of amusement, but the explanation is not to be sought in that fact alone. The rivalry between managements furnished for a period the expansion in theaters into rival systems and the result was an expansion that has proved to be unwarranted. Chicago and New York may be taken as examples of the over-construction and both are furnishing the visible reaction. The number of theaters of the first class is being reduced and bids fair to go on until the right production is reached. With it and the end of the costly rivalry that they represented there is the promise of better conditions, actual improvement in the quality of their productions and the restoration of the stage to its former standing. Other cities than these are expected to show the same movement with the opening of another season.

## JAPANESE WORDS NOT BARRED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The railway commission has decided that telegrams in Japanese, when written in roman letters, must be transmitted on the same terms as other first-class messages. The commission found that Japan was entitled to full rights under the international telegraph convention.



Looking at Aeolian Hall across the Plaza of Bryant Park

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## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### IN BASEBALL TERMS

"Where's the office boy?"  
"Watching the scoreboard."  
"Well, you tell him that unless he shows more speed on the letter-press, he'll get his release."—Washington Herald.

### THEN AND NOW

"Do you remember when people demanded specie payment?"  
"Yes. In those days people said they wanted hard money. Now everybody wants easy money."—Spokane Chronicle.

### IN THE SUMMER TIME

A bale of hay a minute  
In the clover field out there;  
The grass so rich and mellow  
In this weather and this air,  
The robins watching cherries,  
And the wheat about knee high;  
The oats as thick as shadows,  
And the cattle on the rye.  
—Baltimore Sun.

### BECOMING DECORATIVE

He's got the bow fixed in the rear,  
We thought he'd better come to that;  
The day is not far off, we fear,  
When he'll wear aigrettes on his hat.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### GETTING ALONG WELL

"How's your garden getting on?"  
"Great. I've succeeded in planting at least two seeds where my wife thought they ought to go."—San Francisco Examiner.

### RIGHT IN STYLE

Mother has a splendid suit  
A stylish tailored gray.  
She simply sewed a red rosette  
On father's cutaway.  
—Detroit Free Press.

### DIGNITY ON THE FARM

"I hear Wombat is a gentleman farmer now." "Right up to the notch, too. Puts evening dress on all his scarecrows every day at dusk."—Louisville Courier Journal.

### ELEVATING LABOR

"Is stacking hay what you would call an exciting occupation?"  
"Well, it gets worked up to a high pitch."

### THOROUGHNESS HIS MOTTO

"He's a conscientious gardener, isn't he?"  
"I should say so. He even knows the flowers by their Latin names."—Detroit Free Press.

**JOHN MITCHELL INSTALLED**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—John Mitchell of Mt. Vernon, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, was appointed on Friday by Governor Sulzer as state labor commissioner at a salary of \$8000. Mr. Mitchell qualified for office and then announced the appointment of Mr. Williams, his predecessor, many years at the head, as his first deputy at a salary of \$5100 and expenses.

**COMMITTEE PUBLICITY URGED**  
WASHINGTON—Representative Smith of New York introduced in the House Friday a resolution proposing public record of all proceedings of the various committees of the House. Standing committees would be required to keep an accurate record of all proceedings to be published in the Congressional Record. The resolution was referred to the rules committee.

## NAHANT LIFEGUARD CREW HAS WON NOTE BY PREVENTING WRECKS



CAPT. NEHEMIAH C. HAYMAN

## U. S. LIFESAVING CREW AT NAHANT



Men who keep watch to prevent vessels from running into danger along rugged, rocky shore

Front row, left to right—George W. Wickens of Nahant, Capt. Nehemiah C. Hayman, Benjamin R. Baker of Chatham, Walter A. Harding of Nahant. Back row, left to right—James McIntyre of Scituate, Leon N. Long of Orleans and Joseph L. Rose of Lynn.

## Watchfulness Again Emphasized by Rescue of Five Men From Lumber Schooner Discovered on Rocks—13-Year Service

### VESSELS ARE WARNED

LYNN, MASS.—Discovery of the 122-ton lumber schooner Francis A. Rice and crew of five men on the rocks of Nahant early in the morning on April 28, by the lifeguard on duty at that point, and the rescue of all on board again emphasizes the watchfulness of members of that now famous crew of Captain Hayman's at the Nahant lifesaving station. This station was opened in 1900, after the wreck of the three-master Charles Briggs on the shores of Little Nahant in the winter of 1899, which determined the location of the present lifesaving station, not 500 feet from the spot.

Nahant is in a peculiar position, jutting out as it does directly into the path of passing vessels. It thus becomes a place of danger which is offset by the timely warnings received by scores of vessels during the winter from the torches and lanterns of the lifesavers



COAST PATROL IN DUTY AT LODGE POINT, NAHANT

who peer into the darkness along these shores.

Seven men constitute the crew at this station: Capt. Nehemiah C. Hayman, formerly of Gay Head light; George W. Wickens, Benjamin R. Baker, Walter A. Harding, James McIntyre, Leon N. Long and Joseph L. Rose. They are a hardy lot and each man has his story to tell of trials with the storms during his life as a coast patrol.

This station is the only one on the coast between Hull and Gloucester. Previous to its erection wrecks on the Nahant coast were almost a weekly occurrence in winter months, and three wrecks were on the rocks one morning. The men on coast patrol tell every once in a while of warning a ship of its proximity to the rocks by the giant torch used for that purpose. These torches are so constructed that they burn even in the heaviest downpour of rain and their red light can be seen for hundreds of yards in a storm.

The coast patrol on what is known as the "cliff" at Little Nahant has the most difficult time in the winter. The wind has been known to blow 60 miles an hour up there, and it is from this point that the greatest expanse of sea is given over to the vision of the patrol. Every minute through the night a man is stationed at this advantageous point, no matter how strong the wind or the storm. It is from this point that many a ship has received timely warning in the storms of the past 13 years.



# Playhouses Here and Elsewhere

## "ROMEO AND JULIET" FINELY ACTED BY STARS

Miss Marlowe Again Delights by the Beauty and Variety of Her Thinking in Tones — Mr. Sothern Strong

### ACT HAMLET TONIGHT

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe acted "Romeo and Juliet" at the Shubert theater Friday evening and delighted one of the largest audiences of the engagement.

In this tragedy Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern reveal the full scope of their powers and clearly define their differing styles of acting. Mr. Sothern adopts the lyric, almost chanting, style of delivery that is characteristic of his serious work, and Miss Marlowe releases her emotion with a variety of vocal melody and feeling that sets her apart from all other Juliet's since Adelaide Neilson.

The great test of a Juliet is not the poison scene, poignant as this is, for here an actress cold in response to others has the stage alone for rather simple expression of a straightforward foreboding upheld by a strong situation. The greatest interest of a play lies in watching the interplay of emotion between two or more characters, with its sense of spontaneous arousal of new shades of emotion through exchange of thought.

Miss Marlowe reaches her finest in the balcony scene and in the parting at dawn. She rightly keeps Juliet a girl from the beginning of play until after the wedding. So we see her Juliet in the full flower of girlhood in the garden episode, when she comes from her chamber and leans upon the rail to be alone with her thoughts of Romeo.

There was tender brooding in those thoughts as Miss Marlowe breathed them and it sang through the words like a melody. Frankly modest she was in the discourse with Romeo, and her responses to his words were full of delicate nuances. She crossed the words she half-whispered to him, and every thought seemed the spontaneous outgiving of a richly varied nature.

Like a solid baritone accompaniment to this lovely contralto prose love song was the Romeo of Mr. Sothern. He spoke his lines with a heavy enunciation of emotion that swept each phrase along on a single pitch and deflected for no word color in the onward rush. The style of each player provides an admirable foil for the other.

In the parting, when Juliet is a woman in depth of feeling, there was an even balance of tragic expression by Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe. Here, perhaps, they have their finest cooperative moments in this play. At the end of the scene they were recalled several times, as they had been after the others, by hearty applause from all over the house.

Mr. Sothern is still too gloomy in the early scenes of the play, and still disappears in the scene of the masquerade when he is not exalted nor yet deepened by Juliet's first kiss. The increased vitality that marks his work invigorates his whole performance. He thrilled the audience in the duel scenes, and moved them in the incident with Tybalt, following the wedding.

Mr. Lewis as Mercutio again delighted with his abandon and spontaneity. He was long applauded for the volatile beauty of his reading of the Queen Mab speech. There is music, keenly subtle thinking and fine breeding in all his tones. He thrilled in the challenge of Tybalt, and showed Mercutio meeting his end with pathetic high spirits.

It was a relief to see the Nurse played as a likeable, if elderly, human being; one who would have been tolerated by the Capulets, which most stage Nurses never would be. Peter, too, was an inoffensive bumpkin, where he is usually forced into the limelight beyond his deserts.

There was dignity and poise in William Harris' reading of the line of chorus, Malcolm Bradley made a tragic figure of the apothecary. Mr. Bertrand has the voice for the friar, and will better his emphasis with study. Mr. Mathew was a sinister Tybalt. The stage pictures were handsome and the performance moved at a good pace.

Escalus . . . . . Milano Tilden  
Paris . . . . . Walter Connolly  
Montague . . . . . Malcolm Bradley  
Capulet . . . . . J. Sayre Crawley  
Romeo . . . . . Mr. Sothern  
Mercutio . . . . . Frederick Lewis  
Benvolio . . . . . Lark Taylor  
Tybalt . . . . . Sidney Mather  
Friar Laurence . . . . . Frank Bertrand  
Peter . . . . . James P. Hagan  
An apothecary . . . . . Malcolm Bradley  
Lady Montague . . . . . Millicent McLaughlin  
Lady Capulet . . . . . Lenore Chippendale  
Juliet . . . . . Miss Marlowe  
Nurse to Juliet . . . . . Ina Goldsmith

**CASTLE SQUARE THEATER**  
George M. Cohan's farce-comedy, "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," will be the offering at the Castle Square theater next week, with William P. Carleton in the title role and Miss Mary Keener as Fanny. The play had a long run at the Park theater two years ago, when the laughable story of the exploiting of a small community by a pair of schemers was much enjoyed. To the surprise of the schemers their selfish plans turn out to be for the good of the community, and they settle down to become model citizens. The whole company, except Mr. Craig, will be employed by the long cast. Conan Doyle's drama,

## TWO IN CAST OF "BOGIE MEN"

Pair of Chimney Sweeps Are the Only Characters in Lady Gregory's Latest Comedy

Lady Gregory's latest peasant comedy, "The Bogie Men," has but two characters, Taig O'Harragha and Darby Melody, both chimney sweeps. The scene is a shed near where a coach stops.

Darby comes in with a tin can of water in one hand and a sweep's bag and brush in the other. He lays down the bag on an empty box and puts the can on the floor. He takes a suit of clothes out of the bag, is admiring them and is about to put them on when he hears someone coming and pushes the clothes back into the bag.

Taig enters, much to Darby's disgust.

Darby—A sweep is it? What brought you following me?

Taig—Why wouldn't I be a sweep as good as yourself?

Darby—It is not one of my trades I am looking to meet with. It is a shelter I am seeking where I can put on a decent appearance, rinsing my head and my features in a tin can of water.

Taig, too, wishes to make himself more presentable, having come to meet a rich cousin whom he expects to provide him with a fine home. Darby says he has a rich cousin too, whom his mother was always holding up as a good example.

Taig—It is often my own mother would have Dermot pictured to myself.

Darby—It is often the likeness of Timothy was laid down to me by the teaching of my mother's mouth, since I was able to walk the floor.

Taig—A bright fellow she says Dermot down to be. A good doing fellow for himself. A man would be well able to go up to his promise.

Darby—That is the same account used to be given out of Timothy.

Taig—A queer thing, you to be the way you are and he to be an upstanding gentleman.

Darby—It is the way I went down; my mother used to be faulting me and not being the equal of him.

Taig—The time it would fail me to follow my book or to say off my A B ab, to draw Dermot down on me she would. "Before he was up to your age," she would lay down, "He was fitted to say off catechisms and read newses. You have no more intellect beside him," she'd say, "than a chicken has its head yet in the shell."

Darby—Let you hold up the same as

Timothy," she'd give out, "and I to stoop my shoulders."

Taig—I let on the book to have gone astray on me at the last. Why would I go crush and bruise myself under a weight of learning and there being one in the family well able to take my cost and my support whatever way it might go? Dermot that would feel my keep no more than the lake would feel the weight of the duck.

They relate how they became discouraged with fruitless endeavor to reach the high marks set by the wondrous cousins, and how they ran away, eventually becoming sweeps, since they found they were fitted for no better work. They then work into a discussion of the respective greatness of their cousins.

Taig—Dermot to see me in company with the like of you. I wouldn't for the whole world he should be aware I had ever any traffic with chimneys or with soot.

Darby—Timothy would make objection to yourself. He that would whip the world for manners and behavior. "The biggest thing and the grandest," my mother would say when I would ask what he was doing.

Taig—Ah what could that be before selling out silks and satins? There's many an estated lord couldn't reach you out a four penny bit.

Darby—The grandest house around the seas of Ireland he should have, beautifully made up! You wouldn't nearly go astray in it! You wouldn't have it walked in for a month!

In the heat of their debate they hear the horn of the coach, and both hasten to wash their faces, throw off the sweeps' smock and cap and draw on the good clothes. Darby, who has changed outside, comes in and is mistaken for the cousin by Taig. Darby thinks Taig is the cousin he is looking for. In their slowness they talk back to each other, and accuse each other of deception. Then it dawns on them that they are cousins.

Cheerfully they divide the single hering they have to eat, and plan to go to America together, now that they have gotten rid of the oppressive imaginary model that has discouraged them so long. A little moral is tacked on here, teaching self-reliance.

Out they go laughing, praising each other, and singing a snatch of an old ballad.

### THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Miss Christie MacDonald in "Sweethearts," an operetta by Victor Herbert. Colonial theater, indefinite.  
E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in "Romeo and Juliet," Shubert theater, final fortnight.  
"Loulou," musical comedy, Majestic theater, indefinite.  
"The Old Homestead," Denman Thompson's rural play, Boston theater, indefinite.  
"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," farce, acted by John Craig stock company, Castle Square theater, one week.

ing to the pleasure of a large audience at the Casino theater, with De Wolf Hopper, Arthur Aldridge, Kate Condon and a good cast.

Miss Grace George is to go to London to play "Divorçons" matinees at the New theater.

### MME. BERNHARDT HONORED

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, was the recipient of a gold and silver laurel wreath Friday afternoon at the Palace music hall after she had finished performance of her son's play, "A Christmas Night under the Terror." Daniel Frohman was chairman of the ceremonies. The wreath was the gift of several hundred American actors, actresses and artists.

The stage was filled with celebrities of the dramatic profession as Mme. Bernhardt seated herself on the dais she uses in her act from "Phedre."

The curtain was then raised that the regular audience, which remained after the regular entertainment, might see the presentation.

Daniel Frohman read numerous telegrams of congratulation, and then introduced David Belasco, who spoke briefly. E. M. Holland, long on the stage and a descendant of a family for generations in the profession, then made the presentation speech. The wreath, borne by W. Alexander, was then placed in Mme. Bernhardt's hands by Mrs. Thomas Whitfen. Mme. Lillian Nordica then led the assembly in singing "America."

### STATION MEN ELECT OFFICERS

WATERVILLE, Me.—At the closing session of the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees Thursday these officers were elected: P. J. Coyle of Somerville, Mass., grand president; A. E. Barnes of Salem, Mass., grand first vice-president; Bartley J. Reilly of Portland, grand second vice-president; Thomas F. Mooney of Manchester, N. H., grand third vice-president; Frank Hughes of Medford, Mass., grand secretary-treasurer; Patrick Doherty of Everett, Mass., grand warden; W. D. Frost of Waterville, grand chaplain; Vede Volier of Waterville, grand sentinel; S. G. Perry of Somerville, Mass., F. G. Spooner of Lowell, Mass., J. M. Fender of Bangor and Frank Roderick of Waterville, grand directors. C. E. T. Caswell of South Berwick, Hiram Lee of Lowell, Mass., R. C. Putnam of Marblehead, Mass., deputy grand president. The next convention will be held at Worcester, Mass.

## PAGEANT DRAMA OF SAN GABRIEL HAS DUAL AIM

California Romance Play Preserves Picture of the Past for the Present and the Future—Quaint Old Building Is Used

### LEGEND AND HISTORY

In a quaint building at San Gabriel, Cal., is being enacted a picturesque pageant drama called the "Mission Play," now in its second season of local performance. The play seeks to perpetuate the early history of the state, and so successful have been the presentations the managers plan to give it for a short season yearly.

John McGroarty, a native Californian, wrote the pageant drama, and it was produced with the financial assistance of Senator R. F. Del Valle of California, the aim being to preserve for the present and coming generations a picture of a most heroic and romantic period.

The play is in three acts, and has as central figure Junipero de Serra, the pioneer missionary who did active work among the Indians beginning in 1769 at False Bay. The first scene shows the encampment on the bay of the party of Spanish soldiers sent into the wilderness with the missionary. The soldiers are rebellious because of the lack of rations, and will not listen to the missionary's pleadings that they remain until his work is accomplished.

The Governor, Don Portola, returns from Monterey without the supplies he and the troops need. Heedless of the missionary they prepare to start back to Mexico, when the relief ship is seen outlined against the setting sun, rounding Point Loma. With this tableau the first act ends.

In the second act the scene is laid within the walls of the mission at San Carlos, a generation later. The work of the missionaries has been a great success, and the mission buildings are scattered over the whole district. After this success has been reported by several characters there begins a period of merry-making, showing the pastimes of the period. Indians and Spaniards dance and sing characteristic songs. The act closes with Junipero's appeal for the continued prosperity of the missions.

The final act is laid in the ruined mission of San Juan Capistrano in 1847. The work of the missionaries is forgotten and a Mexican caretaker guards the place for the Americans. A spirited Spanish girl enters and delivers a speech of rebuke to those who have forgotten the old regime and the play ends as she voices an apostrophe to old California.

C. H. Horn plays the leading role with power, and is to be credited with the production.

## NATURAL ACTING NOW IN VOGUE SAYS MANAGER

"The art of natural acting has developed to such an extent that the old riddle—when is an actor not an actor?—is harder than ever to answer," said Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, in a recent talk.

"Skill in depicting on the stage the precise way that people look, speak and walk in life has been developed to such an extent, that the actor's difficulty now is to convince people off the stage that he is an actor. The only equipment that he needs to make people believe that he is an actor on the stage is naturalness; but the layman and often the manager can never bring himself to believe that the quietly natural person in ordinary life has any acting ability."

"Hence the actor is confronted with the paradox—caused by the development of natural acting—of having to learn how to act off the stage, not on. To succeed on the stage one must not act; because the moment the performer acts out deliberately to act he loses all naturalness and simply acts acting; merely for him to think 'I must act this part'—makes him artificial."

"When actors yield to the old-fashioned school—or copy something of the classical French school, declaiming, waving their arms like windmills, strutting from one piece of furniture to another, poisoning themselves on one foot with the elbow fixed on the mantelpiece—they are, to be sure, acting; and that is the worst part of it. No man or woman acts that way in real life; so that these furniture and mantelpiece actors are simply victims of the theater."

"Every time they act they remind the audience that everything is taking place in the theater; and whenever a playwright or a player reminds an audience of its presence in the theater—instead of before something that is actually happening—all illusion is shattered—the theater has defeated its own purpose."

"Nothing should ever occur on the stage that is true only of the stage; nothing should ever be spoken or done that is not more true of life than it is of stage life."

### WORKMEN'S BILL VETOED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Foley-Walker workmen's compensation bill was vetoed by Governor Sulzer Friday on the ground that it did not fulfill the pledge written into the Democratic state platform at the Syracuse convention last fall.

A  
MUSICAL  
COMPANION



MAKE YOUR  
WINTER  
EVENINGS  
PLEASANT

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CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 8-10-12 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

## ART, ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

### MUSEUM PUPILS TO EXHIBIT WORK DONE IN COURSES

The annual exhibit of work done by pupils of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts will be opened to the public May 20 and will continue for five days. Final selections will be made today and Monday from specimens which have been chosen through the year by the teachers as worthy of consideration for a place in this final exhibit.

Work from the departments of drawing, painting and design will be shown. There are to be examples of portrait painting, drawings from life and the cast, as well as specimens of modeling. Probably every pupil in the department of design will be represented. There will be at least one example of every problem studied this year in the design department.

The fourth year work in jewelry, metal work and book work will be on display in the office, and the work of the other years in the various classrooms.

### SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Free docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be in charge of L. Earle Rowe, director of the Rhode Island school of design, and Henry L. Seaver of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Rowe will speak on "Egyptian Mummies and Their Cases" in the Way gallery at 3:15 p. m., and Mr. Seaver will speak on "Augustus" in the balcony of the classical court at 4 p. m.

## PROF. MEEKER SAID TO BE EXPERT ON CURRENCY REFORM

WASHINGTON—It is understood that Prof. Royal Meeker, who teaches banking and currency to the senior class at Princeton University, is the man President Wilson had in mind yesterday when he said he was asking an expert not in public life, but connected with an eastern university, to draw a currency bill to be used as a check against the bill being drafted by Chairman Glass of the House banking and currency committee.

Professor Meeker is one of the President's intimate personal friends. It is the desire of the President to amend the currency laws so as to decentralize the control of credits. This is said to be the main idea he has in his plans for currency reform.

President Wilson wants control of credits so divided and diversified that no one group of men can do what it has been charged the bankers of New York have done repeatedly in the way of controlling the finances of the country.

## ARMOR PLATE CHARGES MADE

WASHINGTON—Senator Ashurst gave notice Friday night that he would call up at the earliest possible moment his resolution asking the secretary of the navy for information concerning bids for armor plate for the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, which were let by that department March 3.

Mr. Ashurst charged that the bids were let at \$454 a ton for class A plate, \$34 more a ton than ever had been paid before by the government.

## 15TH CENTURY MASQUE GIVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island School of Design presented the Fifteenth Century Masque for the first time last evening in Memorial hall for the benefit of the traveling scholarship fund of the Alumni Association.

The masque, which requires about 160 in its cast, was written by George Boas of Brown. The music has been arranged by Marshall Sheldon.



BUST BY THOMAS H. JONES  
Selected from student sculpture at Museum of Fine Arts

### EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 5. Sunday 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Engravings from the Francis Bullard bequest in the print department rooms closes Tuesday. Children's exhibit in the print rooms and foreground room, to open during the week.  
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Modern etchings by Frank Brangwyn, Eugene Delort, A. E. Harwarth, E. M. Spry, Percy Robertson, Nathaniel Sparks, L. Walker, Ian Strang, Johnston Baird and H. Macbeth. Also Daubigny's etchings, "Voyage en Bateau."  
Vose galleries, 308 Boylston street—Paintings by old masters.  
Copley gallery, 101 Newbury street—Paintings by American artists.  
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Little masters exhibition.

## MAINE CLUB HAS GOVERNOR HAINES FOR HONOR GUEST

PORTLAND, Me.—The Deering Club dinner and reception to Governor Haines and Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer of Massachusetts, was held at Riverton Park casino Thursday night. The guests were met at Union station by the dinner committee and taken to the Congress Square hotel and from there to Riverton park in the special car Bramhall. The members of the club and other guests went out on special cars leaving the head of Preble street at 6 o'clock, and upon their arrival a reception was held in one of the rooms of the casino.

Those in the receiving line were President Arthur Chapman, Gov. William T. Haines, Mr. Stevens, Charles E. Gurney, Esq., and Atty-Gen. Scott Wilson.

President Chapman called the meeting to order and extended the welcome of the club to the members and friends who had gathered there. He spoke of the political history that has been written since the last annual dinner, a part of which, a victory in the state of Maine in September, was exceedingly gratifying to the members of the club.

## I. O. O. F. ELECTS ELWIN L. INGALLS

BURLINGTON, Vt.—For the sixty-seventh time the Grand lodge of Vermont Odd Fellows gathered Thursday in annual session at the hall of the order here. Nearly 230 holders of the grand lodge degree were present, and 65 initiates were admitted at the morning session.

Elwin L. Ingalls of Hartford, Vt., superintendent of the union school district including that town, was elected grand master of the state, and with the other new grand officers, was installed by the retiring grand master, F. G. Nichols of Richmond, assisted by F. W. Jackson of Barre as grand marshal.

## SPANISH ART EXHIBITION NOW ON IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—An exhibition of contemporary Spanish art is being held at the Art Institute and will close June 11.

The collection has been made up by Miss Ethel L. Coe, who was a student and teacher in the school, and who went to Madrid upon the invitation of Sorolla. She has had the assistance not only of Sorolla but of Cossio, the author of "El Greco," and of Senor Rivas, who is connected with public instruction in the fine arts. They granted her the use of a large exhibition room in the Palacio de Exposiciones, for assembling the pictures.

The collection consists of about 60 pictures, many of them large and of the most diverse subjects. It is no doubt the most important exhibition of contemporary Spanish paintings made in the United States, excepting in the expositions. Most of the artists have received honors at many cities in Europe. Among the best known of them are Sorolla, Zuloaga, Velazquez, Garmelo, Munoz Degraín, Chicharro and the brothers Zubiaurre. There appears to be very little of the extreme modernist or cubist element in the modern Spanish school, with a great variety of treatment.

### BOSTON ART NOTES

The exhibition of submarines, mountain, canyon and desert views by Zark H. Pritchard will be continued through next Tuesday in the rooms of Miss Vogler's school, 545 Boylston street. Mr. Pritchard will be present each day to answer questions and describe his method of submarine painting.

Frank Gardner Hale's exhibit of hand wrought jewelry and enamels will remain on view till Wednesday morning at the picture shop of W. J. Gardner Company, 498 Boylston street, where it may be seen daily from 9:30 to 6.

### AMUSEMENTS

Beginning One Week MONDAY May 26  
Huntington Ave. Show Grounds



AND NEWLY ADDED  
MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

## JOAN of ARC

PARADE Monday Morning  
Performance at 2 and 6 P. M.  
Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.  
Performances at 2 and 6 P. M.  
ONE 50c TICKET  
ADmits TO ALL  
Children under 12 Half Price  
Admission and Reserved Seat Tickets on Sale May 26 and 27 at Hall & Davis Co., 148 Boylston Street.

## LEARN TO RIDE

BROOKLINE RIDING SCHOOL  
Brookline Village; two minutes from the Brookline Path. Careful instructors. First-class saddle horses and steady. Special attention to ladies and children. The finest equipped riding school in New England. Music. Rides Thursday evenings. Public free. Phone Brookline 1270.

Miss Henrietta McDannel  
UNIQUE MATINEES FOR CHILDREN  
May 21 and 24, at 3:30  
Oxlow-UPS NIGHT  
May 23, at 8:30

## TOY THEATRE

Between River and Brimmer Sts.  
Tickets \$1.00 on Sale at Steiner Hall and at Toy Theatre. (Tel. Haymarket 2567-R.)

## STEINERT HALL

Tuesday  
Ev'g, May 20, at 8:15  
Tickets Now on Sale  
Assisted by  
Mme. Marie Sundelius  
Mme. Clara Tippet  
and C.B. Roeppe

EXHIBITION OF  
Watercolors, Pastels and Orchids  
MRS. AND MISS FARNWIDE  
May 21 to 23  
Lawrence Bldg., Room 321, Tremont Street



# News in the World of Music and Musicians

## TORONTO CHOIR TO VISIT EUROPE

Sir Edmund Walker Talks of Canadian Singing Organization—Choice of Libretto Subjects Guided by Federation Rules

DECLARING his intention to cooperate with the leader of the Mendelssohn choir of Toronto in arranging a tour of European cities in 1914, Sir Edmund Walker, an officer of the association under whose auspices the choir gives its concerts, expressed while in Boston with the 100-year peace conferees high enthusiasm for the progress of Canadian music. In talking with a representative of the Monitor, the Canadian banker said that he was willing to do his part to carry out the plan and that other citizens of Toronto, as well as the members of the choir, would in all probability make the necessary sacrifices. He referred to the study of European singing organizations which A. S. Vogt, the director of the Mendelssohn choir, has made this winter during his leave of absence from his work, and said that after careful investigation and comparison Dr. Vogt had given it as his conclusion that the Toronto singers would be sure of a welcome in England, and perhaps in other countries, too, if they should undertake a trip.

"The arrangements have yet to be finally made," said Sir Edmund. "But there is little doubt, I think, that the Mendelssohn choir will give a series of concerts in England, at least. Dr. Vogt recently returned from his travels bringing new ideas about choral singing which he picked up at concerts he attended in all parts of Europe. He heard many choirs, and he came across at least one organization in a continental city which for finished performances he found was quite a match for his own."

Sir Edmund himself is to go to Europe after his present duties as a member of the Canadian committee on the peace celebration, including the visit to cities of the United States which the conferees are now making are concluded. He was no less keenly interested in the Mendelssohn choir than in the Dominion system of banking. He was as ready to discuss the artistic future of Canada as its business prospects, and he took the attitude of one who finds esthetics just as essential an element in the expanding life of British North America as commerce. Abounding confidence in the remarkable art product which his community of Toronto has produced in the Mendelssohn choir, and at the same time surprise at the unequalled recognition it has received in its visits to cities of the United States characterized his attitude.

### Art Systems in Contrast

Citizens of New York, Boston and Chicago who take pride in maintaining institutions of the highest musical quality might well question themselves, in the light of the work which has been done in Toronto, whether the money they spend on their symphony orchestras and their opera companies yields a major or a minor product of community expression. Granted that New York has the most magnificent singing equipment in the whole operatic world; granted that Boston has the most brilliant assemblage of instrumental players of any city sustaining a symphony orchestra; what does it all have to do with native achievement? The whole thing in both cities is bought; it is the product of a hundred European localities; it is a mere gathering together of rare objects purchased in the course of a journey.

True enough, it ministers to American curiosity about the outside world, and in so doing it effects a most worthy purpose; but it cannot be said to accomplish elemental self-expression; it does not have that major quality of art, originality. The citizens of Toronto, on the other hand, in developing what looks to many like the first chorus of the world, have turned out a genuine article. The Mendelssohn choir is of the town itself. Not a dollar has to be spent in Europe to put it before the people. What city, then, from the standpoint of the highest civic art, is the leading musical center of North America? Is it New York, Boston, Chicago or Toronto?

### Operatic Signpost Set Up

With the cooperation of the musical public of Los Angeles, the National Federation of Musical Clubs is to award a prize of \$10,000 in 1914 to the American librettist and the American composer who shall submit the most acceptable opera for production at the next biennial convention. How the citizens of Los Angeles are to provide for the production of the piece and how performances will be given in the southern California metropolis with the best of artists in the summer of 1915 has all been told many times. But in the latest announcement of the conditions under which the contest is conducted appears an important provision as to the theme of the drama.

The board of censors that passes on the availability of librettos will discourage the portrayal of objectionable subjects. The sentiment of the piece, accordingly, must be in accord with American literary and dramatic tradition and practice. Operatic subjects such as have been exploited by the feminist school of France and by the veristic school of Italy are not to be accepted. Not standards of the novelists and playwrights of the two Latin nationalities dominating modern lyric drama, but standards that are native to America are to be upheld.

In all likelihood the provision as to subject made by the federation committee is more in the line of encouragement than of warning. There was small probability of any contestant who proceeded from the position established by Converse, Parker and Damrosch going into

### Leader Toronto Choir Plans Making European Tour With His Singers



(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)  
A. S. VOGT

the fields of feminism or verism for its plot. But some independent composers might have been tempted to break away from what these Americans have proved to be true to national tendencies and might have followed the French or the Italian example in the hope of making a sensational hit. With the rules of the contest issued by Mr. Bismpham and Mrs. Jason Walker and the other members of the committee, no such temptation can now be potent.

Perhaps if no more important work comes from the federation contest than has resulted from the efforts of the Metropolitan opera of New York to encourage American lyric expression, this one point of asserting the national character, in making it known that the country will win its operatic laurels before the world on its own ethical standards or not at all, is well worth the \$10,000 prize money and the \$40,000 production money the citizens of Los Angeles are staking on the outcome. It has almost come to be the idea of the public that operatic audiences and dra-

### SCULPTOR WILL MAKE MODEL OF FRANKLIN STATUE

WATERBURY, Conn. Paul Bartlett, the sculptor, conferring with the committee on erecting here a statue of Benjamin Franklin for which funds were provided under the will of Elisha Leaventhorn, announced that he would soon complete and deliver a plaster model of a work.

In the sculptor's latest sketch there are three bronze wreaths with engravings to indicate Franklin's genius as an inventor, a physicist and a diplomat. On the pedestal of the statue something commemorative of the donor will be inscribed.

The committee comprises J. Hobart Bronson, H. S. Chase, Cornelius Tracy, Miss Florentine Hayden, Miss Alice E. Kingsbury, J. R. Clayton and W. E. Hunt.

### \* GAIN IN STATE POPULATION

ALBANY, N. Y.—The population of New York state is figured here to have increased in 50 years from 3,880,735 to 9,113,614, while the taxes for the same period have increased from \$18,956,024 to \$229,504,913, or more than 1163 per cent. The ratio of increase in taxes over increase in population is 8.26 per cent.

### RHODODENDRONS GIVE MANY A SPLOTCH OF VIVID COLOR TO THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

American rhododendrons are showing their first blossoms at the base of Hemlock hill, according to the last issue of the Arnold arboretum bulletin. This rhododendron is a southern plant with handsome dark green leaves and small clusters of bright pink flowers. It grows on the Appalachian mountains and is similar to an English shrub.

On Azalea path the red-flowered rhododendron is in bloom. There are masses of this plant on each side of the lower end of the path and also between the hemlocks and laurels at the base of Hemlock hill. It is an inhabitant of the high mountains of Japan. The blossoms remain in good condition longer here than in the Azalea path and form one feature of the arboretum at this season.

Some of the interesting and beautiful shrubs in the arboretum now in flower will be found among the bush honeysuckles. The decorative value of these can best be seen in the grass border by

matic audiences have different views of what is worthy of presentation on the stage and what is not.

Those who are for having all opera in America sung in English maintain that such a question as this would speedily settle itself if the listeners as a whole understood the text of Italian and French opera in its word-for-word meaning. Without doubt many values would be adjusted if translated opera were the rule, but there is so much conflict of systems of esthetics as well as of ethics involved that arguments do not influence the question much. They only serve to strengthen the proposition that opera is one of the strong manifestations of the modern idea of nationality.

### Organ Standardization

Standardization of the organ keyboard and the other mechanical arrangements which go to make up that device called the console, is the subject of leading comment in the Musical World for May. This piece of musical furniture which sometimes, especially in churches, is stationary, at other times, as in modern concert halls, is movable, within the area prescribed by an electric cable as a radius, is of enormous complexity and tends under the improvements of organ builders to get beyond the control of a single operator altogether. There are some things, says the writer, which need to be standardized, and the only hindrance in the way of progress is the organists themselves, and not the organ builders.

At the first place organists have been slow to keep abreast of the times in matters pertaining to their instrument. In the second place organists are too much ruled by habit, custom and convenience.

When one has investigated the attitudes of different organists toward this question and finds the extent to which each avows preference for that to which he has become accustomed, there is but one conclusion, and that is that the organists lack sufficient imagination to place before their mind's eye other systems than those that are constantly used by them, and then making comparisons and tests from which to draw conclusions.

Furthermore, when enough liberality exists among the organizations made up of organists, so that there can be formed a joint commission for the tabulation of all the ideas presented, with a view toward placing certain recommendations before the membership of all bodies, and securing in turn a representative vote on each proposition, then indeed will there be some basis on which the organ builder can work.

### SYRACUSE MUSIC FESTIVAL OFFICERS REPORT BALANCE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Reporting an unparalleled attendance, debts paid, a balance in the treasury, and public interest stirred as it never has been before, the officers of the Central New York Music Festival Association, express high satisfaction with their series of concerts this season. Three evening concerts and two matinees, were given at the arena.

The program for the last concert consisted entirely of excerpts from Wagner's works, rendered by Mme. Schumann-Heink, Clarence Whitehill, and Mme. Rider-Kelsey, with the Boston Opera orchestra and the festival chorus, augmented by the Auburn, N. Y. chorus.

Much applause was bestowed on the work of a harp orchestra, which was under the direction of Miss Bertha E. Becker.

The soloists included Pasquale Amato, Evan Williams, Riccardo Martin, and Mmes. Anna Case, Maud Powell, and Genevieve Finlay-Stewart.

### VIOLET IS PENNSYLVANIA FLOWER

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The bill designating the blue violet as the state flower was passed, 175 to 1, by the House.

the Bussey Hill road opposite the lilac group where several of these shrubs have been so planted that they have abundant space for full development and can show all their beauty of foliage, flowers and fruit. In the shrub-collection there are a large number of these plants, and others can be found on Linden path in the rear of the group of linden trees. In the shrub collection several interesting species are in flower or will soon be in flower. Attention is called to a specimen from western China, with purple fragrant flowers.

Of the shrubs introduced by the arboretum into New England gardens, none is now more generally cultivated than L. Morrowii from northern Japan. This in cultivation here is a broad bush with wide-spreading branches clinging close to the ground. The pale blue-green leaves are pleasant in tone, and the yellow flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. This remarkable shrub appears to grow here more vigorously than it does in its native country.

## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The many rumors that followed the resignation of Andreas Dippel as general director of the Chicago grand opera company have been supplanted by a few definitely announced facts. Hereafter the financial control of the company will be entirely in Chicago, as it has been officially announced that all the stock held in New York has been bought by a syndicate of the Chicago opera directors. After the annual meeting of the board of directors this week, when a new election will be held, a reorganization will take place, conforming to the new conditions arising from the changes in the financial control.

On Monday, May 12, Cleofonte Campanini, who for the past three seasons has been the leading musical director of the company, was officially elected general manager. In a statement made a few hours after his election, it was asserted that 10 operas in English on Saturday nights at popular prices would be a feature of next season; that Alessandro Bonci, the distinguished tenor, had been secured for next season's company; that Mme. Carolina White, Mme. Clausen, Titta Ruffo and many other favorite singers of the company had been reengaged; and that Miss Mary Garden would probably be a member of the company again. Negotiations are under way with new singers of stellar fame. Mr. Campanini is evidently an eclectic in taste, as he announces that Italian, French, German and English operas will be found in the company's repertory next season, details concerning which will be given ext later.

One of the most interesting items of the announcement is the offering of a prize of \$5000 for the best American

opera, by a native resident American composer who has not heretofore had an opera produced. The successful opera will be presented in Chicago by the company during the season of 1914-15.

The Chicago North Shore festival, which will be held at the Northwestern University gymnasium, May 26, 27, 28 and 31, will be the last musical event of large importance to be chronicled this season. The five concerts to be given enlist the services of the unusually large festival chorus under Prof. P. C. Lutkin; the Chicago Symphony orchestra under Frederick Stock and the following list of soloists: Eugene Yeaye, violinist; sopranos, Alice Nielsen, Florence Hinkle, Edith Chapman Gould, Mabel Sharp Herdian and Mary Ann Kaufman; contraltos, Mme. Schumann-Heink and Christine Miller; tenors, Reed Miller and Paul Althouse; baritones, Clarence Whitehill and Herbert Miller; basses, Henri Scott and Gustav Holmquist.

Miss Mae Corinne Meissner, soprano, and Alberti Selva, tenor, will appear in a joint operatic recital on Sunday afternoon, May 25, at Fine Arts theater.

At the last meeting for the season the Illinois chapter of the American Guild of Organists elected the following officers for 1913-1914: Dean, Rossett Cole; sub-dean, Mrs. Katherine Howard-Ward; secretary, Miss Alice R. Deal; treasurer, John W. Norton.

A negro music festival is to be given the last of May, which is said to be the first thing of its kind in the middle West. The program will be drawn exclusively from the works of negro composers and the choral and vocal compositions will all be settings of the poems of negro authors.

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

NO CROW ever flew straighter than boys make straight for the lunch counter at the Quincy school as soon as the bell announces the morning recess.

The lunch counter is something new at the Quincy school and the shiny white kitchen in which the food is prepared is the pride and the wonder of the district. Lunches were instituted first in the school for the fresh air classes. They were such a success it was thought it might be a good plan to have an optional lunch for all boys. So the experiment was begun the first of this year, and now the school has a regular counter, with a special system of service, and on this point the boys are unanimous in agreeing—with the best food that can be bought in Boston. The lunch costs two cents.

The lunch counter is reached by way of narrow stairs leading into the basement. The boys must pay their two pennies before they can pass through the turnstile that admits them to the service counter, much as the fare is paid at the Boylston street subway station. This passage is low and not very light, but it opens into the bright, white kitchen before the entrance to which is the counter and from which come the most appetizing fragrances of cocoa, hot apple sauce, or other good things suitable to the season and weather. Sometimes it is a choice of hot apple sauce or milk, and crackers to go with either. Sometimes it is the cocoa and again there are other things, but always the price remains the same. Securing their food, the boys carry it to the other end of the passage, where there is a long, high table, upon which they place it, and stand there and eat.

Care is taken by Frederick W. Swan, master of the school, that the lunch shall be strictly a lunch, a light lunch suitable for boys who have had a breakfast and mean to have something more at noon, and by no means so hearty as to relieve parents from any sense of responsibility in providing a noon-day meal or to make the boy think he does not want it. It has been found however that the boys do not always have the nourishing food they should and that the pennies that are now expended on the wholesome food served at lunch counters were going for cheap candy, pickles and other things of questionable food value. The change has had a beneficial effect upon the boys. They patronize the counter or not, as they choose, but about half the boys in the school are fed there daily.

The kitchen is an object lesson for all to see. It has immaculate white-tiled walls, a cement floor, sanitary sink, stoves and other appointments of the most approved pattern. The mistress of the kitchen is attired in a fresh wash frock with white cap and apron, and the mugs, saucers and spoons are as shining as plenty of hot water and soap can make them.

### WORD FROM YOUNG TOURIST

Edward Freedman, who with William A. Boltz, won the first and second rank respectively in the South American contest, has written from Jamaica to the High School of Commerce.

"I wish to thank you for the splendid sendoff you gave us. We have been having fine weather and I have been feeling fine. During the day I converse in Spanish with a few South Americans and help some of the party along as best as I can."

### SEEK PLACES IN SCHOOL

Already over 625 applications have been received at the High School of Commerce for places in the school next year. Before September there probably will be

100 more. The school will be able to receive about 400.

### BOY DESIGNS CLASS PIN

A pin has been designed for the pre-vocational class of the Oliver Wendell Holmes school by Leo McSweeney, one of the members, under the direction of Miss Cleaves, the drawing supervisor. The pin is octagonal in shape with a background of blue enamel. In the center is a gold rule with the letters, O. W. H. S. above and P. C. and 1913 in gold beneath.

### WASHINGTON PAINTING SHOW

An oil painting of George Washington, adorning the assembly hall of the Lowell school in Jamaica Plain is of special interest to the whole school just now. It belonged originally to Gen. William Heath, who was a close friend of Washington and was the only general on the American side at the battle of Lexington. The picture hung in his house for years, and when the latter was torn down some time ago the painting was brought to light. Mr. Jones, who was then master of the Lowell school, secured possession of it for the school. The present master, William Bates, had it restored recently, framed it, and hung it on the wall over the platform.

### FIELD WORK RESUMED

The nature classes which were organized last year under the auspices of the science teachers bureau, of which Edson L. Ford is president, have resumed their field work. The greater part of the lessons are in the Arboretum, where the native trees and the wild flowers are studied; or in Franklin park, where, in addition to these, lessons are given at the zoo and the children's museum is visited. Each class has one lesson at the Aquarium in South Boston and another popular trip is the one to Waverley Oaks.

At present there are five of these classes, and others will be formed. Miss Rita Manning has a class of 15 boys and girls, from the John Winthrop school, in Dorchester; Miss Evelyn O'Bryan takes a class of girls from the Bowditch school; Miss Helen Mayo of the Robert G. Shaw school has mixed class from the seventh and eighth grades; Miss Henrietta Price takes out a class of girls from the Longfellow school and Miss Elizabeth Moody, who is director of field work in the science teachers bureau, has a class of 15 boys from the Sherwin school.

Great enthusiasm is displayed by the members of these popular classes who are becoming more and more interested in nature as the lessons progress. Last week, Saturday, more than 30 pupils from the Robert G. Shaw district spent a delightful and profitable morning at the Aquarium, and this afternoon the Sherwin class will have a lesson at the same place.

### PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

"Yes" is the subject of a prize-winning essay in a contest, conducted by the Shillita, published by the girls of the High School of Practical Arts. It was written by Clara L. Sweet. It is in part as follows:

The word yes has come to us from the

**Stenger Violins**  
Have distinguishing features over all other modern violins.  
Sold under a guarantee.  
Price \$250.  
Booklet setting forth their merits and other interesting information will be sent gratuitously.  
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CHICAGO

The ARISTOCRAT  
of  
Pianofortes



Mr. Arthur Foote, the eminent composer and pianist, says:

"A week or so ago I had the satisfaction of playing upon one of your Anniversary Grands; it is a remarkable piano with lovely tone, an even scale and an action of absolute perfection in its responsiveness. I congratulate you."

Every lover of music should see and hear our new

### ANNIVERSARY GRAND

Ninety years of history, tradition, endeavor and developed skill are hidden within its faultless case.

Its easy action—its delicacy of touch—its full satisfying, inspiring tone reflects credit to the reputation of CHICKERING and bespeaks gratification for the owner.

We invite you to hear this

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OPPOSITE THE COMMON

word yes, meaning the opposite of nay or no. Though a little word, easy to pronounce, clear in meaning and really important, it is seldom given its rights.

We cannot deny that it is clear in meaning, too clear perhaps, and that is the reason for the dodging of it. It is a word of fear to many. They had rather waste their breath with, "I suppose so," "guess so," "perhaps so," and various other combinations, instead of replying in their own words as they wish the listener to believe.

We hear the boy call, "Yep," when he condescends to answer; the foreigner says, "Ya," while the lazy American simply shrugs his shoulders or murmurs, "Hm."

A child of eight years was enjoying a large slice of bread and jam. A passer-by asked him if he liked it.

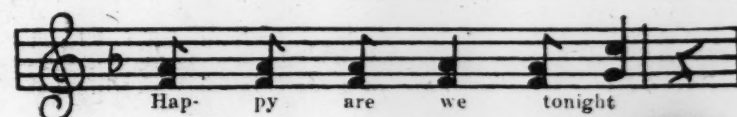
A nod of the head.  
Did he have it often?  
"Hm," was the answer.  
Did he like grape jam better than apple?  
"Ya."  
Did his mother often give jam to him?  
"Yep."  
Would he like some more?  
"Yes," was the decisive answer. It was 12 rooms.

### B. C. PHONE COMPANY TO BUILD

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A permit was taken out recently for erecting a building for the B. C. Telephone Company on Seymour street, immediately south of No. 2 Breahtall, which is to cost \$150,000. The building will be the headquarters of the company. There will be a floor area of 6000 square feet.

### \$40,000 SCHOOL TO BE BUILT

COATESVILLE, Pa.—The directors of the Coatesville public school have contracted for building a \$40,000 school building at Columbus avenue and Main street. The structure will be of Humberstown brick and fireproof, and will contain 12 rooms.



A player-piano containing the  
**GULBRANSEN-PLAYER**

is a constant source of enjoyment. The easiest and most capable of real musical expression

**Gulbransen**  
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Obtainable in the Piano of your choice

Write for booklet and full particulars  
Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 12th Floor, North Am. Bldg., Chicago  
FACTORIES—NEW YORK, CHICAGO



# Thirty-one Cars to Enter Big Race

## PLANS READY FOR VISIT OF ENGLISHMEN

Representatives of the British Institution of Automobile Engineers Will Be Entertained by American Organization

## TRIPS ARE SCHEDULED

NEW YORK With the list of British engineers representing the Institution of Automobile Engineers and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, already swelled to 22 members, not including four ladies, and the prospects of an even more representative attendance of members of the Society of Automobile Engineers than last year mixed business and pleasure on Lake Huron, plans for the joint convention of members of the British and American automobile engineers associations, under the auspices of the S. A. E., have advanced to the point where the full program at length has been perfected, and details, unavailable five weeks ago when the tentative program was given out, reveal that the professional session will cover a far greater field than at first seemed probable, and that the plans for the entertainment of the visitors are more than ordinarily complete.

To members of the S. A. E., who intend to take part in the joint meeting, the call for early train and steamer reservation already has been sent out by Secretary Coker Clarkson, and it is urged that no time be lost in making them, for the order of allotment will be first come, first served. It is also urged that as many members of the S. A. E. as possible take the complete trip in addition to attending the summer meeting on the steamer City of Detroit III. For those who wish to do so, there will be a special compartment-car train that will travel from New York City to Detroit, via Pittsburgh and Indianapolis. The cars will be retained from New York to Detroit, and will be sidetracked at night.

The official visit of the British engineers will begin with the arrival of the S. S. Minniewaska in New York on Monday, May 26. The trip to Pittsburgh, in special compartment cars, will be begun on the morning of Wednesday, May 28, at 10:50 (Pennsylvania depot), and upon arrival at Pittsburgh that evening the cars will be sidetracked for night occupancy. In Pittsburgh the stay of the visitors will be punctuated, respectively, by breakfast at the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, a visit to the Carnegie-Homestead Steel Works, lunch at the Country Club, an automobile tour of the city and dinner at the Ft. Pitt hotel. The party will then entrain for Indianapolis, which will be reached the following morning.

From the train, the party will be taken by automobile to the Speedway, where a special stand has been reserved for the annual 500-mile sweepstakes race. On Saturday, 31st inst., the Wheeler & Scheider and Prest-O-Lite plants will be inspected in the morning, and after a drive around the city, preceded by luncheon at the Canoe Club, a barbecue dinner will be served.

On June 1, in Detroit, the program provides only for automobile trips around the city. All of Monday morning will be spent at the Ford plant, and after luncheon at Ardus's, the rest of the afternoon will be rounded out at the Cadillac plant. In the evening a theater party is scheduled.

Tuesday morning will be spent at the Packard plant, where the Packard company will be the host at luncheon, and all afternoon the delegation will plant Timken axles being made at the plant of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company. The banquet which it is expected will serve to bring the British engineers and the American engineers into even closer harmony, is scheduled for the evening, and will be held at the Hotel Pontchartrain. The following day, Wednesday, will be spent in visiting the Hudson and Continental plants in the morning, and luncheon at the Chalmers plant, and in the afternoon the party will embark on the City of Detroit III.

On board the ship the regular business of the meeting will not begin until Thursday morning, though on Wednesday evening there will be a meeting of the standards committee, to which all the members are invited. On Thursday morning the business meeting will be formally opened with the president's address, which will be followed by the treasurer's report and the report of the officers of election of new members. At the professional session, immediately following, the following reports, papers and topics will be considered: Reports—Iron and steel division, by Chairman Henry Southey; ball and roller bearings division, by Chairman David Ferguson. Papers—"Manufacture and Physical Properties of Malleable Iron," by Enrique Touceda; "A New Tensile Test Piece and Holder," by W. K. Zimmermann; "Pneumatic Tires," by Paul H. Litchfield; "Lubricating Oils," by Harry Tipper. Topics—"Design and Treatment of Leaf Springs," "Worn Gears."

The afternoon session has been designated as a commercial vehicle session and will be devoted almost entirely to papers by the visiting engineers. The following papers, reports and topics will be discussed: Papers—Public service vehicles, by T. B. Browne, president, I. A. E.; steam buses, by Thomas Clarkson, member, S. M. M. T.; calculating

## AUTOMOBILE FEE QUESTIONED

Editorial Comment on a Kind of Protest That Is Becoming Common in New England

IN some of the states a revolt is being made by automobile owners against the registration fees in addition to the local property tax, or the local property tax in addition to the registration fee. Take it either way, they are out against oppression. It is a new phase of ancient protest from the downtrodden. It is not taxation without representation this time; it is that sister wrong, perhaps the bigger sister, double taxation. The automobile owner is becoming a factor in the community. He has been powerfully influential already in the making of laws. He is to be reckoned with, for he votes. In his early stages he was simply occupied in running his car, with joy to himself and some risk to others. His thought was above the low level of taxation and material things, except as material things subjected themselves to him and his machine. He was liberal in purse, or he would not have a car, and being liberal he would not stoop to fuss over the tax laid on his possession. There could be no overvaluation of it by the assessors; the danger was of insult in not putting its worth high enough. At the office of the state highway commissioner there was no dissent from a registration fee. Could any price be too high for that first blue-and-white work of art, bearing his, distinctly his, and nobody else's number?

Welcome back to earth, car owner. You are initiate and welcome in the broad fraternity of those who complain at taxes. It is the sign of your return to the average condition from flights where averages were non-existent and all was in glowing extremes. No better indication could there be of the restored balance of your system than that you are here at the assessors' office a complainer; or at the state house, a complainer; or at the automobile club, where you pay an ungrudging third tax in the way of dues and extras, still a complainer; and at all places a tax-complainer, the most ordinary and unanimous of the complaining kind.

There is a dire injury in double taxation, a compelling one in the term, that he who comes with it will get, and probably deserve, most attentive examination of his case. The power car is recent enough an arrival to permit approach of its relation to society and its obligations thereto from the standpoint of the initiation of the institution.

depreciation on commercial automobiles, by Charles Wheeler, member, I. A. E.; jackshaft vs. double rear wheel brakes, by Arthur M. Laycock; metal wheels, by Arthur J. Slade. Reports—Truck standards division, and commercial car wheels division, by Chairman William P. Kennedy. Topic—Comparative efficiency of solid motor tires.

On Friday the professional session will be opened and the following papers, reports and topics discussed: Papers—Automobile Production Inspection Methods, by F. E. Beall; Influence of the Sales Department on the Design of Motor Cars, by F. E. Moscovics; Wire Wheels, by George W. Houk; Motor Construction, by Claude E. Cox. Reports—Electrical Equipment Division, by Chairman A. L. Riker; Broaches Division, by Chairman C. W. Spicer; Pleasure Car Wheels Division, by Chairman Henry Southey; Nomenclature Division, by Chairman F. J. Stoddard; Miscellaneous Division, by Chairman Arthur Holmes. Topics—Electric Motor Starters; Possibilities and Limitations of Utilization of Electricity in Operative Motor Car Functions; Possibility of Weight Reduction in Motor Car Designs; Hobbing Methods. The steamer is scheduled to arrive at Mackinac island at 2:30 p. m., and until 7 o'clock, the hour of departure, the time will be spent in sightseeing, as was the case last year.

Saturday's session will be a comparatively short one, for the steamer is due to reach Detroit at 3 p. m., and will be devoted to a discussion of the following papers, reports and topics: Papers—Engine Testing, by E. B. Wood, associate member, I. A. E.; Motor or Carburetor Test Data, by Herbert Chase; Tests of Automobiles, by Professor L. V. Ludy. Report—Motor Testing Division, by Chairman John O. Heinze. Topics—Gasoline Motor Fuels; Carburetor Nozzle Action; Motor Manifolds. With the docking of the steamer at Detroit, the annual summer meeting of the S. A. E. will officially draw to a close, though there still will remain a goodly portion of the program that has been arranged especially for the visiting engineers.

Saturday evening, the party of British engineers and as many members of the S. A. E. as care to do so will board a D. & C. steamer for Cleveland, O., where they will arrive on Sunday morning. The whole of Sunday will be spent in sightseeing, with visits to the various country clubs; the Hotel Statler will be the headquarters. Monday will be spent in visiting the Peerless, White and Winton factories in the forenoon, and for those who so desire arrangements can be made to visit the Goodyear tire plant in Akron.

In Buffalo, the entertainment for the whole day Tuesday will be under the auspices of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. The party will be met at the boat and transported by automobile to the Pierce-Arrow factory, where a light luncheon will be served. Afterwards, the party will proceed to Niagara Falls, where arrangements have been made for the inspection of some of the

largest of the hydro-electric plants, where the party splits, one section returning to New York and the other section leaving for Providence. Arrived in Providence (Wednesday, June 11), the party will immediately repair to the Brown & Sharpe plant, where the whole day will be spent, and at 6:30 p. m. the train will be boarded for Bridgeport, which will be reached about 9:30; the headquarters will be the Stratfield hotel. In Bridgeport the Locomobile plant will be inspected and the Locomobile company will be the host at luncheon. From Bridgeport the party will be taken by automobile to New Haven, where some time will be spent in the plant of the New Haven Carriage Company, and the night spent in the Hotel Taft. On Friday the party will leave New Haven by automobile for Hartford, where the Pratt & Whitney plant, the Pope plant and the Hartford Rubber Works will be inspected. Thence the trail will lead to New York by boat, the arrival time being scheduled at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 14.

The complete list of the visiting engineers, with those that will accompany them, is, as it stands at present, as follows: Of the Institution of Automobile Engineers—President T. B. Browne, Mrs. T. B. Browne, F. S. Bennett, Carl T. E. Benson, L. A. Bollack, C. A. Bransford, H. Masse Bruist, Alexander Craig, E. G. Davidson, J. B. Ferguson, Secretary Basil J. Joy, J. Inglis Ker, Tom Norton, J. C. Percy, T. C. Pullinger, Mrs. T. C. Pullinger, R. W. Smith, R. W. Smith, Jr., E. Wooler, Charles Wheeler, E. B. Wood; Mrs. E. B. Wood. Of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders—T. Clarkson, Mrs. T. Clarkson, C. Gilbert Moore, J. A. Prestwich, member, Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

Any wide demand for the freeing of auto-wagons from either form of public exaction is not to be looked for and will not come unless there is less sense of the privileges enjoyed than is found among other citizens than this new class.

What answer the courts will make to the plea of double taxation is not to be disrespectfully anticipated. The legal weighings are on scales the laymen may not use. But there is a common-sense reply that it may be cautiously expected the courts will give. It is that the legal tax goes to the property and the state fee goes to the exercise of a privilege, a license. The pedler's cart bears the double burden, so may the pleasure cart. Whatever the theory, in its practical working out, the power car has imposed a need of roads that are costly and in whose special features benefit to the general public, while a considerable incident, is not so large that they would ever warrantably be undertaken in like costliness.

The practice of states is to turn the fee receipts to the highway account, and thus a plain and direct application is made of the contribution to the item of public expense that is obviously chargeable to the one who occasions it. The local tax is on a par with all other levy on the tangible piece of property and it hardly needs defense. Together they represent the right of all the people to an approximate return from the minority for the exactions made and the burden imposed.

Members of the N. A. A. M. Inc., and of the A. B. of T. have agreed unanimously to the plans adopted by their respective executive committees for the dissolution of the two associations and the consolidation of their interests in the newly-organized Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The meeting of the A. C. of C. will be held at Detroit on Monday.

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Leading automobile manufacturers predict that this year's business will show an increase of more than 40 per cent over that of 1912. Makers of standard cars generally state that sales have opened up bigger than ever before and that in several instances the entire output of 1913 models will be exhausted within a short time.

Secretary Lane has reprinted an order which bars automobilists from Yosemite park, on the grounds that thereby a large proportion of the people will be enabled to enjoy the beauties of the National park.

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Seven More Racing Cars Have Been Nominated for 500-Mile Contest Than Have Ever Before Been Named

## SOME FOREIGN CARS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The entry lists for the third annual 500-mile International sweepstakes race, which will be held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, May 30, have closed and 31 cars representative of the United States and Europe are now registered for this event. The entries to date, with the drivers, are as follows: Stutz, Anderson; Stutz, Merz; Nyberg, H. Endicott; Keeton, Burman; Mason, Evans; Mason, Tower; unknown, not nominated; Stutz, Herr; Sunbeam (English), Guyot; Henderson, Knipper; Fox Special, Wilcox; Smada, Adams; Peugeot (French), Goux; Peugeot (French), Zucarelli; Amel, Liesaw; Schacht, Jenkins; Mercer, De Palma; Mercer, Bragg; Mercer, Wishart; Mercedes-Knight (German), Pilette; Special-Knight, Pennebaker; Tulsa, Clark; Mercedes (German), Mulford; Isotta (Italian), Grant; Isotta (Italian) Tetzlaff; Isotta (Italian), not nominated; Case, Disbrow; Case, B. Endicott; Case, Nikrent; unknown, not nominated; Mason, Haupt.

This list of entries is proof of the fact that racing interest is still keen, and that this year's event will be the greatest speed contest ever held at the Indianapolis motor speedway. Seven more cars are entered this year than were entered last, and 12 more will line up for the Indianapolis race than will participate in the French Grand Prix, which is the greatest race held in Europe. The fact that the Indianapolis motor speedway has steadily gained in popularity until today it is the center of the world's motor interest, is probably the reason why the European races have lost much of their luster, while the manufacturers and drivers have turned their eyes toward America. All of the foreign cars entered for the Indianapolis race have been Grand Prix favorites, and the drivers who are coming to this country rank as the best in Europe.

Last minute entries poured into the office of the Speedway management, some of them being pleasant surprises. Entries for the three car Case team were mailed from Taylor, Texas, where the team is at present. It has been thought for some time that the Case cars would be entered, as Louis Disbrow, old-time race pilot and head of the Case team, was more than anxious to compete. The team has been making the rounds of the dirt tracks and the showing made is said to be so satisfactory that entry in the 500-mile race was held advisable. This season Disbrow is going after the prize. His partners will be W. Endicott and J. Nikrent, who have been driving pacing cars for years. The team is one of the strongest in the field, and if the cars are as fast and as light as reports say, they should be well up in front when the checkered flag falls.

Three Isottas, the big Italian speed creations which have figured prominently among the world's record breakers, have also been entered, and it is assured that Harry Grant and Tetzlaff will be at the wheels of two of these cars while the driver for the third has not been nominated.

Another foreign entry which is welcomed is that of a Mercedes, to be driven by Ralph Mulford. This is the same car which Ralph De Palma drove last year and with which he came so near winning the 500-mile race. It has been rebuilt to suit the requirements laid down to govern this year's event, and in its new form has a piston displacement of 450 cubic inches, which is larger than that of any other car entered. The entry was made by E. J. Schroeder of Jersey City, a millionaire sportsman who owns the car. With Mulford in the race in a car which has already shown its ability to travel with the fastest, the pilot who earned the name of 1910 champion should set a fast pace for the field.

## MARMON

"The Easiest Riding Car in the World."

MARMON stamina and reliability are conceded by everyone. There is no better car built than the MARMON. A renewed MARMON will give perfect satisfaction and long service economically.

1908—Marmion "32"—4 passenger.....	\$950
1910—Marmion "32"—5 passenger.....	1100
1910—Marmion "32"—Roadster.....	1100
1911—Marmion "32"—5 passenger.....	1350
1912—Marmion "32"—5 passenger.....	2000
1912—Marmion "32"—4 passenger.....	2000

These cars are all thoroughly renovated and renewed, repainted, fore doors, full equipment and are covered by a guarantee same as new. Don't confuse these cars with ordinary second-hand or so-called overhauled cars. They are made new and for service as good as new.

The Marmion is a strictly high-grade car, built on a never-wear-out foundation, and can be rebuilt indefinitely. These made new Marmions will give better, longer, more economical and satisfactory service than many brand new cars that are offered for higher prices. Be sure to investigate these cars; it is to your advantage.

### OTHER CARS TAKEN IN TRADE FOR MARMONS

1910—PACKARD "30"—7 passenger. Newly painted.....	\$1550
1910—STEVENS-DURYEA—Model AA, six cylinder, 7 passenger. Newly painted.....	1150
1911—PIERCE-ARROW "36"—Six cylinder, 5 passenger. Run less than 5000 miles. Excellent bargain.....	2100

### F. E. WING MOTOR CAR CO.

12 Columbus Avenue MOTOR MART Boston, Mass.

## United States Tires

are good tires

## Name the Features

that induced you to select the tires you are now using and we will more than match them in a United States Tire

### Was it a reputation for high mileage?

United States Tires today yield an average mileage from 25 to 50 per cent. above the highest point ever reached by any tire maker previous to the organization of the United States Tire Company.

### Was it protection against rim cutting?

United States Dunlop tires bear the first and only guarantee against rim cutting ever issued by any tire maker.

### Was it extra size?

Compare cross section for yourself. Make a few caliper measurements, or ask any dealer or tire manufacturer who has investigated the matter, and you will find that no tire made has a larger average air capacity or larger diameter measurements than the United States Dunlop. USE YOUR OWN EYES!

### Was it ease of manipulation?

The round toe, an exclusive feature of our Dunlop tire, makes this the most easily manipulated tire on the market.

### Most Important of All

We have perfected and control a process that has practically doubled the fabric strength of United States Tires and reduced blow-outs to a minimum.

Four factory co-operative methods of manufacture (used exclusively in the manufacture of United States Tires) have enabled us to take EVERY feature of superiority it is possible to put into a tire and combine them all in ONE tire.

Mr. H. Anthony Dyer has just written us: "I have motored in Europe for six years, but never before have I had such satisfactory results from ANY tires as I have had from yours."

Cost no more than you are asked to pay for other kinds

United States Pneumatic Tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure and attached to a rim bearing either one or both of the accompanying inspection stamps. When filled with any substitute for air or attached to any other rim than those specified, our guarantee is withdrawn.

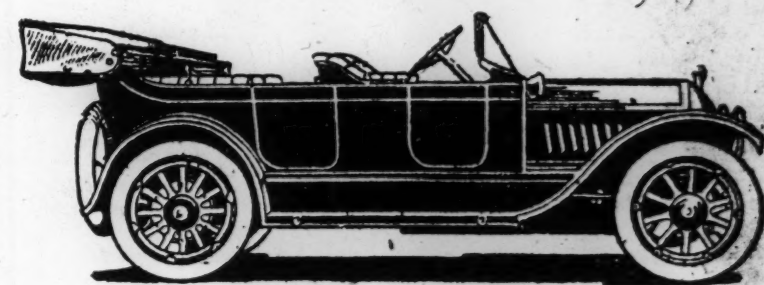
United States Tire Company New York

## OPERATORS SEEK UNDERSTANDING

Speedy adjustment of complaints that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. is not carrying out the terms of the agreement between it and the employees is sought by the Boston Telephone Operators Union. The issue, it is said, is about "divided hours" for advancement. This cause was decided upon by the union at a meeting it held last night.

## TROLLEY EXTENSION INDORSED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The board of directors of the Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday, and went on record as favoring the trolley extension to Granby, Belchertown and Enfield, and voted that the matter be referred to the railroad and transportation committee.



The Chevrolet Six

The Chevrolet Six in its second year enjoys as great popularity with men who know automobiles as many other makes after years of marketing. This is due to the car's design, its construction, its clean cut motor, its finish, its beautiful riding qualities, its lack of vibration so much sought after by automobile engineers, its complete equipment, including unique starter, left hand drive, center control.

You owe it to yourself to see and ride in the Chevrolet Six before buying.

Also the Little Six at \$1285, completely equipped. The lowest priced six cylinder on the market. Little Four Roadster, equipped, \$690.

## REPUBLIC MOTOR CO. OF MASS.

FACTORY BRANCH  
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston  
Phone Oxford 4830



# Electric Men Plan for Big Convention

## LUMBER MEN NOW LOOKING TO MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE

May Not Displace Famous Logging Locomotives but Has Big Field of Usefulness in This Big and Growing Industry

CLEVELAND, O.—Motor trucks occasionally invade the forests and bring out loads of timber but rough logging is a branch of the lumber industry in which little has been heard of the motor truck. Having revolutionized retail deliveries by building motor trucks to meet the special requirements of the lumber trade, motor truck manufacturers are giving greater attention to other fields of work in this industry.

While the logging locomotive is probably immune from any inroads upon its usefulness by gasoline trucks, enough progress has been made in gasoline logging to promise a wide field of activity and warrant serious consideration of the power truck from the standpoint of what it has actually accomplished.

Furthermore in the logging work to which the motor truck has already been assigned, it has not only proved to be thoroughly practical and economical but it has been the means of developing one branch of the industry that has suffered from expensive methods. This was brought out plainly in the work of a motor logging truck which has been at work for nearly a year in the woods near Brecksville, in the southern part of Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

On a small scale this truck has done the work of the logging locomotive, the skidder and the donkey engine. In addition, it automatically loads the truck by its own power and then transfers its load from truck to flat car by that same power.

While there can be no direct comparison between the work of this single truck and the enormous capacity of log trains, a careful analysis of the work of this truck, bearing in mind that it is merely a single unit, reveals interesting possibilities.

In order to appreciate the conditions under which the truck has been working, a few characteristic features should be mentioned. It is built with a six-cylinder motor, the front and rear wheels are special, the driving wheels being built of steel, with a 22-inch tread having the usual corrugated surface of tractor wheels, and enabling the truck to run over rough surfaces and soft ground such as will be encountered on any timber tract.

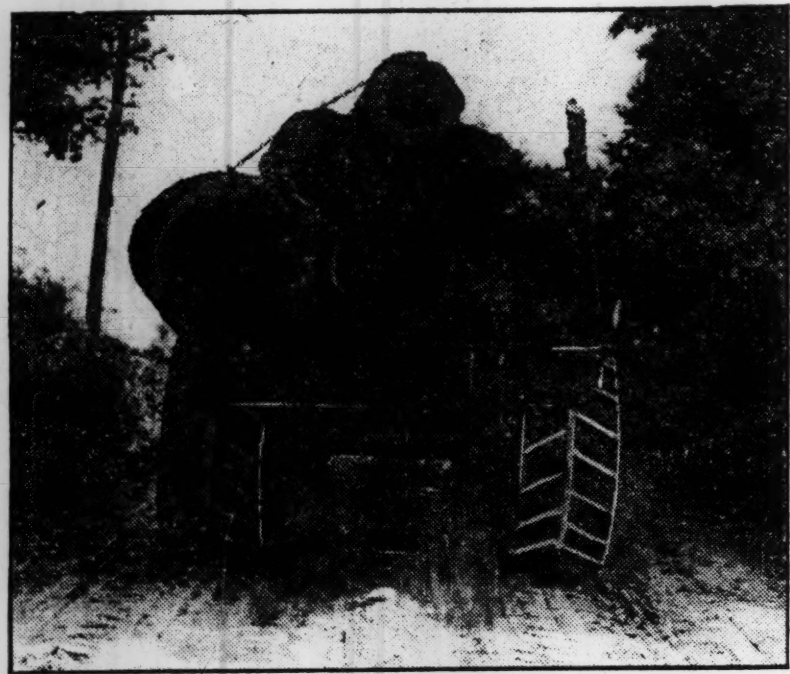
Experience has shown that the truck can get over the ground with its full load in practically all seasons of the year. Even in winter it has done its work. The driving effort is greatly multiplied by the use of a gear ratio much lower than used on trucks in normal service. This limits the speed from seven to 10 miles per hour.

A power winch, driven off the trans-

mission of the truck, is built amidships and controlled by a lever similar to the brake and gear shifter. Loads as high as six tons have been carried without difficulty, although the rated capacity of the truck is five tons. By proper use of the power winch and a simple scheme of rope and chain tackle, the crews have loaded 1000 feet of lumber on the truck in 20 minutes.

Furthermore, its remarkable capacity for loading is availed of in many ways, notably in the salvage of fine specimens

## THE MOTOR TRUCK IN LUMBERING



White tractor hauling six tons of hardwood logs from forest to freight car

of hardwood which frequently fall into ravines and cannot be recovered except at the prohibitive cost of installing donkey engines and moving them from place to place, or else diverting the use of horses from more systematic and profitable work.

Fine grades of hardwood—particularly the best specimens of oak, walnut, hickory and ash—have an important part in the logging work of the owner of this truck, and the driver is often called upon to take his crew into the most inaccessible places to bring out fine specimens which have been purchased for specific cabinet work.

batteries and the manufacturers of the electric current.

The trip to the General Electric Company works will permit many of the western visitors to inspect the manufacture of electric motors and other parts of the modern electric car and it is expected that a large delegation will go on this trip.

Special electric cars have been chartered for the trip to the factory, the party later joining those who previously go to Bass Point.

The outing is an annual affair for the members of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston. Last year was a big success, and it is foretold that the added interest, due to the greatly augmented membership of the club and the presence of the out-of-town visitors, will produce a field day of greater enjoyment than the previous one. Baseball challenges, rival claims as to running ability, claims of wrestling proficiency and similar athletic events are expected to be determined there.

The dinner will also be a meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston, when the visitors will be given an insight into the workings of the organization which has attracted international attention in the fraternity. Short talks on convention topics will also be given.

Chairman E. S. Mansfield of the convention committee and his associates have worked unceasingly to make the convention a success and from the registration cards which arrive in each mail the auditorium of the Engineers Club bids fair to be crowded when the presiding officer, former President W. H. Broad, Jr., of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, calls the convention to order at 1 o'clock Tuesday.

## SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—An increase in high school enrolment of more than 33,000 is shown between the years of 1902 and 1912 in the latest report of Edward Hyatt, superintendent of public instruction. The present figures for enrolment of high schools are 47,420. All other branches of that state's school system show similar growth.

C. A. COOLIDGE RESIGNS POST SPOKANE, Wash.—C. A. Coolidge, general manager of the Hill electric lines in the northwest, which include the Spokane and Inland, the Oregon Electric and the United Railways Company of Portland, has resigned.

AUTO LAMPS SHOULD BE LIGHTED May 17.....From 7:30 p. m. to 3:51 a. m. May 18.....From 7:31 p. m. to 3:50 a. m. May 19.....From 7:32 p. m. to 3:49 a. m. May 20.....From 7:33 p. m. to 3:48 a. m. May 21.....From 7:34 p. m. to 3:47 a. m. May 22.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:46 a. m. May 23.....From 7:36 p. m. to 3:45 a. m. May 24.....From 7:37 p. m. to 3:44 a. m.

## U. S. ASKS MEXICO TO IMPROVE MAILS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Burleson today asked the state department to assist him in exchange of mail between this country and Mexico and also ask the Mexican government to improve its money order service.

Because of insurrection in various parts of Mexico, the postal department proposes to make new routings of mail, with the consent of the Mexican government.

Delay in transmitting "advices" on money orders sent by Americans to Mexico is also causing the postal authorities annoyance. Postmaster General Burleson has requested Secretary of State Bryan to ask Mexico to improve its money order service.

## RECORDS BEING BROKEN IN AUTO REGISTRATIONS

Massachusetts Highway Commission Has Issued for the First Six Months of 1913 Nearly as Many as in 1912

ARE OVER 50,000 MARK

That Massachusetts is going to have a record-breaking year from the point of view of number of automobiles registered by its highway commission is already assured, although the first six months of the year have not yet been completed. Not only is this true, but the fact that the first six months will see more cars registered in the Bay state than were registered during the entire season of 1912 appears certain.

On May first the number of ordinary registrations issued by the highway commissioners had reached 42,477, which showed an increase of no less than 9719 or 29 per cent in advance of the number registered for a similar period in 1912.

The total to date is very nearly 45,000 or within about 5000 of the total registration for the 12 months of the 1913 season, when the figures reached were 50,132.

Just how remarkable the increase in registrations of automobiles in Massachusetts has become is shown by taking the figures for 1904 and some of the subsequent ones. In 1904 only 4261 automobile registrations were issued. By 1907 this number had increased to 16,739. It was not until 1909 that the 20,000 mark was reached and that year found them going up to 23,971. Last year was the first one that the 50,000 mark was reached and passed. These figures in table form follow:

	Total no. regis.	Increase over previous year
1904.....	4,261	
1905.....	5,012	17.5%
1906.....	8,907	77.7%
1907.....	16,739	88.2%
1908.....	23,971	42.6%
1909.....	29,971	25.0%
1910.....	31,300	4.4%
1911.....	38,952	24.4%
1912.....	42,477	9.0%
1913.....	45,000	5.9%

To May 1. To date the number of licenses issued to dealers has passed the 1200 mark as against 1114 for the entire year 1912 and 151 for 1906. In 1908 there were but 26,547 licensed private operators and 7305 professional chauffeurs in this state, a total of but 33,852 persons licensed to operate automobiles. Now there are over 67,000 licensed operators.

Receipts of the highway commission to May 1, from licenses and registrations totaled \$525,230, compared with \$409,810 during the corresponding period of 1912, and \$616,236 for the full 1912 year.

## HIGH SCHOOL BOYS PRODUCE DRAMA

The Dramatic Club of the High School of Commerce presented the two-act play "The Junior Prom" in the Girls' Latin school hall Friday evening. The program included many musical selections by the school orchestra, Glee Club and string quartet.

Those in the cast were: Samuel Ginsburg, Harry C. Black, William Cunningham, F. Warren Wright, Charles Bell, Arthur Bagnall, Harold Johnson, Julian Pulsifer, George Sherman.

## CAMBRIDGE TO MAKE MANY CHANGES IN FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL LUNCHES

Lunches skillfully prepared and served on well-managed counters will soon be adopted in the Cambridge high and Latin and the Rindge Technical schools, as a result of the agreement of the Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge's largest woman's club, to contribute any amount up to \$1500 for equipping the schools with proper lunch counters.

M. F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools of the Cambridge school department, Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman of the school committee and J. B. Blair, Boston's expert on the dispensing of lunches in the public schools, visited the schools this week to make a study of the situation and to ascertain in just what way the interests of the pupils may be best served.

It is planned to change the location of the lunch rooms from the poorly lighted location where they now are to a place with good ventilation and light. The counters will be built according to the latest lines laid down for this particular division of school equipment.

Mr. Blair was the consulting expert in making the arrangements in the Boston schools and has even succeeded in improving the counters there. With the

consent of the Boston school department he is giving Cambridge the benefit of his ideas. The subject has been placed in the hands of pupils of the Rindge Technical school who will work out the plans advised by Mr. Blair. Whether the plans are used or not depends upon the character of their workmanship according to Superintendent Fitzgerald. Mrs. Whitman recently spent several days in New York for the purpose of viewing this branch of schoolhouse equipment in that city.

Superintendent Fitzgerald said, "What we want to do is to work out a plan which will be for the best interests of the school children at large. We feel that they should not only eat good lunches but that they should receive and eat them under favorable conditions. The present rooms where the lunches are served are dark and dingy. Furthermore they are inadequate.

"We are even studying as to the best height to build the tables or counters. The equipment in use in the Boston schools has been approved by the Women's Industrial Union and we desire to equal these. Mr. Blair has been of great assistance in attaining this end."



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## The Monitor and the Krit

The readers of The Christian Science Monitor are substantial, discriminating American citizens. They are quick to identify pretense and actual value, vanity and actual worth. That is the reason we are advertising the Krit in the Monitor; because we believe that the readers of the Monitor represent that class of citizens who recognize and appreciate the actual worth of the Krit; who demand of the motor car they buy and drive a maximum of comfort, power, reliability and general service and know that anything beyond that maximum is personal vanity.

For such American citizens the Krit was designed and built. To thousands of such citizens the Krit has been and is being sold. The character, intelligence and standing of Krit owners offer the best possible argument for the Krit Quality and Krit Service. It is the citizen who knows motor cars, his requirements of motor cars and his own income that buys the Krit.

We believe that the three prime essentials of motor car service are the motor, the transmission and the axle. We believe that these are better in the Krit than in any car approximating the price and rating of the Krit. We know that there can be none better because we make them ourselves—every vital part of the Krit—within the Krit organization.

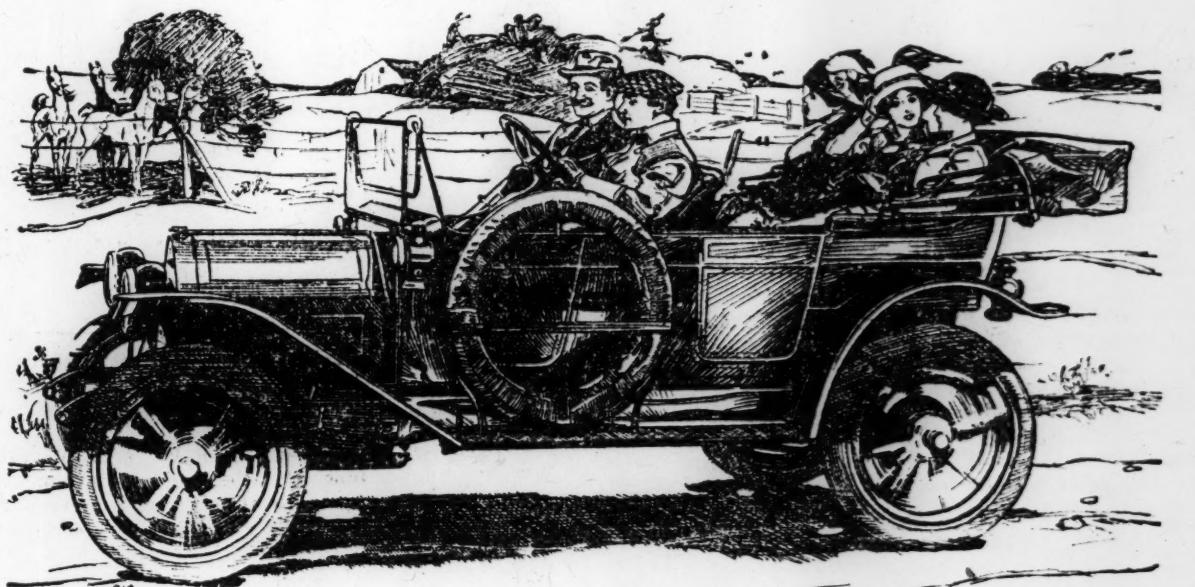
In short, we have selected the readers of the Monitor as the type of American citizens who recognize in the Krit what the Krit has proved itself to be.

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ALL MODELS \$900 FULLY EQUIPPED



MODEL "KT" TOURING CAR \$900 FULLY EQUIPPED

## NEW BUREAU TO HELP LOWER LIVING COST BEGINS ITS WORK

WASHINGTON—Cooperative handling, marketing and distribution of farm products, eliminating waste, looking to better prices for the producer and lower costs for the consumer are the purposes of the new bureau of agriculture, inaugurated today by Secretary Houston.

Charles J. Brand, graduate of the Uni-

versity of Minnesota and for 10 years in charge of the Farmers Cooperative Cotton Handling and Marketing and paper plant investigations of the bureau of plant industry in the department, is chief of the new office.

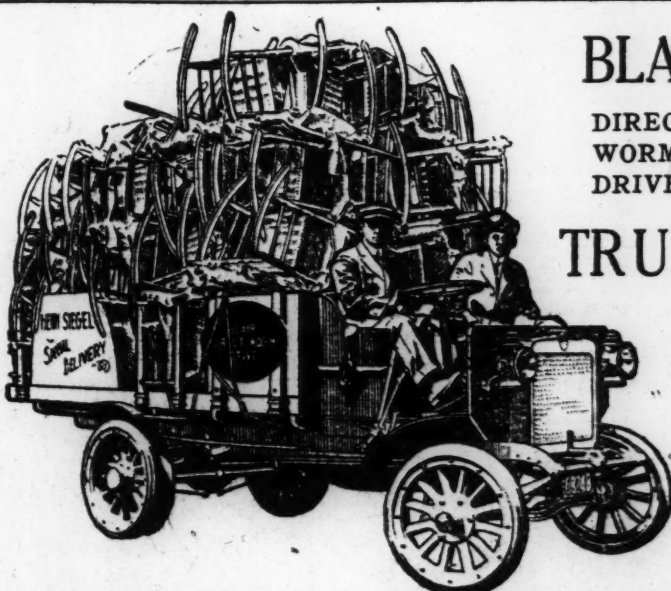
Agitation for such a branch of agriculture department resulted in an appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress for the work. The new office will, in addition, look to proper credit facilities for farmers.

## FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

WASHINGTON—Reductions in class freight rates from New York and other eastern points and from Ohio river crossings to Middleboro, Ky., and similarly situated destinations were ordered on Friday by the interstate commerce commission, existing rates being held unreasonable.

## PINES PLANTED ON MT. HIGBY

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The city water department has received a shipment of 11,000 white pine trees from the Northeastern Forestry Company of Cheshire and Superintendent Bywater and his force of men have commenced the work of setting them out on the forest reservation at Mt. Higby.



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Some Territory Still Open for Good LIVE AGENTS

TO LAY NEW PIPE LINE BOWLING GREEN, O.—The Imperial Oil Company of Detroit has surveyed a line through Wood county and Lucas county for a pipe line which is projected to Detroit.

INSTALL CIVIC CURB MARKETS LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Curb markets have been installed by the municipal government as an experiment in combating the high cost of living.



DON'T make your car pay for your tire experiments. Increase your car's efficiency, and reduce the upkeep expense by equipping with

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NON-SKID TIRES

Car owners of experience have proved the car-protecting tendency, the mileage and security value of the Firestone tough, pliable tread. U. S. Firestone's book, "What's What in Tires" tells how and why.

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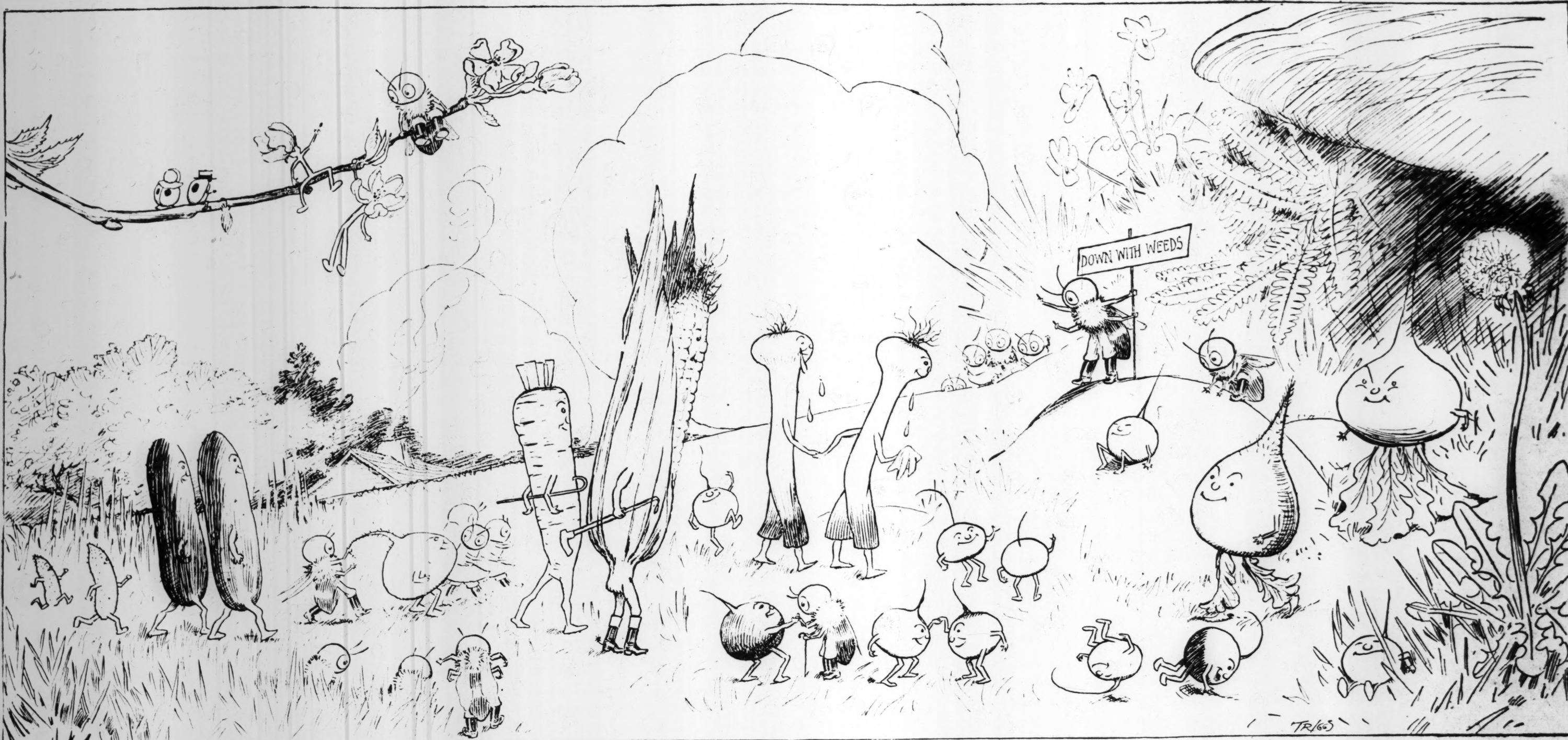
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## THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Buzz and Sam and Busy  
Called a great convention;  
Wrongs I guess they would redress—  
Noble their intention!

Sue and May and Lida  
Hear the plans with glee;  
Spring's a fine re-dressing time  
All of them agree.

Buzz has raised an army  
(Raised it from the seeds)  
Bold and gay battalions they  
Drive away the weeds.

Kernel Corn's appointed  
In his golden bravery;  
Flung afar his banners are,  
Down with silly slavery!

Clever Captain Carrot,  
Re-dressed in orange khaki,  
Offers wages to Saxifrage,  
When the fields are rocky.

Onion sisters weeping—  
Quite cut up, you see—  
"In un-ion" cry "should all rely,  
Not in soldiery."

Mrs. Beet in ruffles  
Makes a smiling entry;  
While Mister's feet patrol his beat—  
He of course is sentry.

Turnip's marching forward—  
To turn—he'd never dare it!  
"Cut his queue!" says Sammy. "You  
Q—cumbers should wear it!"

Uniformed in yellow  
Come the Corporal Cukes;  
Marching there a portly pair,  
Grand as any dukes.

Little Pickles scamper,  
Thirsty for some vinegar;  
Such a draft, though, when it's quaff'd,  
Makes a person cynic-er.

All so round and roll-y,  
Radishes plebeian,  
Ne'er restrain their love of playin'  
And arts terp-si-cho-re-an.

So Radish boys are cutting  
Capers quite erratic;  
True Caper folk can't take a joke—  
They're aristocratic!

Saying some one cut them  
(Who would care a button?)  
Capers vex'd and quite perplexed  
Went back to their mutton.

Apple blossoms question  
With an eager air,  
"What's a weed?" we know indeed  
Weeds don't grow up there.

Polka bids his Lady  
On the branch to stay,  
Guarding well his green umbrrell,  
While he joins the fray.

Dandy Lion's pleading  
Bees will surely heed;  
Naught that's good for something should  
Be treated as a weed.

MAKING OF BASEBALL  
CALLS FOR CAREFUL WORK

THE centers of baseballs are made of pure para rubber in most cases, but the cork center ball, which has been patented, is an exception. The idea of the center piece of rubber, of course, is to give the ball resiliency. It is a baseball made without this center piece, it would not have the desired bounding qualities. The next process in the making of a ball is the winding on of pure woolen yarn. There was a time when the yarn was wound around the para by hand, but soon it became necessary to get a machine which would do the work.

Now all baseballs are wound by mechanical power and much better work than man did or can do is accomplished, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The yarn is wound around the para under heavy tension, almost to a breaking point. Consequently when enough has been put on the ball is very strong and almost solid, due to the tight tension used. There are three layers of woolen yarn over the para. For about an inch in thickness (three-ply yarn of blue color is used, and over this is wound a thin layer of white two-ply yarn. The blue yarn is again brought into use, but it is only of one-ply.

Naturally it develops that something to cover the wool yarn must be used in order to keep it from unwinding. The ball must be solid, so that when it comes in contact with a bat the threads will not break or move out of place. It has been found that camel's hair stretched yarn is the best for covering the ball after the wool has been put on and the ball is the size desired. The hair is put on wet and when it dries a contraction takes place, making the ball more firm and at the same time solidifying it. Only a thin layer of the camel's hair is used, just enough to warrant the wool yarn keeping in position. After the drying process is over a very fine layer of specially made cement is applied by means of dipping the ball into the fluid. Then the ball is ready for the cover.

Most balls are covered with alum tanned horsehide, the best material it is claimed, which has been found to be of good use for the hammering which a baseball gets. This is cut into its proper shape by means of pin dies, which also punch small holes around the edge of the hide to be used

in the sewing. The ball is sent to the men doing the sewing. A man working at his fastest cannot do more than from two to three dozen a day.

After the sewing has been completed, the seams are rather rough. The ball is put in a rolling machine, which presses out the rough seam and makes the ball smooth all over. This done, the trademark is stamped, together with the guarantee, size and weight of the ball. The balls are then taken to the packing room, where they are wrapped in tissue paper and still further wrapped in tin foil. They are then sealed in pasteboard boxes and are ready for shipment.

There are surprising numbers of baseballs used and out of every 150 dozen it is claimed that but one ball comes back for being in poor condition. Generally when a ball is returned it is because it is not resilient enough for baseball playing. The batters cannot get their hits because the ball does not rebound with enough force from the bat. The ball with a piece of cork inside the para rubber, it has been proved, has more resilient powers than one with just the para rubber. There are exceptions, manufacturers will tell you, as some balls without the cork center have just as good rebounding properties as those with the cork. When the cork center ball first made its appearance the batters were rather elated, as it was noticed there was more traveling power. It was adopted by one of the major leagues and many batters improved their averages to some extent.

PITCHING AN  
EFFECTIVE BALL

Most schoolboy pitchers constantly strive to make their deliveries more puzzling, either by learning unusual curves, which are usually very difficult to control, or by almost throwing their arms off in an attempt to get more speed. If they would only realize it, the same ball thrown from three or four different positions is as good as three or four different curves, says the Youths Companion. Also it is the pitcher who works well within his speed who is effective for the whole

nine innings. If a pitcher uses an "out," a "drop" and a "fast" ball, and throws them all from the same positions each time, the batsman soon knows not only just what to expect, but just how the ball is coming to him.

Practice throwing your straight ball directly overhand, then from the side, and then underhand. On the side-arm ball, step over a little and you will "get" a good "cross-fire." Then try throwing your "out" from the different positions, likewise your "in." The "drop" you will find it hard to throw in any other way than directly overhand.

When you get enough control in the different positions to put the ball about where you want it, you will find that although you may have neither fast-breaking curves nor much speed, your delivery will be hard to hit. The batter will never know from just what point or at what angle the ball will come to him, and he will not be able to "size you up" after an inning or two. Pitching in this way is not nearly so difficult for the arm as trying to throw the "knuckle" ball, the "spitter," or to get terrific speed, and it is just as effective as a more spectacular style.

## WHY?

WHY does a stone sometimes bounce

when we throw it upon the water? What happens to a stone when it is thrown on to the water depends upon the direction in which the stone is moving at the time it hits the surface of the water, and also upon the force or speed that it possesses at that instant. Thus, if we throw the stone up into the air it soon begins to fall, and if thrown high enough the force of gravity will cause it to fall perpendicularly before it reaches the surface. The stone will then sink at once to the bottom of the water, says the Children's Magazine. But if we throw the stone in a direction parallel to the surface of the water it will rebound from that surface every time it hits it, so long as the force driving it is sufficient to overcome the force of gravity which is drawing it down. That is to say, if the stone is thrown with great force in practically a straight line, it touches the water so lightly that the water resists it, and the stone bounces, as we say, or glides along the surface. Sooner or later, however, the force of gravity wins, and the stone ceases to bounce, and sinks.

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER  
VERY QUICK AND VALUABLE

EXCEPT in the matter of coat, the two varieties of the fox-terrier differ little at the present time, although several decades ago the smooth-haired terrier was much the more finished product of the two. He was exhibited in the ring long before his rougher-coated cousin had attracted much attention, except among those who kept dogs solely for hunting. For that reason some of the admirers of the rough-coated terrier maintain that as he was long kept solely as a kennel dog, he is the gamier and better hunter of the two; but that is doubtful. For courage and keenness the two are much alike, although the heavier coat of the wire-haired terrier may give him more endurance in bad weather.

The coat, instead of being close, flat and short, like that of the smooth-haired dog, is broken and comparatively long, but only long enough to give the dog a rough, not a shaggy, appearance. His muzzle, instead of being clean and sharp, is so well-whiskered that it seems as broad as his head. This full foreface with its saucy sprays of hair round the

sharp, dark little eyes, adds an undeniable charm to the terrier's expression. It is surprising that he remained so long in the comparative obscurity of the kennel.

That time has passed, however, and the wire-haired terrier is exceedingly popular today. He is especially fancied in England.

Not long ago two wire-haired terriers were sold to America for \$2500 apiece. The wire-haired breed is not yet as common in the United States as the smooth-haired, but these animals are making friends fast; they combine real beauty with the sturdy terrier character, says the Youth's Companion.

The wire-haired terrier is as quick as a flash, and will hunt anything from a rat to a lion, not because he is savage in disposition but for pure love of the game. The only thing that he does not enjoy is inactivity. He is one of the best companions that a man can have, always sprightly, deeply interested in what is going on, quite fearless, and fully aware of his responsibilities as a member of the household.

A limb, like other tree-climbing animals, but hooks his claw-like feet over the limb, with his body swung underneath, and in this position he works his way along the different branches of the tree in which he is until he has finished eating what he wishes from this tree, after which he loosens his hold and takes a tumble to the ground, it being too much of an effort for him to climb down, as other animals would.

So far as known, they never visit a stream in search of water, but depend entirely on the rain, dew and juice of the leaves.

## GREAT VIEW

Tom's father had taken him to the top of the Washington monument. The little fellow gazed admiringly at the beautiful view for a minute or two and then said,

"Papa, which is Africa?"—Harper's Young People.

## "AM A TURTLE"

In reply to an inquiry as to what is the proper pronunciation of the word "amateur," the Literary Digest says:

One will approximate the pronunciation of the word amateur if one pronounces all but the last syllable of the following English words as if they were part of ordinary conversation: "am a turtle." One will come nearer the French sound in the third syllable if

one, while saying tur, also rounds the lips as one does in whistling. The true French sound is hard for an English-speaking person to make.

## HARD TO SAY

Sammy Shoemith saw a shrieking youngster. If Sammy Shoemith saw a shrieking youngster, where's the shrieking youngster Sammy Shoemith saw?—Christian Work and Evangelist.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## BASTE THE BEAR

THIS is a lively game. Any number of boys can play. The only implement required is an old gunny-sack for each player.

The sacks are loosely rolled the long way, but not tied. To start the game, one boy volunteers to be the bear. He chooses another boy for his keeper.

The bear stoops, as the boy does who is "down" at leap-frog. If he does not bend his head far enough at first, he will soon learn to do it. He holds his ankles with both hands, but with one hand he also holds one end of his own sack. The keeper holds the other end of the bear's sack in one hand, and in the other his own sack.

The rest of the players circle round, watching for a chance to hit the bear with their sacks, and escape being hit by the keeper. The keeper tries to touch one of the players with his sack. Whenever he succeeds, the player so touched becomes the bear, the old keeper joins the players, and the ex-bear becomes keeper until he can win his place among the other players again.

Should either the bear or his keeper let go of either end of either sack and thus "break the circuit," the bear may be "basted" until the connection is restored. No touch

made by the keeper counts unless both he and the bear have hold of the bear's sack. Thus it becomes an object of the game to strike at the bear's sack, and break either his hold or that of his keeper, or else to "disarm" the keeper by striking his sack with another sack, and giving a quick pull as the sacks entwine.—Youths Companion.

## FAMOUS NUMBERS

A good game, and one that requires thought to play, when your friends come to spend an afternoon with you, is "Famous Numbers." Give to each one of the company a small piece of paper and pass round a pencil to each in turn. Each one must write a number upon the piece of paper and fold it into a small square. The host now collects the papers and distributes them promiscuously, and asks each player to open his paper and write under the number a reason why it was famous. For instance:

Number 10—The council of ten.  
Number 7—The seven wonders.  
Number 9—The nine muses.  
Number 4—The Fourth of July.  
Number 1—The New Year, etc.  
Any one failing to comply with the rules of the game must pay a forfeit.—Sacramento Union.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## CAMERA CONTEST



Boston girl on an outing at Old Orchard in Maine, taking a ride on the children's favorite horse

TODAY'S camera contest picture shows a little girl enjoying a horseback ride at Old Orchard, Me. Her name is Elisabeth Redfern Reid, and she is passing through the beautiful Hazelton estate. The horse is a favorite with children, and Mrs. Marie Reid, who sends the photograph, puts on the latter the title "Two Pets."

One dollar award—Mrs. Marie Reid, Boston. Honorable mention—Maimie Holmes Hague, Gampola, Ceylon; Thelma Duane, Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. Morgan Emery, Matlock, Wash.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## SWEETS THAT WILL ADD TO JOY OF CHILDREN'S PARTY

TWO-COLOR jellies look far more tempting than plain shapes. Take two jelly squares of different colors—one yellow and one pink. Melt them according to the directions on the packets. Dampen the molds, and fill each of them half full with jelly of one color. Set the half filled molds in a very cool place, so that the jelly may set as quickly as possible.

Keep the other colored liquid in the kitchen, where it will grow partly cool, but not so cold that it sets. When the first filling is quite firm, pour the remainder of the jelly on the top to fill the molds.

Blancmanges in cups—A shape of this kind needs to be turned out carefully, or it will come apart at the joint between the two colors.

Pretty blancmanges are always popular, particularly when they are made in little cups, so that each child can have a small mold to himself.

Lay a few chopped cherries at the bottom of each cup. Color the cornstarch filling with a little carmine, and you will have most tempting pink shapes. Mix an equal quantity of powdered chocolate or good cocoa with the cornstarch, and the result is a delicious chocolate cream, which, when trimmed with chopped almonds, is fit for a king.

The children's "surprise"—Cut a neat little circle in the top of each mold, lifting out a piece of blancmange with the handle of the spoon. Fill the hole with strawberry jam, and cork it up again with a preserved cherry, thus making a

surprise dear to the childish heart, says the San Diego Union.

Iced cakes—These are expensive things to buy, but there is no reason at all why you should not get some plain square sponge cakes, cut them in halves, and cover them with water icing, which is made at home.

To make water icing—Mix half a pound of icing sugar with the juice of half a lemon and a little cold water. Add the water drop by drop till the icing comes to the consistency of thick sauce. When it is of the right thickness, it will coat the back of a spoon quite smoothly, without either sticking to it in lumps or running off it altogether.

Set your cakes on a sieve with a basin under them, and pour the icing over them, a spoonful at a time. Take care not to touch them while they are still damp.

The icing may be colored pink or yellow, or the cakes may be decorated with pieces of preserved fruit.

Delicious dish—Buy a dozen stale sponge cakes. Cut them open and spread jam on them. Pile them up in a large glass dish. Make a syrup by dissolving a large tablespoonful of strawberry jam in half a pint of boiling water, and straining the mixture through a sieve.

Pour the hot syrup gently over the cakes, and let it soak in. Make a pint of thick custard, and set this aside till it is cool. Then pour it also on to the cakes. Trim the trifle with glace fruits or the whipped whites of a couple of eggs.

## WINDOWS MADE OF SEA SHELLS

As a substitute for glass, sea shells are used to splendid advantage in the Philippines. The windows in the main entrance of a large building in Manila are probably as fine a modern example of the use of sea shells as can be obtained. The sea-shell windows may also be seen at their best in old churches. Manila alone uses in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 Kapas shells each year for windows. The largest-sized shells will square about three inches. These sell for from \$4 to \$5 per 1000, according to quality. Shells that will form panes of about two square inches sell for anywhere from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1000, and are used for ordinary purposes, in dwellings, stores, and the like. The shells are translucent and the light comes through them in a soft pearly tone.

## LABOR SAVING

In making bread boxes three workers can do the work of 13 boxmakers by old methods.

Cutting out clothing and cloth caps with dies reduces the workers necessary from three to one.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of 15 men using old methods, says the Detroit Free Press.

In making tin cans one man and a boy with modern appliances can do the work of 10 workers using the old process.

One boy operating a machine for turning out woodwork and material for musical instruments does today the work of 25 men under the old method.

## ETIQUETTE AMONG THE ROSES

The Blush-rose invited her cousins, Who lived on the dew-sprinkled lea, To put on their gossamer laces And come to her palace to tea.

The White-rose—in love with a zephyr—Really could not take time to go; So she sent her regrets by a bluebird On paper of apple-flower snow.

The Red-rose was playing lawn tennis With a bumblebee powdered with gold, And completely forgot her politeness, Till the summons was ninety days old.

The Moss-rose was taking her noon nap, In a hammock of silver and green, Hung up by a spectacled spider, And fit for the couch of a queen.

"I really can't go to that supper; I've invited the crown prince at ten." So she turned her pink cheek to the sunshine.

And he thought of the matter again.

The Yellow-rose out in the garden, All lazy and languid and limp, Shook out the fine gold of her tresses, And rolled up her note for a crimp.

And so, when the whimsical banquet, Of honey drops, dew cakes and tea, Was spread in the Blue-rose's palace, Not one of her kin did she see.

And only one card of regrets, dear, On a service of snow silver glow; And that one was brought by the bluebird, On paper of apple-flower snow.

—Selected.

## HOW TO RAISE PEANUTS AND WAY TO SALT THEM

TO GROW our own peanuts we chose a moderately rich soil that was somewhat sandy, and planted the nuts in May when the warm weather had come to stay, writes a New York state contributor to Good Housekeeping. The outside shell was removed for better and quicker germination. A couple of nuts to a hill and perhaps two feet between hills, for the smaller sorts, or the hills as much as five feet apart for the large vine varieties, will be found a good rule. The nuts should be covered with two inches of earth or less and carefully kept free from weeds, earthing them up somewhat if the bush varieties are used. When the pod-forming spikes begin to grow the plants must not be disturbed, for these must penetrate the soil or the nuts may fail or blight. In the fall, when the leaves show yellow and commence to drop, it is a sign that the nuts are ripe. Our plants were pulled and dried, then the nuts were picked from the vine and further dried. The spot for a peanut bed must be deeply prepared, but it is not best to supply too much nitrogen in the fertilizer.

These home-grown peanuts, salted in our own kitchen, are a treat indeed. The rule we use came from a caterer. Shell raw peanuts, then pour boiling water over them and let it stand for a minute or so in order to loosen the red inner skins. Drain and pop off the skins. Sprinkle the nuts with salt and let them stand over night. In the morning

shake them in a saucepan with a very little melted butter and roast in an oven that will brown them evenly. A few points that have been observed as the result of experience may help any one who has not tried this. If the boiling water does not stand long enough the nuts will not skin quickly; on the other hand it must not stand too long. A little practice will determine the right time. If the nuts are drained too thoroughly they will not be moist enough to pop the skins off easily, but they can be too moist as well. The salt must be according to taste; they seem to absorb considerable, and yet if there is too much it is not easy to make them nice and crisp, as they should be when done. There must never be enough butter to make them greasy. If baked in a thick dish and stirred often, so that they are well cooked but not too brown, they will be worth the trouble.

## DID NOT SPECIFY

There were some questions in geography required in the preliminary examinations for law students who aspired to admission to the bar. "Name 10 animals that live in the Arctic zone." One young man wrote: "Five polar bears and five seals." N.B.—Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question does not specify that the animals should be of different varieties. He passed.—Christian Intelligencer.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

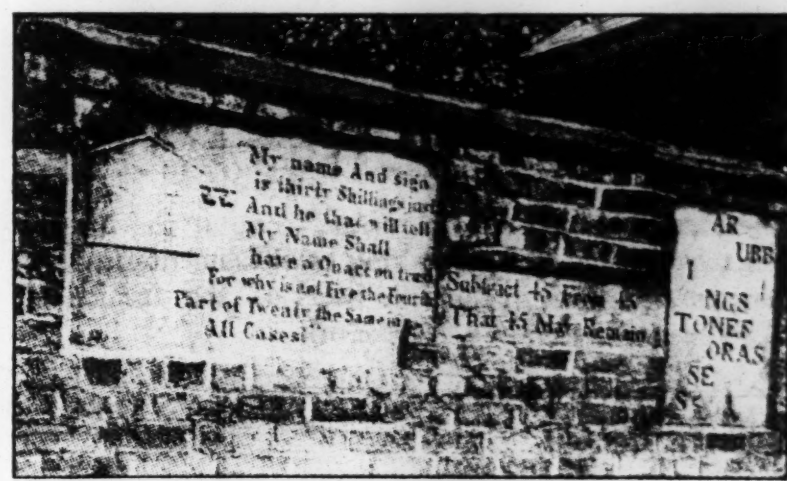
66. A man in a row boat leaves his boat club wharf and rows up the river. The river current runs at the rate of two miles an hour, and he makes headway against it at the rate of two miles an hour. Half an hour after he leaves the wharf a friend who has a message for him leaves the wharf in a motor boat which drives up the river at the rate of six miles an hour. When the motor boat overtakes the row boat, it immediately turns and goes back to the wharf. Assuming that the motor boat lost no time in turning around for the return trip, how long was it away from the wharf?

Answer to Little Problem No. 65: The first candle burns for six hours and the second for four hours. In two hours (8:30 to 10:30) the first burns as much as the second burns in one and one half hours (8:30 to 10). Hence, in six hours the first burns as much as the second in four and one half hours, so that the second would require one half hour to burn one inch, and it must have been eight inches long originally, while the first must have been nine inches long.

## MAPLE NUT BLOCKS

Two cups of maple syrup, two table-spoons of butter, one grated coconut. Bring the syrup and butter to the boiling point. Add the freshly grated coconut and cook slowly until a little dropped into cold water forms a firm ball. Pour out on a buttered platter and when cool cut into blocks.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## CURIOUS WALL INSCRIPTIONS



Mural lines and problems seen in English town which may puzzle the passer-by

IT WILL afford entertainment to some persons to study out the solutions of the puzzling propositions appearing on the wall in the accompanying illustration. They make one of the interesting sights in an English town. Following is the answer to the arithmetical problem in the center, to "subtract 45 from 45 that 45 may remain":

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	45
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	45
8	6	4	1	3	7	5	3	2	45

## COWBIRD LAYS ITS EGGS IN NESTS OF OTHER BIRDS

THE cowbird lays its eggs in the nests of various other birds, distributing them about the neighborhood. Here they are left to be hatched and the young to be reared by the foster parents. Cowbirds' eggs have been found in the nests of nearly 100 species of birds, and always the nest of some bird smaller than itself is chosen. Despite this fact, the cowbird's egg is often first to hatch, says a writer for the Craftsman. The young grow very rapidly and being strong and aggressive, not only secure the lion's share of the food but frequently crowd the young of the rightful owner out of the nest onto the ground underneath. This is the only bird in North America that displays such a habit—all other birds show that they derive great pleasure in the possession and care of their nests, whether these be complex structures of twigs and grass or merely slight depressions scratched on the surface of the pebbly beach.

With most birds the care of the young is largely shared by both parents. The writer one day for more than an hour watched a pair of Georgia mockingbirds feeding their young. The female visited the nest with food on an average of every two minutes, while the male made a similar trip about once in 12 minutes. He could probably have done better than this had he not spent so much time flying about and scolding imaginary enemies.

There is a great difference in the way various birds act when their nests are discovered. If, for example, you pound sharply on a snag or telephone pole wherein a flicker or red-headed woodpecker is setting, the bird will usually leave the nest but will remain in the neighborhood, displaying anxiety of the most marked character. On the other hand, a screech-owl under such circumstances will rarely desert her nest.

When the sounds of the disturbance below reach her ears, she simply closes her eyes and sits still. If you climb the tree and draw her forth with your hand, she will fly silently away and you will see or hear nothing further from her. Taking a screech-owl from her nest, however, is usually attended with some inconvenience on the part of the intruder.

If you disturb a grebe on her nest she will usually dive quickly into the water and sometimes you will not see her again. Rest assured, however, that she is watching you. Close to some bush or clump of rushes she is hiding and, with only bill and eyes above the water, observing your every movement.

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## CARTS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

AS WE wished to take our boy across the meadows and through the woods where no paths existed we made a light wheelbarrow cart which went down steps, across ditches and even over low stone walls. For easy pushing on rough ground a wheel of large diameter is the first essential. Having an old rubber-tired, two-foot wheel, we used that as a starting point, says a writer for the Ladies' Home Journal. A quadrant of the wheel we incased with wood. Then we built a small seat close to the lower edge of the frame, supported by the two handles of the wheelbarrow. These handles, five feet in length, started at the axle and diverged at an acute angle so that they were about two feet apart at the wide end. We stretched a little chicken wire between the handles, just behind the seat, and this served as a shelf on which were carried sweaters and luncheon. To give the idea of a rider astride his horse we fastened a harness bit, with reins attached, to the front of the frame, and giving our boy a stick for a whip, off we went to the woods, regardless of paths.

For our next cart we bought two second-hand rubber-tired buggy wheels, with the axle-tree (shortened to two feet between the hubs), and two large, strong baskets. We made two light shafts with a crossbar in front, then bolted the baskets fore and aft the axle-tree and between the shafts. We soon had an easy-running basket cart, which held securely two or three children and their necessary baggage.

## HE WANTED MORE

We were visiting a cousin, whose small boy was very fond of the desserts served. After finishing his dinner he waited for a time and then said: "Mamma, is there any last thing?"—Philadelphia Times.

## HARRY'S WISH

"Papa," said Harry, as he looked at his new baby brother, "I wish we had seven more, because with him and me and seven more we'd have a baseball nine."—Harpers Young People.

## HOW TO KNOW THE FOREST TREES OF MASSACHUSETTS

From Pocket Manual issued by F. W. Rane, State Forester, Boston

## STRIPED MAPLE

(Acer pennsylvanicum L.)

THE maple is of common occurrence in the central and western sections of Massachusetts, but rare or absent near the coast. In the tree form it is slender and graceful, attaining a height of 20 to 25 feet and a diameter of five to eight inches. Its favorite habitat is cool, rocky woods.

The bark of the trunk is reddish-brown or dark green, striped longitudinally with whitish lines which in time turn brown. The bark on the twigs is bright reddish-brown.

The leaves are simple, opposite, from five to six inches in length and nearly as broad, three-lobed and pale green. In the autumn they change to a clear, light yellow.

The flowers, which are bright yellow in color, appear in slender racemes in late May or early June, when the leaves are fully developed.

The wood is light, soft and without direct commercial value.



Striped maple, leaf and fruit, one third natural size



A Very Remarkable  
Style and Price Event  
Is Announced in  
the Following Advertisement

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

A Very Remarkable  
Style and Price Event  
Is Announced in  
the Following Advertisement

## Suits, Dresses, Gowns, Coats, Waists, Millinery, Lace, Silks and Fabrics

Comprising Recent Great Purchases from Importers and Manufacturers of the Finer Class of Merchandise, Including also a Portion of the

### French Dressmaking Stock

The famous house of "Dunstan," one of the largest, oldest, best known and most exclusive dressmaking establishments in this country. For more than twenty years in the very heart of the fashionable residential section of upper Fifth Avenue, New York.

### Dunstan, Inc.

Gowns, Wraps, Walking Costumes  
Millinery

24 West 57th Street Near Fifth Ave.

### Fifth Ave. District, New York

To make the occasion one of unusual importance, and to have most of the goods show relatively the same values, radical markdowns have been taken from Chandler & Co.'s own stock, especially in the departments of Silks, Laces and Outer Garments.

Concerning the Purchase and Sale  
of a portion of the

Great French  
Dressmaking  
Stock of  
**Dunstan, Inc.**  
New York

Gowns, Wraps, Walking  
Costumes, Millinery  
24 West 57th Street, Near Fifth  
Avenue

To the fashionable women of New York and other large cities the name of Dunstan is as well known as a great designer and maker of ladies' costumes, evening and reception gowns, blouses, millinery, etc., as that of Worth, Paquin, Callot, Poiret, Doucet and others in Europe. There is no one in this line who stands higher or is more famous in this country.

A great house like Dunstan's never shows the same styles two consecutive seasons, as their seasons are coincident in every particular with those of Paris. Consequently the stock of this season has to be closed out this season.

In their wisdom it was determined to close out quite a large portion of their stock in one lot, and as Chandler & Co. are probably more in touch with the high class dressmakers than any other retail store in America, naturally they were looked to as purchasers.

#### Silks

Chiffons, Charmeuse, Satins, Metcours, Foulards.

Radiums, Brocades, Crepe de Chines, Lyons

#### Noelities

25 yds. 3.50 Dmchess Satin, imported.....	1.25
63 yds. 1.25 Persian Foulard, imported.....	.58
74 yds. 2.00 Fancy Voiles and Marquisettes.....	.54
97 yds. 10.00 Satin Brocade, heavy quality.....	5.00
182 yds. 2.00 Chiffon Dress Taffeta, imported.....	.68
117 yds. 2.50 Radium Satin Voile, imported.....	.68
327 yds. 1.00 to 3.00 Charmeuse, Messaline, Marquisette, Chiffon and Foulards.....	.50
186 yds. 1.50 Imported Marquisettes.....	.68
68 yds. 2.50 Crepe de Chinoi.....	.75
9 yds. 8.00 Silk Serge, navy and white stripes.....	1.45
23 yds. 2.50 Corded Shantung Pongee, natural.....	.95
8 yds. 3.00 Silk Serge, black and white stripes.....	1.45
7 yds. 2.25 Imported Shantung Pongee.....	.68
6 yds. 6.00 to 7.00 Canton Crepe Robes, hand emb. brocaded.....	29.50
36 yds. 2.00 French Taffel Foulard.....	.68

#### Black Silks

22 yds. 2.50 Imported Dress Satin.....	1.95
96 yds. 2.00 Satin Meteor Charmeuse.....	1.38
75 yds. 2.00 Chinese Shantung Crepe.....	1.38
19 yds. 2.00 Satin Charmeuse, meteor brush.....	1.38
28 yds. 2.50 Soft Dress Satin Brocade.....	1.95
27 yds. 3.75 Double Width French Meteor.....	3.00
27 yds. 5.00 Soft Heavy Liberty Satin.....	2.95

#### Dress Goods

Entire Dress Patterns containing about 4 1/2 yards, at the price of a single yard. There are voiles, mixtures, suitings, London tailors, homespuns and other European dress goods. Values per yard from 1.50 to 3.00. Values per dress pattern of about 4 1/2 yards 6.75 to 13.50. Prices 1.95 and 2.95.

#### Wash Goods

Imported Voiles and Linens

French Batistes and Linens  
Silk Muslins and Marquisettes

168 yds. 4.50 White and Colored Dress Linens.....	.29
96 yds. 1.75 French Plumetis, colored emb.....	.58
136 yds. 2.00 to 3.00 Voiles and Marquisettes.....	.19
229 yds. 7.50 Costume and Radium Dress Linen.....	.50
624 yds. 2.50 to 3.00 Voiles, Batistes and Silk Muslins.....	1.25
12 yds. 17.50 Dress Patterns, English Voiles.....	.65
4 yds. 2.50 Printed Crepe.....	.50
27 yds. 2.50 White Plaque.....	.50
22 yds. 2.25 Emb. Linen, white.....	1.15
4 yds. 17.50 Dress Patterns, colored voile.....	11.25
92 yds. 3.00 Plain French Batistes.....	1.75
482 yds. 2.50 to 3.00 Fancy White Crepes.....	.75
26 yds. 1.00 White French Crepe, 44 in.....	.65
4 yds. 3.25 Dress Patterns, colored bordered voile.....	1.95

#### AN ITEM

Coates—For wear with lingerie and party dresses. In the brilliant Paris shades and black and white. The prices are about one-half—the French models have been reproduced so that 20.00, 30.00 and 50.00 coates will be sold for..... **12.50 to 25.00**

### Suits and Coats Including Models and Reproductions

In this sale there are model pieces direct from the makers in Paris, reproductions consisting of model pieces made by New York makers, special priced suits purchased in small lots from manufacturers at about one-half their regular cost and suits from Chandler & Co.'s own stock.

Suits and Coats, ranging in price from 25.00 to 30.00.....	18.50
Suits and Coats, ranging in price from 30.00 to 40.00.....	25.00
Suits and Coats, ranging in price from 45.00 to 58.00.....	29.50
Suits and Coats, ranging in price from 60.00 to 65.00.....	35.00

10 50.00 Silk Wraps.....	29.50	1 35.00 Maitresse Coat.....	25.00	1 60.00 Poplin Suit.....	45.00
2 30.00 Short Moire Coats.....	18.50	2 35.00 Wool Eponge Coats.....	25.00	1 28.00 Old Rose Suit.....	29.50
2 25.00 Mixture Coats.....	16.50	1 45.00 Chiffon Coat.....	23.50	1 55.00 Eponge Suit.....	39.50
2 50.00 Long Eponge Coat.....	35.00	1 35.00 Rose Charmeuse Wrap.....	19.00	1 28.00 Eponge Suit.....	35.00
2 25.00 Mixture Coats.....	9.50	1 60.00 Tan Suit.....	45.00	1 25.00 Serge Navy Suit.....	35.00
1 25.00 Long House Coat.....	25.50	1 35.00 Wool Poplin Suit.....	45.00	1 25.00 Bulior Model Suit.....	65.00
1 25.00 Check Coat.....	15.00	1 25.00 Three Piece Suit.....	35.00	1 37.50 Maitresse Suit.....	40.00
1 100.00 Bernard Model Coat.....	25.00	1 60.00 Fancy Suit.....	25.00	1 125.00 Lavender Check Suit.....	45.00
1 25.00 Silk Evening Wraps.....	35.00	1 125.00 Three Piece Suit.....	25.00	1 65.00 Stripe Poplin Suit.....	35.00
10 25.00 Sport Coats.....	16.50	1 25.00 Polot Model Suit.....	65.00	1 65.00 Paquin Model Suit.....	35.00
1 150.00 Lanvin Model Coat.....	22.50	1 200.00 Polot Model Suit.....	58.00	1 25.00 Fancy Crash Suit.....	25.00

### New Summer Dresses—New Styles—New Materials

Surely every one will be pleased with the values offered in this sale, for the manufacturer said it was the lowest price he had ever made in his experience, for this class of goods.

There are dresses of Fillet lace, embroidered nets, embroidered crepes, embroidered voiles, chiffons, eponge, brocaded grenadine—all white and with colors.

For garden parties, and for all summer occasions—also dancing frocks, graduation and commencement dresses.

Values 35.00, 45.00, 50.00 and 55.00

Prices **22.50 27.50 and 35.00**

#### Silk Dresses

For Afternoon and Street Wear

Crepe de Chine, Foulard, Taffeta

Regular values 25.00 to 35.00

Prices **16.50 and 19.50**

Special effort has been made to procure the most desirable styles, best materials and workmanship at prices that would enable Chandler & Co. to sell the best dresses possible to be had at the above prices, 16.50 and 19.50.

#### Model and Other Dresses

2 75.00 Chiffon Afternoon Gowns.....	45.00
1 50.00 Lace Gown.....	25.00
1 25.00 Model Evening Gown.....	125.00
1 200.00 Dunstan Model Afternoon Gown.....	50.00
2 45.00 Crystal Beaded Evening Gowns.....	35.00
1 35.00 Imported Dress.....	27.50
2 50.00 White Satin Gowns, beaded chiffon tunic.....	25.00
1 75.00 Pink Brocaded Evening Gown.....	45.00
1 95.00 Pink Satin Gown with Chiffon Overdress.....	35.00
1 125.00 White Satin Gown—Imported model.....	65.00
1 175.00 Dunstan Model, Black Charmeuse.....	65.00
1 110.00 Pink Satin Evening Gown.....	65.00
1 200.00 Pink and Gold Brocaded Evening Gown.....	110.00

### Department of Inexpensive Dresses

Remember—the materials have been carefully selected, the styles are up to the minute and they are all well made.

Naturally none of these dresses were in the Dunstan purchase, but they were all bought with special regard as to the price and style that would be fitting for this occasion.

Note well that in this sale of dresses all sizes can be had from the misses' size up to the large 14—quite unusual in a sale where such great values are given.

#### Silk Dresses

Charmeuse, Foulard, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor.

Regular Values 22.50 and 25.00

They were made in eight of the most approved styles of the season—dainty batiste embroidery collars and cuffs, net yokes and vestees—all light weight soft summer materials..... **13.50**

18-10.00 Figured "Dolly Varden" Crepe Dresses..... 7.50

18-10.00 Eponge Coat Dresses, crepe skirt..... 7.50

27-6.25 Bedford Cord and Kamie Dresses..... 5.00

### Misses' and Juniors' Suits and Coats

A great sale such as the Dunstan sale would hardly be complete without a presentation of very fashionable merchandise for misses and young ladies—and the offerings will be equal in every particular to those in the departments for women.

NOTE—This is a style and price event—and it will be emphatically so in this department.

10 25.00 Misses' Eponge Suits.....	15.00	18 25.00 Misses' Ealkan Blouse Crepe Meteor Dresses.....	13.50
54 25.00 35.00 Misses' Suits.....	18.50	8 25.00 Misses' Chiffon Evening Dresses.....	16.50
65 40.00 55.00 Misses' Suits.....	25.00	1 45.00 Misses' Pink Chiffon Dress.....	35.00
1 68.00 Misses' Brown Moire Suit.....	40.00	1 35.00 Misses' Foulard Dress.....	25.00
1 45.00 Misses' Navy Moire Suit.....	35.00		
1 65.00 Misses' Canton Crepe Suit.....	35.00		
10 20.00 Misses' Check Navy Serge Coats.....	12.50		
15 30.00 Misses' Warmth China Coats.....	20.00		
1 25.00 Misses' Rose Whipcord Suit.....	20.00		
1 65.00 Misses' Black Crepe Meteor Suit.....	35.00		
12 10.00 Figured Voile Dresses.....	7.50		
1 50.00 Misses' Navy Serge Suits.....	30.00		
1 50.00 Misses' White Canton Crepe Dress.....	35.00		
10 22.50 Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses.....	15.00		

#### Gloves

96 prs. 2.50 White French Glove, 12 button..... 1.85

87 prs. 3.00 White French Glove, 16 button..... 2.25

69 prs. 3.50 White French Glove, 20 button..... 1.85

49 prs. 3.50 Long Black French Kid..... 1.85

116 prs. 2.00 French Kid, 3 clasp, colors..... 1.50

#### Scarfs

129-1.95 Chiffon Auto Scarfs, satin stripe border..... 1.50

37-4.50 Silk Crepe Evening Scarfs..... 2.75

61-2.25 Silk Marquisette Veils, hand hemmed..... 1.50

All of the items in this advertisement are in stock as this paper goes to press, but should any have been sold when inquired for Chandler & Co. will undoubtedly be able to supply as good a value in its place, as only a portion of the offerings appear in this announcement.

#### Waists and Blouses

Hundreds of Inexpensive Waists

Great Purchase French Waists

136 2.00 Lingerie Waists, Swiss and lace trimming.....	1.50
92-2.25 to 3.00 Lingerie Waists, lace trimmed.....	1.95
86 2.50 Lingerie Waists, high or Dutch necks.....	1.95
48-3.50 to 4.00 Lingerie Waists.....	2.50
26-4.00 Voile and Crepe Waists.....	2.85
24 7.50 to 10.00 Chiffon Blouses.....	5.00
68-10.50 French Lingerie Waists.....	5.00
47-15.00 French Lingerie Waists.....	7.50
37-16.50 to 18.50 French Lingerie Waists.....	10.50
24-22.50 to 30.00 French Lingerie Waists.....	15.00
20 7.50 to 8.50 Sample Lingerie Waists.....	5.00
17-15.00 to 20.00 Sample Lingerie Waists.....	7.50
12-22.50 to 35.00 Voile and Batiste Blouses.....	15.00
57 6.50 Crepe de Chine Blouses.....	5.00
45 5.75 Japanese Silk Blouses.....	3.50
34-7.50 Crepe de Chine Blouses.....	5.75

#### Laces and Trimmings

Real Laces

Metal and Shadow Laces

Chiffons and Allovers

2.50 Emb. Net Edge.....	1.00
4.50 Silk Venice Band.....	2.65
2.25 Silk Ribbed Edge Fringe.....	.85
6.00 Flat Venice Medallion Band.....	1.05
3.50 Clair de Lune Jet Band.....	1.65
4.50 Fringe, crystal and gray spikes.....	1.65
4.00 Chiny Festoon, black and white.....	.95
10.00 Real Fillet Lace Band.....	3.95
1.75 Ft. d'Esprit Jet Edge.....	.50
1.50 Emb. Fillet Net Band.....	.95
1.50 French Openwork Braid.....	.50
12.50 Real Missella Band Flounce.....	6.25
50 Cut Steel Beading.....	.25
4.50 Hand Emb. Ribbed Edge Fringe.....	2.65
5.50 Black and White Novelty Chiffon Band.....	.65
2.50 Black and White Shadow Lace Festoon.....	.65
6.50 Emb. Silver Band.....	2.95
3.00 Emb. Fillet Band Flounce.....	1.25
1.50 Novelty Lace Band.....	2.50

In quoting the retail values on many of these beautiful French laces, allovers, webs and trimmings they can be only approximated, as the wholesale price is all that can be arrived at.

75 Real Chiny Insertion with fringe.....	25c
250 Real Chiny Band, hand emb.....	1.75
850 Real Macrame Hand-Made Fringe.....	2.95
1.75 45-inch Spotted Silk Net.....	75c
3.00 Real Duchess Lace Festoon.....	1.50
1.00 Real Princess Gaiter.....	25c

For Graduation and Commencement Dresses  
Nearly a thousand yards of  
**SHADOW LACE at HALF PRICE**

300 Real Chiny Fiber Allover Lace.....	7.50
150 Lyons Shadow Allover Lace.....	1.00
650 45-inch Black Silk Chantilly Net.....	3.50
50 Real Chiny Insertion.....	15c
450 Real Fillet Band.....	1.50
450 Emb. Flounce.....	1.50
650 Hand Emb. Net Band.....	2.50
350 Real Fillet Band.....	1.50
500 Emb. Net Band.....	2.95
150 Shadow Novelty Gaiter.....	.95
25 Valenciennes Insertion, doz. yards.....	.25
2.00 Black Silk Real Irish Crochet Edge.....	.95
2.50 Lierre Lace Edge.....	1.65
1250 Real Venice Lace.....	8.50

#### AN ITEM

Real Irish Lace Waists—Designed in Paris, made in Ireland. These are fashioned in the very latest style from Paris.

35.00 Waists..... **19.50 25.00 Waists..... 12.50**

#### Robes and Tunics

4-70.00 Voile Tunics, real fillet lace.....	35.00
10-19.50 Elaborate Voile Robes.....	10.95
4-12.50 Hand Emb. Black Lace Tunics.....	28.50
2-50.00 Real Irish Lace Over Jackets.....	25.00
3-70.00 Real Boheme Lace Tunics.....	35.00
1-65.00 American Beauty Net Tunic, beaded.....	38.50
1-35.00 Heavy Ratine Emb. Robe.....	19.50
1-45.00 Double Robe of emb. crepe.....	37.50
1-50.00 Hand Beaded Net Eve. Robe, Dunstan model.....	15.00
1-50.00 Princess Robe, real Renaissance lace.....	15.00
1-45.00 Crepe Robe, Bat Avenue lace.....	15.00
6-25.00 Chiffon Coats, hand emb.....	15.00
1-60.00 French Crepe Tunic, peplum overdress.....	35.00
1-60.00 Fillet Net Robe, hand emb, real Boheme lace.....	45.00
2-35.00 Black Lace Tunics, emb.....	22.50
1-50.00 Evening Tunic, crystal beaded.....	25.00
1-25.00 Hand Emb. French Crepe Tunic.....	15.00
48-12.50 Emb. French Voile Robes.....	7.95
2-16.50 Emb. Crepe Robes.....	9.50

#### AN ITEM

The Finest of Waist Patterns From Paris—There is almost enough material in each pattern to make an entire dress—they are most elaborately hand embroidered and have insets of real lace. Conservative values would be from 13.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.50 to 25.00. Marked..... **7.50 and 12.50**

#### Knit Underwear

87-2.25 Sterling Union Suits.....	1.95
94-1.50 Silk Lisle Union Suits.....	1.29
98-1.50 Lisle Union Suits.....	.99
47-1.25 Lisle Union Suits.....	.95
122-1.00 Lisle Union Suits.....	.75
12-2.25 Emb. Silk Vests.....	1.95
12-2.25 Lace Yoke Silk Vests.....	1.95
9-2.25 Plain Silk Body Ribbed Union Suits.....	1.65
11-2.25 Emb. Silk Yoke Union Suits.....	1.95
25-1.50-5.00 Pure Wool Coat Sweaters.....	3.95
20-3.50-4.00 Wool Coat Sweaters.....	2.95

#### Women's Hosiery

240
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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913

## Every Day Tasks Are Done More and More by Electricity

Dwellers in City or Country See Many Labor-Saving Utensils Come to Domestic Work in Every Room in the House

## COMFORT IN THE HOME

WHEN the American Museum of Safety recently awarded the Rathenau gold medal to Thomas A. Edison for his electric safety lamp, it must have come as a recognition of what the invention amounts to as such, and because to the mining world it means little less than a revolutionary method for bringing artificial light to aid man's burrowings in the earth.

As used by the miner, the electric lamp removes one of the chief difficulties of working underground. But, after all, this lamp is only an incident in the remarkable adaptability of the perfected storage battery; and because this battery can be made to fit into almost every activity of the present the industrial world is quick to see the importance of the portable power system that the battery exemplifies.

The farm today is no less a direct industrial factor within a nation than is the shop. Farmers have been among the first to seize upon the electrically operated motor as an agency for getting things done better and quicker than before. Take a run to one well appointed farm, large or little, and it is likely that where formerly you would find the farmer and his family toiling from early morning until late at night to get through with the work, now the electric motor, used as a handy helper, eliminates many of the heavy tasks and allows some time for other things than labor.

## Farm Buys Power

There is no doubt that in the past customers for the electric power station have been looked for either in manufacturing centers or in the development of local factory sites near the source of power generation. But when it became patent to the distributors of electric power that farmers would take advantage of electricity in case it was brought to their doors by way of mains run along the country roads, no time was lost in making ready. The supplying of animal effort or local engines of some kind with motor power has proved a paying investment for the agriculturist.

The motor vehicles, including both pleasure cars and auto trucks, now are considered indispensable adjuncts of town and country life, and whether it is gasoline or electricity that furnished the propelling power their value is established. In a general way, even that part of the public which knows little about automobiles by personal experience understands that today it would be well-nigh an impossibility to get along without the horseless vehicle. Electric power, therefore, applied in locomotion along the highways and the byways may not be considered in the line of strict innovation. But there are a hundred and one other things that today assume twofold importance when motive power of years ago and that of the present are placed side by side for comparison. And to come back to the farm, it is there that one may get the bird's-eye view, as it were, of electricity's multifarious uses.

Take dairying as an illustration. Where the experiments have been given consideration much better results are

## SAFETY LAMP ATTACHED TO HELMET



Storage battery perfected by Thomas A. Edison is strapped to back of a miner

obtained by the use of milking machines operated by motor-driven vacuum pumps than by the method that makes milking become manual labor. Again, the electrically operated cream separator does the work systematically and evenly, and permits the attendant to look on with the satisfaction of knowing that there is to be no slipping up. Or the motor may be used to run a wood saw or a feed grinder. If more bulky work is to be done in the field, the motor may be mounted on a truck and taken to where it is wanted on the farm, where wire connection is made.

## Revolution Results

It is not so long ago that it was a common complaint among farmers that most comforts in the way of modern living were found only in the city. No doubt one reason why so many farmers' sons and daughters have sought the built-up communities has been because of the fact that to them city life furnished better chances and more comforts, such as the young people considered they were entitled to enjoy. Then came the telephone in the country districts, and this electrical beginning seemed to afford some relief from isolated conditions. Such communication with the outer world brought a sense of drawing nearer. But the wire which today carries power undoubtedly exceeds in value the wire that carries only sound. It has been said with effect that much of the idle land in the United States is unused because of its remoteness from the railways. The electric railways, now running along so many country roads, act as feeders to the trunk line steam railways, and thus open up for productivity thousands of acres of land at present of little value.

As a matter of fact, the practical farmer must be convinced of the economic value of electricity before he will consider the expense involved in its adoption. And, of course, the extent to which electricity should be adopted will

vary with the different conditions on each farm. As much of the farm machinery is in operation for only short periods of each day, relatively small generators will supply ample current.

The motor-operated hay hoist, the portable elevator for elevating and piling bales of hay and other fodder; the portable, motor-driven thrasher in the field, which is provided with a lighting equipment for night work; the ensilage cutter, the electric plow, the butter churn operated by electricity, the motor-driven pump for farm irrigation—these illustrate concretely what may be accomplished with what has fittingly been called "chain lightning."

## Housekeeper Given Aid

In the household and this concerns the city home no less than the living quarters of the farm—electricity has

Motor Help on the Farm Does Heavy Work Afield and Banishes the Drudgery of Toil Now Better and Quicker Done

## FARMER GAINS EASE

come to mean a great deal. Apart from lighting and the telephone, there is little in the house which may not be made electrically responsive. Take the sewing machine, as an example, and notice how the small motor attached to the driving wheel simplifies the task. Overhead an attachment to the electric light connection furnishes the current which sets the machine in motion. Where the operator does not have to furnish power to the machine, much closer attention can be given to the work itself.

Electric power for laundry uses is becoming quite the popular thing. And why not, since it conserves household energy? The motor-driven washing machine and the centrifugal dryer are great time and labor savers. The motor may also be directly geared to a mangle. The electric flat iron has its special value. The vacuum cleaner has become close to a necessity.

And then the kitchen. Few doubt today that devices for cooking and heating without coal or oil or gas—without smoke, flame or soot—offer great advantages. The turn of a switch brings on the current or cuts it off. A new epoch has developed in domestic science with the arrival of electricity in the household. Ideal housekeeping is more a possibility than ever before. There is the electric coffee percolator; the cooking and baking outfits, including the electric broiler; the electric chafing dish, the toaster, the freezer.

## Just Making Start

L. D. Gibbs, whose connection with things electrical has been so intimate as to furnish him with information of the widest range, in discussing the possibilities of motors in the home ventured the opinion that merely a beginning had been made.

"That beginning," said Mr. Gibbs, "is, of course, considerable. But it seems to me that it requires daily association with electrical inventors and knowledge as to their ideas, to estimate electricity at its

## ROSLINDALE MAN HAS A RARE COPY OF BOOK OF PSALMS

Harvey E. Stone Has One of Few Specimens of Work by Jeremiah Rich Done in Ancient Shorthand System, Which Was Found on Texas Plains 50 Years Ago

Fifty years ago a copy of Jeremiah Rich's book of Psalms in meter, which was published in shorthand about 250 years ago, was found on the plains of Texas. The volume, said to be of rare value, was handed down until Harvey E. Stone, of 55 Aldrich street, Roslindale, became its possessor. Bibliographers pronounce the book to be one of the few of its kind in existence. Nelson's encyclopedia is authority for the statement that a scholar and teacher known as Jeremiah Rich published a system of shorthand, devised by William Cartwright, 267 years ago. The system was extremely crude when compared to the highly developed phonography of today. About 1660, Mr. Rich wrote the book of Psalms and the New Testament in meter, using his system, and had each published in a minute volume. It is said that few of these editions are left, at the present day.

The book is as large as the average pocket matchsafe, and about a half inch thick. The black cardboard cover and even the pages are well preserved, and the shorthand characters, necessarily inscribed small, are as clear as ever. Most of the characters are the size of the smallest stroke of the modern systems.

For a frontispiece, the volume has an engraving of Jeremiah Rich, author, dressed in old time fashion. On the introductory page the old style letter S appears like our present small F. The page reads: "The whole Book of Psalms in Meter—according to the art of shorthand written by Jeremiah Rich, author and teacher of the said art. London printed and are sold by Samuel Botley,

teacher of the said art over against Kintners Hall in Thames street, and no where else." Strangely the S in the word else, is like our S, but in other places like the present small F.

Preceding the actual shorthand, there is a signed statement by Mr. Rich, pointing out the ideas of people in that period and illustrating ancient spelling and odd composition. The statement in part is as follows:

"The printing of ye Psalms in characters has been promised by others but never was performed by any, and therefore I think I may say this piece is without parallel, yet had it been in process, ye excellency of ye contractions would have layd it all in ye 5th part of this paper, and this I affirm that he that has very little knowledge in ye art may by ye use of this booke soon read it perfectly and write it swiftly. As for ye utility thereof, in other parts of ye world where the Bible is not suffered, I may say that here the gospel is plain to the Christian, but locked up in the secrets of a character from ye inquisition of a pagan, and I could tell ye it brings glad tidings to ye eyes; a virtuous recreation to the minde wherein the soule may finde a treasury of wisdom and knowledge, but I need say no more in the vindication of this art, where the paines itself is both profit and pleasure and the very work is wages.

"I know that some doe not allow of the Psalms; and what of that? The royall sun, that every day relieves this poore inferior earth has not the less of light, nor can a dung hill on which he throws

## CREAM SEPARATOR IN THE DAIRY



Electrically-operated apparatus belted up and in action near Yates City, Ill.

full value. A new thing in the electrical world appears and soon the public makes its own use of it. But think of the labor, the study, the experiments, before the thought becomes externalized.

"We see what the electric lamp means to the miner. This contrivance is really a very remarkable one, simple as it is, and yet so replete with value to men

and property. The battery case is attached to the back of the miner. The conductors lead upward through a guide in the miner's cap, and pass over the lamp which is attached to a leather support on the front of the cap. The battery complete weighs about two pounds, and is a trifle over five inches wide and 4.5 inches high. It is almost impossible

Industrial World Sees Great Possibilities in the Portable Battery, Which Edison Perfects in a Lamp for Use Underground

## PROTECTION TO MINER

for the miner to tamper with the lamp so as to cause trouble.

"We have now been discussing the less known electrical appliances," Mr. Gibbs continued, "but while much is known about the application of electricity to cars, yet even in cases where gasoline furnishes the propulsive force the electric current is now generally employed also. For instance, there is that very essential thing of being able to start the machine quickly. Here the storage battery for ignition, lighting, signals, etc., fills a decidedly important place. What a difference it is to merely push a button and start your machine, compared to working a crank in front of the machine to get it in going order.

"There is something else that ought to be considered in connection with auto cars worked by electricity. The time is at hand when there will be battery stations, just as at present you find stations everywhere for the supplying of gasoline. It will be possible when in need of a fresh charge to merely get to the nearest station and have your battery replaced by another battery fully charged. It will be the most simple thing in the world and it is actually working now in some places.

"What I am saying about auto cars applies with no less force to motor boats. As a matter of fact, electricity has the call, that we know, and it needs to continue its present manifold application in home and factory, in city or on the farm. If there is anything new under the sun be sure electricity will have a hand in bringing it to public notice."

## MECHANISMS SIMPLIFY FARM TASKS



Feed grinder and wood saw operated by five horsepower motor on Samuel Leman's farm, Eureka, Ill.

his brighter rays detract a beam from his glory. God's work requires not the help of man unworthily; yet nor does deity need a dress of erudition.

"If any should ask why I write them it was because I would not myself be idle; if why I printed them, because I would have others well employed—were cannot without industry have the reward of ingenuity, no learning is got without labour. That I have subscribed your names, was not to help me out with the work but rather to register your worth and tell the world how much I honour your virtues. I fear not here the carving of the critic nor the envy of the ignorant, for while I am doing good I am a little raised above this dung hill earth and methinks my unsupported feet dance measures on light waves, therefore as I care for no praise so I fear no reproach but am as willing to suffer the one as unworthy to inherit the other. Your devoted servant, Jeremiah Rich."

On the last page of the volume are the names of 24 of "those ingenious persons of my scholars that were ye first encouragers of this incomparable piece." All of them lack initials and are simply Mr. or Mrs. There is no Miss among the number.

So well worked out is the detail of the publication that even the pages are num-

bered by the character. The verses, however, are numbered with our figures of today, with the numbers in a small ruled off margin at the left of each column. There are two columns to each page, and the shorthand is said to be unreadable at the present day excepting to experts on the ancient systems.

The volume is dedicated to his grace the Duke of Buckingham and "my honoured friends, the Lady Culpeper, John Jemys, Edward Rich, Tho. Bard, Tho. Baron, Jo. Feild and George George Daniell."

## CHILDREN TO BEAUTIFY CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—To make Oklahoma City more beautiful the planting of flower seeds by the school children at their homes has been urged in a campaign made by the civic committee of the Women of '89. Up to date the children have ordered more than 20,000 packages of seed. The Women of '89 will give a flower show in July.

## GEORGIAN BAY CANAL WORK EXPECTED TO WAIT FOR YEAR

Business of Canadian Waterways Shows Large Increase, Far the Greatest Item Being United States Mine Products Through Sault Ste. Marie Locks

ANOTHER year will pass without any progress in the construction of the Georgian bay canal—parliamentary congestion or obstruction or whatever one chooses to call it will not permit of anything further being done this session, says the Buffalo Express. Western Ontario will not be displeased over this announcement. The people of that section of the country are more than satisfied with the St. Lawrence route.

The business done by the Canadian canal system is increasing. The official returns show that canal traffic for 1912 was the largest in the history of the Dominion. In 1903 the recorded tonnage passing through these waterways was 9,203,000; for 1907 it was 20,543,000, and last year the volume was 47,587,000. The increase in 1912 over 1911 was 9,560,000 tons. There passed through the Sault Ste. Marie in 1912 39,669,000 tons, an increase of nearly 9,000,000 over 1911. The Welland canal traffic was 2,851,000 tons for 1912, or over 300,000 tons increase, while the St. Lawrence canals, with 3,447,000 tons, showed a gain of over 300,000 tons in 1912 over the previous year. Next in order comes the Chambly canal with a tonnage of 2,618,000, being a small increase for the year as compared with 1911. The other Canadian canals do not do a very extensive business, but they show slight increases for the year, with the exception of the Rideau, which connects the Ottawa river at Ottawa with Lake On-

tario near Kingston and which shows a slight decrease.

A glance at what passes through the canals in the way of trade shows that the products of the mines take first place with 36,799,000 tons. This principally represents iron ore passing down and coal passing up through the Sault Ste. Marie locks. This canal serves the domestic trade of the United States more than Canada. Eighty per cent is United States traffic. Next to the mines come agricultural products with 6,903,000 tons. The Sault canal is credited with 4,530,000 tons, the Welland with 1,205,000 tons and the St. Lawrence with 1,119,000 tons.

During the year, 109,842,000 bushels of Canadian grown wheat was moved by water from the head of the lakes to destinations in the East. Buffalo comes first with 29,919,000 bushels, Georgian bay with 20,919,000 bushels, Montreal 15,512,000 bushels, other Canadian ports 20,458,000 bushels, and unclassified 3,078,000 bushels. The great advantage which Buffalo has over the other ports mentioned is that it is open for navigation from a fortnight to a month longer than places which have to depend upon the Welland and Saint Lawrence routes. The all-water freight rate from Ft. William to Montreal in May was 5.44 cents a bushel, while the rate from Ft. William to New York in the same month was 7.21 cents. For November the rate to Montreal was 7.12 cents and to New York by Buffalo was 8.61 cents.

## NEW EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED FOR STATE RAILROAD

Governor Colquitt, After an Inspection of Line, Recommends Laying of Thousands of Ties

PALESTINE, Tex.—After inspecting the state road Governor Colquitt authorized Superintendent Staubfield to buy new locomotives and cars needed and hire competent men to oversee the road. Governor Colquitt advised the superintendent that he would let him have 20 or more men to lay ties on the road and for him to lay 70,000 ties. It is estimated that 25,000 are on the right of way and they will also be used.

"I found the road better than reported and it is better than some institutions of the Southern Pacific have gone over," is the statement credited to General Manager Scott of the Southern Pacific, after the inspection.

P. H. Hughes, a business man of this city, who accompanied the Governor on the inspection trip, said that they were impressed with the condition of the road. He said Governor Colquitt was anxious to sell the road, but intended to buy enough equipment to run it whether it was sold or not. If he cannot sell the road Governor Colquitt will make an effort to lease it, but not until the new equipment is purchased.

## LONG BEACH TO GET STEEL PLANT

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Long Beach is soon to have in its industrial district a large steel plant. The steel company has estored \$205,000 in one of the local banks for 128 acres of land in the J. W. Young & Co.'s industrial "White City."

The acreage lies in the center of Long Beach's industrial district and has easy access to both rail and water facilities.

As soon as the anti-alien problem is settled, the deal will be consummated.

## FORMER DUTCH IMMIGRANT GOES BACK TO HOLLAND TO BRING FARMERS TO OREGON

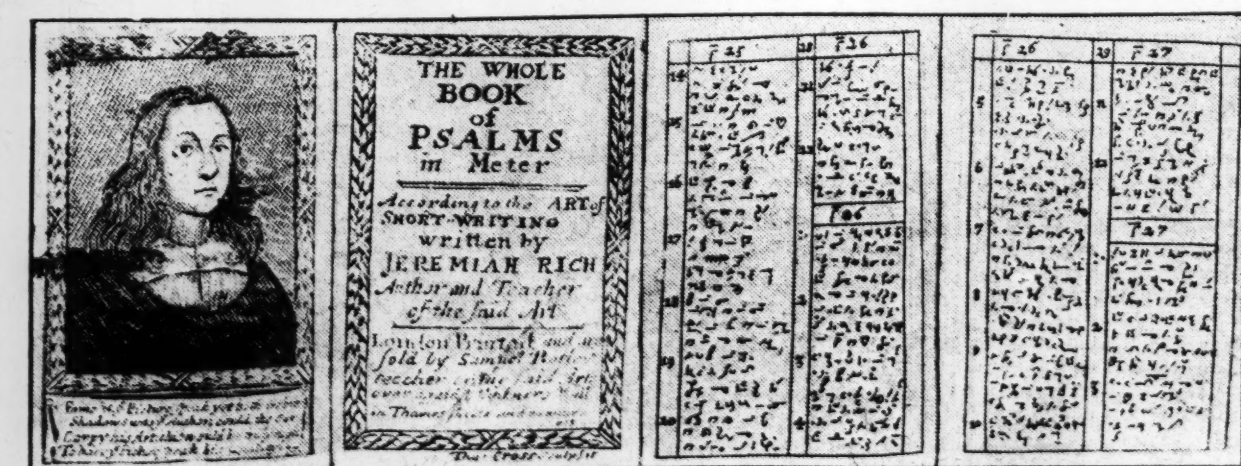
PORTLAND, Ore.—Jake Mosterdijk, who has worked at many trades in Oregon, including the occupation of care taker in a metropolitan office building is now on the way back to his former home in Holland, going as a self-appointed colonization agent to bring to the United States as many of his Dutch friends as he can persuade, intending to start them on a career as western farmers.

Mr. Mosterdijk is financing his enterprise with his own savings, and he purposes to approach his prospective colonists according to native Dutch procedure. "On landing in Holland," said Mr. Mosterdijk, "I shall go to Hellevetstus, and there I shall have the town criers arrange a meeting for me with the farmers there. I am going to tell them what they can do with a little money and their honest toil over here. For years I saw them work hard in the Netherlands, where the land is tilled for all it is worth, and yet they don't make what they should for the labor they give. On 160 acres in Oregon, if they would work as hard and conditions were at all fair, they would be fairly well off in 10 years.

"I am not going to the cities to get the people to come over. I am going to the farming communities. In Oregon we have plenty of land and history shows that the Dutch become fine American citizens.

"I am going on my own hook and I am going to tell my people just what is here, without high-sounding language. Furthermore, I am not going to charge them for locating them. I am simply going to give them the facts, which they will believe. They are willing to work, and will know when I get through with my few meetings, that Oregon doesn't offer a bed of roses, but it does offer a fine field where money and lots of hard work will give them a good living."

## CRUDE VOLUME HAS LIKENESS OF THE AUTHOR



Frontispiece and pages of Bible chapters written 250 years ago



## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### HE OR SHE

If with the mother you should care  
To make a sincere "hit,"  
In speaking of the babe beware  
You do not call it "it."

### MADE CLEAR

"Won't you please tell me the points  
You use to get that exquisite hue of the  
waves?"  
"Oh, yes, water colors."

### ANNUAL LESSONS

Anon, when summer comes again,  
Young ladies going to the shore,  
On meeting new admirers, then  
Must a' be taught to swim once more.

### DECIDEDLY

"Do you know there is a great deal in  
association. A man's standing is fixed  
more or less by his street."  
"Yes, especially by his Brad-street."

### THINKING

Yes, women's thought, it may be said,  
Is tending in a new direction.  
From headwork to the coast of bread.  
From fudge to factory inspection.

### EDIFYIN

"Do you think that if women generally  
were given the ballot it would help them  
to understand the national issues?"  
"Well, it would help them to under-  
stand that the men do not understand  
such things any better than the women  
do."

### REFORM

"I am convinced that if the women  
had more to say about running the gov-  
ernment they would do some things  
better."

"Yes, indeed! Instead of selling a  
book holding 48 cents' worth of stamps  
for half a dollar they would sell a half-  
dollar book for 48 cents."

### SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS

Through all the past, with memories  
rich,  
I've kept me many a friend.  
By tearing up the letters which  
I wrote but did not send.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—Work has  
begun upon the new Capitol. By the  
time it is ready for oc-  
cupancy Missouri will  
have spent about \$3,-  
500,000 on the work and  
will have a building

which in the nobility of its site and the  
beauty of the design will be entirely  
worthy of this great state. There are  
great public buildings in the United  
States which vastly exceed in cost and  
magnificence the structure which Mis-  
souri is to erect in Jefferson City, but,  
unfortunately for their builders, they  
stand as enduring monuments of dis-  
honour. In thinking of those buildings  
the sense of what they should stand for  
is always obscured by the memories of  
graff and extravagance which they in-  
variably call up. The Republic is con-  
fident that Missouri will suffer no such  
humiliation. The work is in the hands  
of a competent commission whose aim  
will be to finish the work at the lowest  
cost for which good work can be had  
and to turn over to the state a Capitol  
which shall remind the generations to  
come that their ancestors were good  
builders and honest men.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Those who  
are not aware of the American spirit are  
marveling at the speedy  
reclamation of Dayton,  
O. . . People are buy-  
ing, have to buy, be-  
cause well nigh on a  
100,000 persons lost their household  
goods. Better buildings are being  
erected. The factories, which started  
new in an incredibly short time, are  
overwhelmed with orders. Men are  
working overtime and even double time,  
and will have to do so for months  
to come. All who are thus willing to  
work receive higher wages than before.  
The devastated blocks will be cov-  
ered with more imposing structures.  
There is life and activity everywhere,  
and hope, confidence, progressiveness and  
a determination to make a greater city.  
This courage . . . denotes a quality that  
is among the real and most valuable  
assets possessed not only by Dayton, but  
by every American community!

NEW YORK GLOBE—The most grati-  
fying thing in connection with the  
assuage of the Under-  
wood tariff bill by the  
house is the calmness  
with which the country  
receives the news. There  
is no alarm. Business goes on in great  
volume. More pig iron was produced in  
April than any month in the country's  
history. If there is a little slowing up  
in some lines it is no more than has  
occurred in many years, a natural re-  
action from the activity of recent  
months. The Underwood bill is thus  
accepted by the business community as  
a measure that does not seriously  
menace prosperity. It lowers duties, but  
not to the point of turning over the  
American market to goods produced  
under lower wage scales. It is ap-  
parently assumed that there will be no  
violent disturbance of prices. In the  
Senate the attack will center against the  
free wool and the free sugar provisions.  
It is not improbable that they will be  
modified. Indeed, there is some reason  
for thinking they were inserted in the  
bill just before its introduction in the  
House in order to have something to  
yield to the more conservative Senate  
and thus save the remainder of the bill  
from attack.



## WHITE STAR

Boston—Azores—Mediterranean  
Canopic June 12, 3 P.M. Crete June 25  
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton  
OLYMPIC May 24, 10 A.M. Oceanic June 1  
Majestic May 31, noon Olympic June 14  
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool  
Adriatic May 22, noon Cedric June 5  
Celtic May 29, noon Baltic June 12

## Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct  
Minika May 24, 8:30 A.M. Minika June 7  
W. Maska May 31, 8 A.M. Minika June 14

## WHITE STAR LINE

LARGEST STEAMERS CARRYING ONLY

## One Class Cabin (II)

BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

ARABIC JUNE 3 JULY 1 JULY 29  
CYMRIC JUNE 17 JULY 5 AUG. 12  
\$52.50 and upward. \$60 and upward.

ONLY ONE CLASS CABIN (II) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS CARRIED

OFFICE 84 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Telephone Main 4830

HAMBURG-AMERICAN  
Largest S.S. Co.  
in the  
WORLD



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Over 400 Ships  
1,306,819  
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## "IMPERATOR"

World's largest ship, will make her  
first trip from HAMBURG, June 11,  
arriving at New York June 15.

SAILING from NEW YORK  
Wednesday, June 25, 11 A.M.  
Saturday, July 19, 10 A.M.  
Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 Noon  
and every three weeks thereafter

Enabling passengers to arrive in  
LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in  
HAMBURG on seventh day. Books  
now open for season.  
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG  
America May 22, 10 A.M.  
Pretoria May 28, 1 P.M.  
Kia's Aug. 29, 1 P.M.  
President Grant June 5, 9 A.M.  
Cleveland June 7, 11 A.M.  
Victoria June 10, 10 A.M.  
Pres. Lincoln June 14, 3 P.M.  
Pennsylvania June 17, 9 A.M.  
America June 19, 10 A.M.  
Imperator June 25, 11 A.M.  
\$20 cabin only. \*Will call at Boul-  
ogne, France. \*1st cabin only.  
\*From new pier, foot of 33d  
Street, South Brooklyn.

MEDITERRANEAN  
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES and GENOA  
22 All steamers of this service leave  
from NEW YORK, 33d St., South  
Brooklyn, Take 30th Street Ferry.  
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons)  
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)  
S. S. Hamburg June 3, 8:30 A.M.  
S. S. Moltke July 15, 3 P.M.

From BOSTON to  
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG  
Cincinnati June 7  
Cincinnati June 24  
Cincinnati July 12  
Cincinnati July 29  
22 These steamers offer excep-  
tional accommodations in both  
first and second cabin.

## VACATION CRUISES

Special Summer Rates to October 1st

## Cuba, Jamaica, the

## PANAMA CANAL

Hart, Columbia, Costa Rica,  
Nicaragua

## WEEKLY SAILINGS

by the new, fast Twin-Screw steam-  
ers of our ATLANTIC SERVICE

11 to 16 days, exclusive of 2 days  
23-Day Cruises, \$115  
PANAMA CANAL Round Trip \$110

Write for information

## Hamburg-American

Line

607 BOYLSTON ST.,  
BOSTON

## POWER FIRMS TO BE CONSOLIDATED

MEDFORD, Ore.—Through formal sig-  
nature of the contract between the Port-  
land Cement Company, the 8000-  
000 corporation, and the Rogne River  
Public Service Corporation, successor to  
the Rogne River Canal Company for the  
latter company to supply 2000 horsepower  
electric power a month for three years  
for the operation of the cement plant,  
the fact became public that a consolida-  
tion of power sites between Grants pass  
and Rogne river is nearing completion  
which will involve property values ex-  
ceeding \$5,000,000.

## CANAL NAVIGABLE FOR RIVER BOATS

SUISUN, Cal.—The canal from Lind-  
say slough to the 600 acre reservoir on  
the Burns place was filled recently and  
in turn filled the reservoir which will  
irrigate several thousand acres of the  
Solano farms.  
The canal is 80 feet wide, 19 feet deep  
and 10 miles long. It is navigable for  
river steamers.

## New "OLYMPIC"

FITTED WITH  
DOUBLE SIDES  
AND ADDITIONAL  
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS  
EXTENDING FROM THE  
BOTTOM TO THE TOP  
OF THE VESSEL  
Will Sail from New York  
May 24 A.M.—June 14,  
and Regularly Thereafter

## LEYLAND

Boston—Liverpool Direct  
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE, \$50  
Canadian May 31, 9 P.M. Winifdian June 14  
Bohemian June 7, noon Devonian June 21

## AMERICAN

N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton  
N. York May 23, 10 A.M. S.T. May 30, 10 A.M.  
Phila June 10, 10 A.M. New York June 20

## RED STAR

N. Y.—London—Paris, via Dover—Antwerp  
Finland May 24, 10 A.M. Kroenland June 7  
Lapland May 31, 10 A.M. Zealand June 14

## WHITE STAR LINE

LARGEST STEAMERS CARRYING ONLY

## One Class Cabin (II)

BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

ARABIC JUNE 3 JULY 1 JULY 29  
CYMRIC JUNE 17 JULY 5 AUG. 12  
\$52.50 and upward. \$60 and upward.

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## Panama Cruise

## Low Summer Rates

You can go to the  
Panama Canal and return  
in 17 days at a cost of  
\$115 and up.

Three whole days at Colon  
where our steamer lies—a cool,  
quiet hotel, ready for your re-  
turn at night fall.

An unrelenting sea breeze,  
forced by powerful blowers to  
every part of the ship, to keep  
you comfortable all the way.  
Summer temperature delight-  
fully cool and even, ranging  
from 74° to 84°.

Summer rates in effect May  
1 to October 1. Write for  
booklet.

22-Day Cruise every Wednesday  
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Calling at Queenstown

From Boston

LACONIA, May 27

FRANCONIA, June 10

LACONIA, June 24

FRANCONIA, July 8

LACONIA, July 22

From New York

\*Mauretania, May 21 1 A.M.

Carmania, May 31 10 A.M.

\*Does not call at Queenstown

New York—Mediterranean

IVERNIA, May 24

SAXONIA, June 12

126 State Street. Tel. F.H. 4000

FLAG EXERCISES

## CONCERT FEATURE

LYNN, Mass.—About 300 persons at-  
tended the second annual concert under  
the auspices of Philanthropic lodge of  
Masons at Abbott hall, Marblehead, last  
night.  
One of the features of the evening  
was the unfolding of the stars and  
stripes over the center of the hall, the  
band playing "The Star Spangled Ban-  
ner." The flag was unfurled by Joseph  
Gregory, a civil war veteran, and hun-  
dreds of small flags dropped to the floor  
beneath when the big flag was unfurled.

## HERMAN RIDDER TO DECLINE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Herman Ridder,  
owner of the New York Staats Zeitung,  
announced here on Friday that he would  
refuse the superintendency of state  
prisons, to which he was appointed by  
Governor Sulzer. Mr. Ridder's nomina-  
tion was confirmed.



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Fine-Old Isles  
Do You Know that 10  
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Ten days of cool and restful voyaging  
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succession of delightful excursions by rail and riksha through this  
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ble, friendly people in the world.

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Two fast Royal Mail Empresses, put in  
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gant of equipment never before offered.  
Service is distinctly orientalist—which  
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Reached by Canadian Pacific trains  
through the matchless Canadian Rock-  
ies—Fifty Switzerland in One.  
The unusual pleasures offered by a  
Trans-Pacific voyage and the cool Cana-  
dian Pacific route are told in our new  
folder on Japan and China. A panorama  
of pictures shows scenes and people as  
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want to know. Free with sailing dates  
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Kronprinz Wilhelm June 8  
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Grosser Kurfurst May 29  
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD  
Madera, Gibraltar, MEDERRANEAN Princess Irene May 24  
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## COAL CO. AND FOUR ROADS INDICTED

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Five indict-  
ments, charging rebating and discrim-  
inating in 63 counts, were returned  
against four railroads and a coal com-  
pany by a federal grand jury on Friday.  
The indictments charge the laws were  
violated by the Vandavia, Cleveland, Cin-  
cinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four),  
Chicago, Indianapolis & Southern, the  
Grand Trunk railroad and the O'Gara  
Coal Company.

The Vandavia is charged in three counts  
with rebating and the Big Four in 21  
counts with favoring the coal company.  
The Big Four and the Chicago, Indiana  
& Southern are charged in 20 counts with  
favoring the O'Gara company.

The Grand Trunk and the coal company  
are indicted in 20 counts. Seven counts  
are against the Big Four, Chicago, In-  
diana & Southern and the Grand Trunk  
railroads and O'Gara Coal Company.

## RADICAL CHANGES IN CUSTOMS RULES TO BE SUBMITTED

WASHINGTON—Administrative  
changes in the tariff law which would  
revolutionize the existing customs sys-  
tem will be considered by a subcommit-  
tee of the Senate finance committee to-  
day, when Assistant Attorney-General  
Denison and Assistant Secretary of the  
Treasury Curtis will elaborate their rec-  
ommendations that the secretary of the  
treasury be authorized to proclaim the  
duty value of imported merchandise  
and that customs appraisers be prohibited  
from accepting contingent fees in ap-  
pealing from decisions of collectors.

These officials also will urge appeals  
for the reappraisal of values of mer-  
chandise be taken from the board of  
United States general appraisers and  
lodged with a board of examiners, to be  
composed of six or seven members ap-  
pointed under the civil service.

Another change to be recommended to  
the Senate sub-committee will be that in  
classification questions the board of gen-  
eral appraisers shall act by a single gen-  
eral appraiser instead of by a board of  
three, as at present.

## STUDENTS PUT "R" ON HILLSIDE

REDLANDS, Cal.—Eight University of  
Redlands boys, who have been engaged  
in the task of making a large letter  
"R" on the mountainside back of Mt.  
Harrison, returned to Redlands recently.  
The letter they have constructed is  
430 feet long and 320 feet wide. The  
space has been cleared by the students  
and the brush will be burned.

## SHOPS INCREASE WEALTH

WACO, Tex.—The removal of the Mis-  
souri, Kansas & Texas shops to this  
city has added to the expenditures of  
money here each month by that com-  
pany. It has added at least \$135,000 to  
the amount paid out every pay day.

## STEEL WORKERS TOWN PLANNED

DULUTH, Minn.—The United States  
Steel Corporation's plant here will be  
surrounded by a park town site of 500  
lots, on which the corporation will build  
350 apartment houses and homes.  
These plans were disclosed by George  
L. Reis, vice-president of the Minnesota  
Steel Company. The cost will be \$1,300,-  
000.  
There will be bathrooms and base-  
ments in every house or apartment. Club  
houses and tennis courts also will be  
built.

See other hotels on next  
two pages.



FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

## Hotel La Salle

Chicago's  
Finest Hotel

Whether you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

### RATES:

One Person	Per Day	Two Persons	Per Day
Room with detached bath	\$2 to \$3	Room with detached bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with private bath	\$3 to \$5	Room with private bath	\$5 to \$8

Connecting rooms and suites as desired

La Salle at Madison St.  
Chicago

ERNEST J. STEVENS  
VICE PRES. & MANAGER



## HOTEL CHARLEVOIX

Detroit, Mich.



Completely Furnished and Equipped. Ideal Location. 200 rooms, 150 with baths, several two and three-room suites.  
**ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF**  
Rates, \$1.50 to \$10.00 rooms with bath, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Moderate price a la carte cafe.  
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Props.  
RENO G. HOAG, Manager



## Virginia Hotel

Rush and Ohio Sts. (North Side)  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
A Massive European Structure, with Large, Cool, Airy Rooms and Suites.  
**ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RATES**  
400 Rooms with Private Bath \$1.50 per day  
Seven minutes' walk to the heart of the business and shopping district.  
Especially adapted for automobile touring parties. Garage in rear of hotel.  
VIRGINIA HOTEL CO.,  
ALEX. DRYBURGH, Pres. & Gen. Manager  
Write for Folder

## HOTEL RADISSON



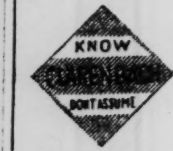
Minneapolis,  
Minn.  
U. S. A.  
The Premier  
Hotel  
Opened in 1910.  
Cost \$1,500,000.  
Hotel Radisson  
Co.

## HOTEL BLACKSTONE

PORTLAND, OREGON—11th and Stark  
Centrally located, \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.  
HENRY ROEDT, Prop.

## LONG'S PEAK INN

Seventy-Five Miles from Denver  
NEAR THE  
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE  
In the proposed  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
NATIONAL PARK  
No Liquor No Hunters  
Enos A. Mills, Estes Park, Colo.



Hotel Systems  
ERNEST CLARENBERG,  
MILWAUKEE

## CHATEAU LAURIER

OTTAWA CANADA  
GRAND TRUNK  
RAILWAY  
SYSTEM



The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 350 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European Plan.  
F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

## TORONTO'S FINEST FAMILY HOTEL

### Hotel Waverley

Rooms, Single or En Suite with Private Bath. Telephone in every room.  
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS \$1.50 UP  
ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER \$1.00 UP  
Special Weekly Rates  
482-488 SPADINA AVE. (at College)

## Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Terms \$100 monthly, including daily French lessons. References required and given. Address L. S. M., or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

## THACKERAY HOTEL

Opposite the British Museum  
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON  
This large and well-appointed Hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof. Breakfast, Single, from \$1.30 to \$2.

## BERNE, SWITZERLAND

PENSION HEITER  
Kraussgasse 5, Tramhalt, Kreuzgasse. Fine old building, in central position. Central heating and electric light throughout. Excellent French cooking. Pension rates from 6 to 8 fr. LODER & CHRIE.

## CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS



## Hotel Lankershim

IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES  
Broadway at Seventh  
**EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CATER**  
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.  
**RATES**  
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day).  
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per day).  
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains  
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees



## Rex Arms Apartments

945 Orange Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
Absolutely the finest equipped apartments west of New York. Strictly Fireproof.  
Two and three room apartments, all with private tile and shower baths, both phones, etc.  
BILL ROOM, BILLIARD ROOM, LARGE, ELEGANT LOBBY  
Hotel Service Given with Weekly and Monthly Rates  
Correspondence Solicited  
FRANK S. WISE, Manager  
F. O. ENGSTRUM, Owner.

## HOTEL ROSSLYN



European, 75c to \$2.50  
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## NATICK HOUSE



European, 50c to \$2.00  
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50



## HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
In the Center of Business and Shopping District  
250 Rooms SUTTER AND KEARNEY STREETS  
SAN FRANCISCO \$1.50 UP



## U. S. GRANT HOTEL

SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA  
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. Combined all modern attractions.  
J. K. HOLMES, Managing Director.  
(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)



## Arlington Hotel

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
Santa Barbara California  
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel  
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage  
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



## Van Nuys Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager



## Hotel Washington

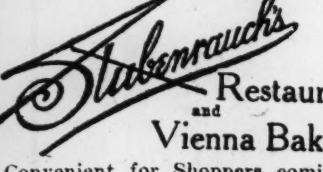
GRANT AVENUE AND BUSH  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st, 1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus. GEORGE A. DIXON, Manager.



## THE ANGELUS

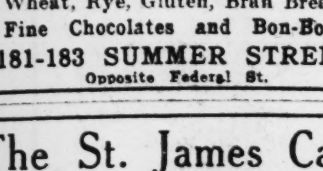
MAKE YOUR HEADQUARTERS  
In LOS ANGELES, Cal.  
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort. Beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.  
C. C. LOOMIS and HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS



## The Cranford

LUNCH AND TEA ROOM  
Why not dine at the Cranford, 167 Tremont Street? Quiet, restful, reasonable. Try it and see if you are not more than satisfied.  
LUNCH & TEA, 11 TO 3  
AFTERNOON TEA, 3:30 TO 5:30  
167 TREMONT ST., BOSTON



## The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE  
A BACK BAY CAFE  
MODERN UNIQUE HOMELIKE  
Buyer's Chocolate and Bon Bons  
Music Evenings and Sunday Afternoons  
First-Class Orchestra

## THE IRVINGTON CAFE

Adjoining Huntington Avenue Station  
8 IRVINGTON STREET  
CAFE OF MERIT  
MODERATE PRICES MUSIC  
Same Management Navarro Cafe. H. C. Demeter

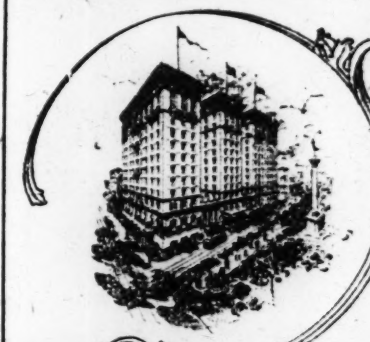


## MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

100 Columbia St. and 502 Third Avenue  
SEATTLE, WASH.

## SHOOSHAN'S CAFE

PAR EXCELLENCE  
140 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON  
Massachusetts Chambers  
The Consignors Union  
25 TEMPLE PLACE  
Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5  
Home-Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.  
Served and on Sale



## HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

SAN FRANCISCO  
ANTICIPATING EVERY DEMAND OF THE MOST EXACTING GUEST



## New Washington Hotel

SEATTLE  
WHERE EAST MEETS WEST ON THE GOLDEN SEA OF COMMERCE  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF JAMES WOODS

## Palace Hotel

The Historic Court  
A legacy of the past  
A symbol of the future

## The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco  
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD  
San Francisco, Cal.

## HOTEL COURT

BUSH ST. AT STOCKTON  
SAN FRANCISCO



IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING  
Modern—Fireproof  
RATES  
European Plan \$1.50 up  
American plan \$3.00 up  
"Take any taxi to hotel at our expense"  
JAMES W. FLANNERY, Manager

## HOTEL TURPIN

17 POWELL ST.  
AT MARKET

In the Heart of the City  
European Plan \$1.50 and Upward

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

SAN FRANCISCO  
Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

## GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO  
Absolutely Fireproof

American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to theaters and stores.  
Most excellent service and cuisine.  
Write for booklet and all desired information.  
GRANADA HOTELS CO., Prop.

## Vine Apartments

1718 Vine St., Hollywood, situated in the foothills, a beautiful suburb of Los Angeles, Cal. 2, 3 and 4 room family apartments. White enameled kitchens and baths, large, airy rooms. Everything very clean and up-to-date. Private phones. All conveniences. \$35-\$40.

## Long Beach, Cal.

The fastest growing city in the United States. There is a reason. Write for literature. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Long Beach, Cal.

## Monitor advertisers know

the confidence of Monitor readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers are assured of the integrity and reliability of Monitor advertisers.

WESTERN

WESTERN

## The Blackstone

Chicago

## The House of Harmony

Chicago



## The Most Talked of

### The Best Thought of

### Hotel

IN THE UNITED STATES

RATES

Single rooms with lavatory	\$2.50
Single rooms with bath	\$2.00 \$2.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath	\$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	\$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS



## Merchants Hotel

St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN  
Monitor Readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.00 PER DAY  
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager



## HOTEL METROPOLE

CHICAGO

LOCATED ON MICHIGAN BLVD. AT 23RD STREET  
Cuisine and service of particular excellence.  
An ideal hotel for transient or permanent guests.  
RATES \$1.50 PER DAY AND UP.  
Please write for booklet.  
HORTON & WARDEN.



## THE IMPERIAL

PORTLAND, ORE.

MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS  
PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS PROPRIETORS



## HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone  
European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day



## THE SHIRLEY

DENVER, COLO.

THE HOUSE OF COMFORT

IRWIN & ALLEN

Summer Outing All Summer

Live at the delightful Chicago Beach Hotel—only 10 minutes' ride from business. Bathing, canoeing, tennis, golf. Orchestra concerts every evening.  
Large rooms. Cool breezes. Delicious meals. American or European plan. Write for rates and booklet. Manager.

## Chicago Beach Hotel

51st Boulevard on the Lake Shore  
Phone Hyde Park 4000, Chicago

12 miles north of Chicago. First-class transportation facilities.

## THE AVENUE HOUSE

NORMAN J. ROSS  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SEATTLE, WASH. HOTEL STANDER, formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street. Centrally located, two blocks from theaters, churches and shopping district. All outside rooms and modern conveniences. European plan. \$1.00 per day up. American plan, \$2.50 per day up. CHAS. A. CUSHING, Mgr.

## OKLAHOMA PLANS HOME FOR EDITORS

BARTLESVILLE, Ok.—The Oklahoma State Press Association at its meeting at Bartlesville appropriated \$15,000 for a state home for the editors. The home will be at Mountain Park, in the Arbuckle mountains, and on the only large lake in the state. To provide a fund for the building, practically every paper of importance in the state signed contracts for advertising which were sold for \$15,000.  
The home will be open the year around to all members of the Oklahoma Press Association and their families without charge.

## PROFIT OF LIGHT

PLANT IS \$63,399

PASADENA, Cal.—That the city lighting system of Pasadena is a profit payer is shown in a report just completed by accountants following a demand that the books of the concern be audited by opponents of the municipal system.  
The report from the audit shows that the municipal plant earned \$63,399.90 over and above all expenses during the year ended April 29. The net profit is shown after expenses totaling \$95,679.32 had been paid for operating the system, interest on bonds, extensions and salaries.

According to Superintendent Koiner the municipal plant is making rapid headway in securing private consumers, a net gain of \$5 being added during April, while the total number of consumers is above the 6000 mark.



FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

## Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN



## HOTEL OSTEND

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

"Where the Surf Sings You to Sleep"

Right at Chelsea's Fashionable Bathing Beach. Here you find rest in abundance. The ocean rolls and surges right up to—and under the hotel piazza, its music is grand and soothing. Distinctly the Ostend has the finest location on the Beach. Within easy walking distance and roller chair ride to the center of life and gaiety for which Atlantic City is famous.

The Hotel is equipped with everything necessary for human comfort and caters to the best patronage. All baths, private and public, have hot and cold running, fresh and sea water. When the temperature is highest and cities hot and grimy the Ostend is the coolest and most comfortable hotel in Atlantic City. Rooms large, airy, and 95 percent of them overlook the ocean. Many of the same guests return to the Ostend each year.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SINGLE MEN

Rates are reasonable. Write for booklet and reservation

DAVID P. RAHTER, Proprietor and Manager  
HOTEL OSTEND, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

## HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

AND COTTAGES

CN LAKE CHAMPLAIN, CLINTON CO., N. Y. OPEN JUNE 18TH



SITUATED 500 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE IN A NATURAL PARK OF NEARLY 100 ACRES. BOATING, BATHING, TENNIS, CONCRETE GARAGE, FULL LENGTH 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE AND CLUB HOUSE FOR EXCLUSIVE USE OF GUESTS.

Both Hotels on the Delaware &amp; Hudson. Fast Express Trains. Through Pullman Service. Located on the Empire Tours

FISHING SEASON NOW OPEN

For information and booklets, address ALBERT THIBERT, Manager both hotels, New York Booking Office, Town and County Bureau, 389 5th Ave., to June 15th.

F. M. HENRY HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. OPEN MAY 29

European Plan Exclusively

TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, GARAGE, AMONG THE PREMIER TROUT AND PICKEREL WATERS OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

FISHING SEASON NOW OPEN

For information and booklets, address ALBERT THIBERT, Manager both hotels, New York Booking Office, Town and County Bureau, 389 5th Ave., to June 15th.

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For information and booklets, address ALBERT THIBERT, Manager both hotels, New York Booking Office, Town and County Bureau, 389 5th Ave., to June 15th.

F. M. HENRY HOTEL

## Hotel Buckingham

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Under the personal direction of A. T. McCONNELL, for 5 years with Hotel Touraine, Boston.

Single rooms, \$1 per day; with bath, \$1.50 per day.

Meals Table d'Hôte

Host, also Elmwood cars pass the hotel. Miller taxis at all railway and steamship lines at flat rate of fifty cents per passenger to and from hotel.

HOTEL

St. Louis

PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, CONVENIENT, CENTRAL, QUIET, THREE MINUTES FROM EITHER TERMINAL

Rooms, use of Bath, \$1 up, p. p. Rooms, Priv. Bath, \$1.50 up, p. p. Suites and Bath, \$2.50 up, p. p.

34-36 EAST 82D STREET, TEL. 1654 Madison Sq. NEW YORK

THE CLINTON

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TENTH AND CLINTON STREETS

A family hotel of the highest class in the heart of the shopping district. American plan, \$3.00 and upward.

HADDON HEIGHTS INN

Beautifully situated amongst pines and maples; for rest and recreation; 5c from Market Street Ferry.

Suburb of PHILADELPHIA

Booklet—Mrs. Dore, Haddon Heights, New Jersey

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE

Famous at Home and Abroad

Holland House

6th Avenue and 86th St., New York City

Now Under New Management

SOUTHERN

The Adolphus

DALLAS, TEXAS

A Monument to Modern Hotel Construction and Equipment. Designed for Comfort and Service.

EUROPEAN PLAN: FROM \$2.00 A DAY UP

ALVAH WILSON, Manager

THE GUNTER

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.

European, rates \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day.

SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners.

PERCY TYRRELL, Manager.

HOTEL WALDORF

DALLAS, TEXAS

MODERN EUROPEAN HOTEL

MODERATE RATES

The New Monteleone

NEW ORLEANS

MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: Room with detached bath, \$12.00 up.

Room with private bath, \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

HOTEL BENDER

HOUSTON, TEXAS

—285 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL.

ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL

B. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

SARGENT'S SKETCHES MAKE LONDON EXHIBITION NOTABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, Pall Mall, is associated in memory with many a pleasant little exhibition, but were it not for the inclusion of a few pictures of singular beauty, this summer's show would be distinctly below its average in merit. The pity of it is, that many of the members appear to be content to paint pictures very similar to those we delighted in a few years ago. Though their accomplishments were as fine as ever, yet work from the same studios is apt to make a show monotonous, unless soaring ideas and immense vitality are at the back of things. New members come in but slowly, and outsiders are excluded, thus the wheels of the best coaches may begin to creak. Mrs. Knight, who is one of the most interesting of the young people, is not exhibiting this summer.

John Sargent has, however, made the exhibition notable by three wonderful sketches, "The Fountain," a thing of rare charm was possibly the work of a few moments. It is instinct with the delight of quick observation and rapid execution. A wash of ruddy wall, with a scamp of blue and gray against it in-

## The Rice

HOUSTON, TEXAS

OPEN MAY 17

Houston's Three Million Dollar Hotel, Nearing Completion

CONDUCTED ON EUROPEAN PLAN

RATES \$1.50 UP

The last word in hotel construction and equipment. Eighteen fireproof floors of solid comfort, containing 525 rooms with bath, single and en suite. Finished throughout in marble, solid mahogany and walnut. Furniture solid mahogany, made from special design.

One floor devoted exclusively to banquet hall, ball-room and private dining rooms, connecting with 310 feet of loggia promenade running the entire length of the hotel on two sides.

Houston, the mecca for motorists on account of more than 400 miles of perfect shell roads. A tourist's delight, 52 weeks a year.

THE RICE under personal management of HOMER D. MATTHEWS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Contentment and Satisfaction Are Assured at

THE ST. ANTHONY

HOTEL

F. M. SWEARINGEN, President and Manager

W. O. BRINKER, Asst. Mgr.

New, spacious, beautifully furnished, combining in its complete equipment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a luxurious hotel. Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet location, facing park. The Military of Fort Sam Houston, the most conspicuous Army Post in America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.

Autoists are assured of magnificent rockbed and oil covered roads

EUROPEAN PLAN. 450 ROOMS, 400 with bath, ALL with toilet and lavatory

Eyre Walker's landscapes are attractive. He discovered the value of golden sunshine on a yellowed down and put it into two pictures with excellent effect. George Clausen, always poetic, calls attention forcibly to quite a small painting of the "Columns of the Temple of Jupiter, Athens," and to his "Man Threshing." The latter is an ugly sower little affair, but one cannot get away from it in spite of that. Robert Allan is another member who has done well for the exhibition. "In the Scottish Highlands" is one of the most delightful pictures in the gallery. A fleet of white pinifores against a big fleecy cloud which rises before the wind on the downs, in "The Breezy Upland," by Henry E. Crockett, is a charming study of childhood. James Paterson sends several fine pieces of work and Lamorna Birch's landscapes are excellent. In quite a different mood to all else are Claude A. Shepperson's slight and clever pinorettes, his "I Do Like to be Beside the Seaside" and "Tea at the Beaufort Arms."

UNIVERSITY CLUB MAY BUILD HOME

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Members of the University Club recently at the club rooms at Fourth and A streets decided that a downtown location is preferable for a new home for the organization.

It was proposed that a corporation be formed among the members, a building be erected and the structure leased to the club.

No definite action was taken, the committee reporting that the members would prefer more time in which to consider their investigations.

ELECTION FOR CHARTER URGED

SANDUSKY, O.—Mayor George T. Lehrer, in a message recently asked the city council to arrange an election for choosing a commission of 15 members to draft a new city charter.

The mayor says there are many defects in the present plan of government and that he believes a new charter will materially reduce the difficulties.

A commission of five to take the place of the council, board of education, other bodies and individuals now serving in official capacities, is favored by the mayor.

CANAL WORK NEARS COMPLETION

FREEPORT, Tex.—Work on the last stretch of the interoceanic canal between Brazos and San Bernard river, which when finished will open this Texas inland waterway for navigation from Galveston to Corpus Christi, continues to progress rapidly. T. J. Morahan, assistant to Capt. John Jacobson, in charge of the dredging for the Metropolitan Contracting Company of Texas City, stated recently that unless some unforeseen obstacle was encountered the work would be finished about the middle of May.

CITY FOR CONCLAVE SELECTED

FARGO, N. D.—Fargo gets the 1914 conclave of the Knights Templar of North Dakota. The Fargo knights who attended the conclave at Grand Forks, which was concluded recently, state that it was one of the most successful conclaves ever held in the state. The chief business of the final session was the selection of Fargo for the next conclave and the election of officers.

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BILOXI, Miss.—Stockholders of the Petros Manufacturing Company recently considered the proposition to remove their plant to Hattiesburg, which has made an offer of 10 acres in the forks of two railroads for a site. A committee was named to visit Hattiesburg to look into the details of that city's proposition.



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## CENTRAL

## KANSAS CITY, MO. (Continued)

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Groceries and Meats. Home Bakery.  
Both Phones 3700 South

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Choice Groceries, Meats, Bakery Delicatessen. Home M-5081. Bell G-976.

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LEMONS HAIR SHOP  
Manicuring, Marcel Wave.  
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Hair Dressing and Toilet Articles.  
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LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer.  
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What we say it is it is.  
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Smart, exclusive and most reasonably priced coats, suits, millinery. Visit our tea room for a delicious home cooked luncheon.

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Hats, Shirts, Furnishings.  
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MEN AND WOMEN

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## DENVER (Continued)

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## WESTERN

## SPOKANE (Continued)

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A refined place to eat  
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## WESTERN

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## WESTERN

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**PRINTING**  
PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., 47 East Colorado st. Old Specialties. Die Stamping and Engraving.

**STATIONERY**  
"THE BROWN SHOP"  
190 E. Colorado St.  
190 E. Colorado St.

**TOILET PARLORS**  
THE MISSES SCHAFFLE  
244 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
Shampooing, manicuring, hair work

**TRANSFER AND STORAGE**  
Crown City Transfer & Storage Co.  
161 Center st. Phone Colorado 2718.  
Mail orders given special attention.

**UPHOLSTERING**  
W. W. SWARTWOUT—34 W. Colorado St. Upholstering, Draperies and Furniture repairing.

## SALT LAKE CITY

**AUTOMOBILES**  
ABE MEERING, JR.—Utah Auto & Taxi Co. Stand Hot Utah. Both phones 63. Also Exchange 190 all cars 1150-V.

**CAFETERIA**  
SHAY'S CAFETERIA  
Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods.  
Opposite Post Office, 341 So. Main St.

**PLUMBING**  
J. M. ESKINE  
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating  
859 W. First South St. W-4897-W.

**OMAHA, NEB.**  
**PHOTOGRAPHERS**  
SANDBERG & EITNER  
107 South Sixteenth st.  
For Photos of Quality

## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

**"ACREAGE"**  
THE BEST small investment we know of—Lots in North La Mesa, San Diego's sunny suburb; \$10 monthly value guaranteed; booklets. A. L. ROSS CO., 1023 4th st., San Diego, Calif.

**CHILLA VISTA**, Star Suburb of San Diego.  
Lemon orchards, suburban homes; write for booklet, Dibble Realty Co., 1063 4th st.

**ATTORNEYS**  
WARREN E. LIBBY  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Pac. Main 1463. 513 Union Bldg., San Diego

**BOOKS**  
"COME IN AND BROWSE" at BOOK LOVERS' SHOP, 8th and C sts. Bookery, Stationery, Post Cards.

**CARDS, MOTTOES, pictures, quarters, covers, lesson markers and authorized emblems.** 211 Scripps bldg., San Diego, Cal.

**CAFETERIAS**  
THE MORGAN CAFETERIAS—6th st. near C; 23 4th, near D; San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

**DENTISTS**  
DR. E. E. O



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**BARBER**—In city, \$12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BLACKSMITH**—weld axles and tires, in Lawrence, \$3.50 day. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 260.

**BOOKKEEPER**—Protestant in city, one with knowledge of stenography, \$10-12; call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BOY WANTED** (14-18) for general office work. Apply to Mr. Gifford, CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 First st., Cambridge, Mass.

**Boy wanted** for errands, Apply G. H. WHEELER CO., 53 Devonshire st., Room 20, Boston.

**BOY WANTED** to start in the wholesale dry goods business; must be willing to start at a nominal low salary, with prospects of advancement as merited; only those who are in earnest need apply. WALKER STEVENSON COMPANY, Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston.

**CHEF** for all-round work in commercial hotel, M. A. DRUMMEY, Prop., Tel. 20, N. H.

**CHEF** for summer hotel, coast of Maine; thoroughly experienced; strictly temperate; first-class references required. Address FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass.

**CITY** and **CRESHER** in Chelsea place work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED**—Man with several years experience for miscellaneous work on layouts and equipments with mechanical drawing. Address W. H. McELWAIN CO., 348 Congress st., Boston.

**DRAUGHTSMAN** experienced on gasoline engine designs, in Camden, Me. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**ELECTRICIAN** at home wiring and repairs; best of pay, steady employment. Tel. DALY, 22 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

**ENGINEER**, third class man, to run gasoline engine, one experienced on spraying machine, in Weymouth. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 260.

**ENGINEER**, third class, 8 hour shifts, 7 days a week, in Leominster. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 260.

**EXPERIENCED STRIPPER** and **DOUBLING** machine hand in Malden, \$10.50. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**FIREMAN WANTED**—First class, for day work; steady work and good wages. Apply, giving references, to J. J. WILSON, Taconic Mills, Pittsfield, Mass.

**FISH CUTTER** in city, \$12-14. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**IRON WORKER** (young man), in city, \$12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MACHINIST** in Lynn, 25-27 1/2 hour. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 260.

**MATRESS FINISHER** in city, place work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MILL MAN** experienced in feeding wheels with rubber, in Weymouth, \$10 to start. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PAINTERS** and **PAPERHANGERS**. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PRESSMAN** metal, in Chelsea, place work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PRESSMAN** (moulding), in Chelsea, place work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**RELIABLE BOY WANTED** to run elevator, one who lives at home, \$10 to start. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TEA ROOM**, 429 Boylston st., Boston. 21 DELT.

**TEACHER** in Everett, 25-26 hour. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SHIPPER**, assistant, in Weymouth, \$12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SHOE REPAIRER** (finishing machine), in Weymouth, \$12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SNAGGERS** in Franklin, 17-17 1/2 hour. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SPRING MAKER**, experienced gauge spring maker, in city, \$2.50 day. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TAILORS** and **hushelmen**. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TEACHERS**—Wanted, 2 experienced teachers for primary and grammar grades; North End, \$10 to \$12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Man to work around the garden and lawn; must be strictly temperate. Apply to Mr. J. J. WILSON, Taconic Mills, Pittsfield, Mass.

**WANTED**—Bright, well-educated boy to learn printing trade; must be 16, graduate grammar school, and be capable of English, willing to work and study; do his own hand, and be capable of making repairs. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—First-class job compositor; state wages and experience. THE W. B. CROMBIE CO., Worcester, Mass.

**WANTED**—Chauffeur, one who has had experience and thoroughly understands the care of car, and is capable of making repairs. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Experienced Victrola salesman salary and commission. HENRY KAHN, 364 Washington st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Family of three adults, two women and one boy, to work on large poultry plant; beautiful location, 1/2 mile from town; we will not pay high wages to start, but want only those capable of earning high pay when they have learned their work. WHITMAN FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**WANTED**—Temperate, honest farmer to drive horses and assist foreman on farm; right man; state wages expected. W. STUART, Berlin, Mass.

**WHEELWRIGHT** in Mattapan, \$18-20. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WOODWORKER** (carriages), in Quincy, \$15-18. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**YOUNG MAN** wanted for light work on my vegetable farm; hay and milking; only a man of good habits need apply; no others considered. C. F. STEVENS, 655 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

**ALTERATION HELP** required on ladies' suits and gowns; must have thorough experience and furnish best of references. Apply 8:30 a. m. at office of superintendent, E. F. LATTICEY CO., 135 Tremont st., Boston.

**APRENTICE** with dressmaker in Back Bay, \$4. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER** in restaurant to be opened June 1; \$10 and board; must be experienced; references required. Address FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass.

**CAPABLE GIRL** for general housework in Dorchester; 4 in family. MRS. H. HAY, 21 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**CASHIER**, restaurant to be opened June 1, in Boston; \$8 and board; must be experienced; references required. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CHAMBERMAIDS**, summer hotel at Cape Cod, \$12 month board and room, to season; references required. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CHAMBERMAID**, some table work; place boarding house in Brookline, \$4.50 board and room. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CLEANING WOMAN** wanted. MISS BLANCHÉ MAYLON, 205 Pierce bldg., Boston.

**COMPOSITOR**, temporary work, 2-3 wks., \$12 in Boston. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**EXPERIENCED MATRESS** TUCKER (furniture store in Boston), place work, giving references, to J. J. WILSON, Taconic Mills, Pittsfield, Mass.

**COOK** for all-round work in commercial hotel, in Weymouth, \$10 to start. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COOK AND SECOND GIRL**, new house, all modern improvements; good home and good treatment; Protestants preferred. Apply to Mrs. J. E. TUCKER, 3 Shedd st., West. Winchester, Mass.

**DEMONSTRATORS** for stores and housewares; must be good cooks; apply to Mrs. J. E. TUCKER, 3 Shedd st., West. Winchester, Mass.

**FACTORY GIRLS** for thread factory, \$10 to start, making \$10-12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**FACTORY GIRLS** for thread factory, \$10 to start, making \$10-12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORKER**—To do washing, ironing, sweeping, cleaning; 5 in family; 10 to 12 hours a day. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORKER** (Protestant), 10 to 12 hours a day; references required. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 218 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**GENERAL MAID**—Good trusty girl, 10 to 12 hours a day. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 218 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORKER** (Protestant), 10 to 12 hours a day; references required. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 218 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**GOOD WOMAN** wanted to cook dinner and supper for two people; references required. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 218 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**HAND SEWER** (middle-aged woman preferred) on sewers, in W. Roxbury; place work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**HOTEL WAITRESSES**, experienced, 10 to 12 hours a day; references required. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 218 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**HONORARY**, cleaning and dyeing house in Dorchester, 10-12 hour. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MANGLE GIRL** (laundry in East Boston), \$1.50 day. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MARKER AND SORTER**, laundry in Roxbury. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MILL HANDS** for woolen mill in Hillsboro, N. H.; will arrange to give employment to entire adult family; see treasurer of company in Boston. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PAPER BOX MAKERS**, experienced, in Chelsea, place work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PASTRY COOK**—Thoroughly experienced; good on pies, cakes, desserts, etc. Apply to Mr. J. J. WILSON, Taconic Mills, Pittsfield, Mass.

**POWER MACHINE OPERATOR**, experienced, will teach to make and repair. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PROTESTANT GIRL** between 25 and 40 for general housework; small family; nice large room, private bath; good home and good treatment. Apply MRS. C. O. HUBB, 60 Hillsdale av., Arlington Heights, Mass.

**SEAMSTRESS** with tailor in Brookline; \$10-12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS**, first-class, wanted immediately. N. FRENCH, 83 Gainsboro st., suite 2, Boston.

**SKIRT AND WAIST FINISHERS**, experienced, and woman for cleaning work. MISS BLANCHÉ MAYLON, 205 Pierce bldg., Boston.

**TABLE GIRL**, smart, reliable, pleasing address; capable of taking full care of dining room; references given. DENMARK CAFE, 713 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**TAILORRESS** in Roslindale; \$8-10. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WAIST DRESSER**, experienced, in dress-making establishment, in Boston, \$12-20. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WAITRESS** with hotel experience, for commercial house; wages \$4, room and board. M. A. DRUMMEY, Prop., Tilton, Boston, Tel. 260.

**WAITRESS** and order cook for bakery and lunch counter; good pay. C. H. CRAM, Malden, Mass.

**WAITRESS**, Cambridge, hours 12 (noon) and 6-12 p. m. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Experienced Protestant general housework maid. MRS. F. W. ABOTT, 1138 Commonwealth av., Brookline, Mass.

**WANTED**—Women pressers and ironers, experienced in all kinds of work, silk, wool or cotton; steady work; also young girls for general housework. Address D. L. LOZ CO., 11 Humphreys st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WANTED**—A neat, capable Protestant general housework maid, to do housework with family of 3; wages \$5. Apply after 1 p. m. MRS. C. H. BELLEDEE, 70 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WANTED**—Man and wife from July 1 to Sept 15 at the Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; must be thoroughly experienced; references required. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Competent general housework girl, willing to do all household duties, including ironing, washing, etc. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—A girl to help out for 5 weeks in general housework and will then give the family a good reference. Address MRS. W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass.

**WANTED**—Girl for general housework; must be good plain cook; no washing. Address MRS. R. E. LEWIS, 86 Loring st., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Winthrop 191-W.

**WANTED**—An experienced general housework girl, willing to do all household duties, including ironing, washing, etc. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—General housework in family of three; no children; Protestant woman (25-35); must be good cook, able to take full charge of house, and willing to do all household duties, including ironing, washing, etc. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Family of three adults, two women and one man, to work on poultry plant; beautiful location, 1/2 mile from town; we will not pay high wages to start, but want only those capable of earning high pay when they have learned their work. WHITMAN FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

**WANTED**—A competent girl for general housework in a family of 2; no laundry work required; must be a good cook; apply to Mrs. J. E. TUCKER, 3 Shedd st., West. Winchester, Mass.

**WANTED**—Neat young woman for general housework, to do housework on churches; good home, and to help with children; \$3 to start. MRS. F. H. THOMPSON, 307 Huron av., Boston.

**WANTED**—Protestant woman for general housework, four adults in family, no washing; apply between 1 and 5 o'clock. MRS. J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Competent girl for general housework. Please apply to MRS. WALTER H. HARRIS, 122 Massachusetts st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Experienced help at dress-making establishment, in Weymouth, \$10 to start. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Woman to do housework and take care of lady. S. M. R. TARRANCE, 200 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WANTED**—Several competent millinery saleswomen between 18 and 35 for trimmed and untrimmed hats, bowers, feathers and ribbons; references required. Address J. H. CARPENTERS' UNION CO., 239 Devonshire st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Experienced general housework girl to go to Roxbury, Mass., to work on a gentleman's place; references required. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 218 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WANTED**—Girl for general housework; small family. B. A. UNDERWOOD, 84 School st., Webster, Mass.

**WANTED**—A capable Protestant woman for general housework; references required. Apply MRS. J. E. MOODY, 101 Devonshire st., Boston.

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## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



## ORONA

SOAP and CLEANER

"Makes Dirt Vanish"

The ease and rapidity with which it works makes ORONA a great comfort to spring-cleaning housekeepers. The great difference between it and other cleansers is that it thoroughly cleans all metals, woodwork, paints, etc., and at the same time is excellent as a cleanser for the hands, leaving them soft and smooth.

Sold in bulk—By PARCEL POST 15c

ALSO MAKERS OF

### ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 25c. By Parcel Post 30c each. For sale at Leading Grocers, Druggists, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

The Orona Manufacturing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, U. S. A.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



## Save Your Money, Time and Labor by Using KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT Home Helpers

They are useful—intensely practical—daily household aids. They save you steps—save your time and save your pocketbook.

**Kalamazoo Household Parchment**—the greatest time and labor saver you ever saw. In 12-inch rolls.

**Kalamazoo Shelf and Lining Paper** saves time and trouble. 15 inches wide. Cuts to the right length without waste. Non-curling edges—water and grease proof.

**The Kalamazoo Ice Blanket**—saves one-half the summer ice bill. Will not clog the drain pipe.

**The Kalamazoo Nursery Blanket**—a very satisfactory addition to the baby's bedding.

You will appreciate the novelty of a Kalamazoo Dishcloth. It is a dishcloth that is absolutely clean. It absorbs no grease. It is the only perfectly satisfactory dishcloth made. Will not go to pieces in the hottest water, nor collect particles of food.

Ask your dealer for the Kalamazoo Products or send 50 cts. for a prepaid sample assortment (selling price 75c) of these wonderful Home Helpers.

Descriptive Folder FREE. DEPT. M. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## BURRILL'S Tooth Paste

The Wonderful New Dentifrice

Pure white—delightful to taste—a perfect cleanser—comes out flat on your brush. BURRILL'S PASTE makes the teeth cleaner, whiter and more beautiful than ever. It tastes different and more pleasant than similar preparations, and above all it is absolutely pure.

All department and drug stores, 25c. New England Laboratory Co. Lynn, Mass.

If You Want a Good Tooth Paste—Demand Burrill's

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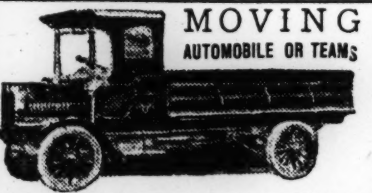


Paste, Mucilage, Pastilage Holder. Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

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**WHY NOT APPLETON SHOES** They have no equal at WEST STREET.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS** ALWAYS USE SAUER'S Flavoring Extracts. Unequaled for their purity. Sold in 10c and 25c sizes.

FURNITURE

**FOR SALE** FURNITURE of one-room suite, almost new; half price; owner leaving town. Apply 38 Hemenway St., Suite 6, or janitor.

**D. A. R. OBJECTS TO THE DESIGN OF STAMP CANCELLER**

According to vote taken at the annual May conference of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held yesterday in Wilder hall, 9 Ashburton place, demands will be made on Postmaster Mansfield and Postmaster-General Burleson for removal of the simile of the United States flag from the stamp canceller. The action was taken as the result of a speech by Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, chairman of the flag desecration committee, and Mrs. J. G. Dunning, past state regent.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Boston, treasurer; Mrs. L. A. Cook,

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



## A. BRAUN

29 Hamilton St., Boston, Mass.

"Granitol" received the highest awards, gold medals and honorary diplomas at different exhibitions on account of its superiority and advantages over other preservatives, i. e.:

1. No disagreeable odor or bad taste. 2. The white remains consistent and thick. 3. The yolk will easily separate from the white of the egg after being preserved one year.

4. Eggs when beaten up for cake making and frosting will retain a firm froth. 5. Hardens shell, which makes it possible to ship them at all times of the season to all climates with no breakage.

6. Simple, reliable, clean and cheap are the fundamental points acknowledged by authorities of modern science and users of "Granitol" over water-glass (Silicate of Potassium), lime-water, brine, salt storage, etc.

Letters in evidence from all parts of the world.

Trial package to preserve 120 eggs, 25c; 300 eggs, 50c; 400 eggs, 60c. Parcel postage 5c and 10c extra. In larger quantities comparatively cheaper.

Correspondence invited throughout the U. S. and Canada, from parties wishing to resell Granitol.

**Albex Folding Goggles** What Every Motorist and Sportsman Needs



G1. Albex Folding Goggles, Men's Size, large curved flange or amber lenses. Each pair in fine seal grain leather case, \$2.00 per pair.

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**HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY** Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent 5 & 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**SPECIAL THIS WEEK** We will Curl Any Size French Feather For 15c



We also do Dyeing, Cleaning, and Repairing. Mail orders filled. Write for Catalogue. **PEARL WHOLESALE FEATHER CO.** 7 Temple Place, Boston

Greenfield, historian; Mrs. William H. Alline, Boston, state auditor; Mrs. Frank Hodge, East Boston, recording secretary; Mrs. George W. Pfeiffer, Hyde Park, state parliamentarian; Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, Cohasset, assistant auditor; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, (registrars); Mrs. C. W. Sprague, Boston, chaplain; Mrs. Isabel W. Gordon, Worcester, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. D. Whittemore, Brockton, assistant corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lucy Fay, Chelsea, assistant historian; chief usher, Miss Gertrude Hudson, Winthrop; Miss Elizabeth Marvin, Brookline; Miss Cora C. Hunter, East Boston, and Mrs. Louise Staples, East Boston, ushers of the day.

**MR. FOWLER WILL DIRECT THE SHOE MACHINERY CASE**

Personal direction of the civil anti-trust prosecution of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which the department of justice at Washington is trying to dissolve under the Sherman law, will be assumed next Tuesday by James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney-general and in immediate charge of all anti-trust cases, when he arrives here from Washington. This will be the first time that Mr. Fowler has gone to the lower courts to represent the government. He will be assisted by William S. Gregg, special assistant to the attorney-general.

The trial beginning Tuesday will be before Circuit Judges Putnam and Dodge and District Judge Brown, sitting as the United States district court. It will be the first anti-trust trial under the new rules of the supreme court ordering all testimony in equity cases to be taken in open court before judges and not, except in special instances, before masters or commissioners appointed by the court.

The public trial in this case is also in compliance with the law passed at the last session of the House providing that testimony in such cases be taken before the public.

MARLBORO

Dedication services of the new parish house of the Congregational church will be held May 23.

The next meeting of the Gen. Ebenezer Learned chapter, D. A. R., will be held June 6, the sixth anniversary of the chapter, in the First Congregational church, Oxford.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



## Look for the Sphinx Head, Take No Other A BURNING PASTILLE

Destroys offensive odors and perfumes the atmosphere. For use in the parlor, boudoir, reception hall, den, library, kitchen, club and theater.

Drives away mosquitoes, moths and all insects. 10c a box—8 Pastilles and holder.

**FOR SALE BY HOUGHTON & DUTTON** At your dealers, or sent by Parcel Post upon receipt of price.

**Beacon Manufacturing Company**

35 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

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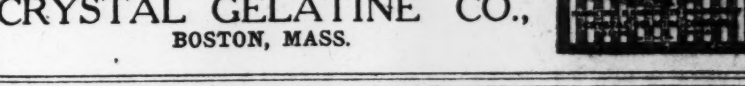


**MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK**

For delicious and satisfying desserts. Each package guaranteed to make TWO FULL QUARTS OF JELLY. Ask your grocer for "CRYSTAL" and be sure you get it.

**GUARANTEED TO MAKE TWO FULL QUARTS OF JELLY.**

**CRYSTAL GELATINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.**



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

**EVERETT** The Democratic city committee has voted to hold an outing during July.

Officials of the New England Gas & Coke Company have granted their employees a nine-hour day.

**MEDFORD** The Board of Trade transportation committee is to hold a conference with the Elevated and Bay State street railway officials with a view to securing a five-cent fare on the trolleys between Medford square and the Medford-Winchester line.

**WINCHESTER** At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Edward L. Dunning; vice-presidents, Mrs. George W. Burrington, Mrs. Robert M. Armstrong and Mrs. Samuel W. Smith; secretary, Miss Eugenie E. Elliott; treasurer, Mrs. Henry C. Blood.

**WAKEFIELD** Officers were elected Friday by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church as follows: President, Mrs. Mary E. Walton; vice-presidents, Mrs. Laura L. Rice, Mrs. Margaret M. Goodale; secretary, Mrs. Laura L. Keith; treasurer, Mrs. Ella M. Poland; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Nettie E. Boardman.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Edward Hanright; vice-president, Mrs. Ernest Heywood; secretary, Mrs. Raleigh B. Daniels; treasurer, Mrs. George W. Austin.

**SOMERVILLE** The Central Club is arranging an outing for June 7 at Suntaug inn, Lynnfield. The trip from Somerville will be made in automobiles.

**DEDHAM** The will of Peter Talbot, filed in the Norfolk county probate registry, leaves \$150 to the First Unitarian parish of Canton.

**NEEDHAM** The participants in the presentation of the "Pirates of Penzance" will be given a reception by the Young Peoples Association in their hall on May 26.

The Saco-Lowell Company has offered the school committee the free use of the upper floor of the Cold Spring Club house for school purposes, and the committee has accepted.

**MALDEN** At a meeting of the directors of the Schubert Club, it was unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the trustees of the Center Methodist church granting the use of the church to the club for its three concerts each season.

The street and water commission will on Monday begin the paving of Ferry street from Malden square southerly.

**MELROSE** President J. Sidney Hitchens of the board of aldermen has appointed as a committee to arrange for the observance of Independence day: Alderman Edward J. Cassell, chairman; Aldermen E. O. Eldredge, Harry C. Woodill, H. M. John-

son and Arthur K. Mather. The city has appropriated \$500 and it is proposed to secure \$500 more.

At a conference between residents of ward 7 and members of the city government Friday night, the division of that ward into two precincts was discussed. The matter will be reported upon at the next meeting of the aldermen.

**WOBURN** Post 161, G. A. R. held its regular meeting last evening in its hall and completed its plans for Memorial day. The post and also post 33 of this city will meet at their quarters at 8 a. m. A marching column will be formed at 8:30 a. m. on Pleasant street. The soldiers monument on the Common will be decorated this year as usual and services will be held there. Commander Edwin F. Weyer of post 161 and Commander Joseph E. Carr of post 33 will be in charge of the day.

The board of public works meets this evening to hold special session on the situation connected with the playground instructor at the South End playground which the city council refused to act on last evening.

**CHELSEA** Tomorrow will be observed in all the Protestant churches of the city as temperance Sunday.

This is "carnation day" and a large number of society matrons and young girls are selling carnations on the streets in the interests of the Rufus S. Frost Hospital Aid Association.

The automobile fire engine will have a public exhibition of its work on the afternoon of May 24.

**WEBSTER** There will be a business meeting Tuesday evening of the Men's Brotherhood of the Methodist church.

The young people of the Congregational church will give a play next month.

**QUINCY** The playground committee has decided to continue the playground in the yard of the Coddington school.

The Progressive Club of the Y. M. C. A. has elected John Melville, president.

**EAST BRIDGEWATER** The members of the Matrons Club and the Lincoln Club have combined for a concert, June 13, in the town hall.

**ROCKLAND** The Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has elected Mrs. L. E. Blanchard, president.

The Rockland high school has been approved by the New England college entrance board for three years.

**HOLBROOK** Members of the fire department have appointed a committee to arrange for a reception to Elroy W. Austin, who has retired from the position of chief engineer after a service of eight years.

Honor parts for the graduating exercises of the Sumner high school have been assigned as follows: Valedictory, Miss Etta Kent; salutatory, Miss Carrie Bixby; class historian, Warren Hove.

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(Real Wood—Not an Imitation)

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Brass and Iron Spark Guards in stock and to order

**REFRIGERATORS** The Ever Reliable EDV STANDARD

The White Mountain pure white stone lined. Catalogue of above at store or by mail

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Makes Breakfast Food, Fried or Cold Mush, Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Jamie Cake, Steamed Loaf, or Brown Bread.

Trial Package, 15 cents

Prepared by Parcel Post to any point in United States or Canada, except Detroit, Mich.

**The Five Food Kernels Food Co.** 1233 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

**F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation** 61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

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**WHITE SAND** SOLD AT ALL THE S. S. PIERCE CO.'S STORES

**SPRING IS HERE**—Have your chimneys cleaned before the painter calls, by the chimney expert who goes all over the United States and has had 25 years' experience. OELSCHLEGER, 36 Brattle St. connection.

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MARMALADE

The Standard of High Quality

3 FLAVORS

Grape Fruit-Orange 30c

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**LADY BETTY** Brookline, Mass.

She Will Send by Parcel Post

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Is a Pure Guaranteed Olive Oil

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At a Price within the Reach of All You can now buy an efficient Vacuum Cleaner at a small price. The "House-Holder" Vacuum Beater will clean your rugs and carpets as effectively as higher-priced machines of any type.

A powerful suction gathers every speck of dirt into a dust-proof bag concealed within the machine. The "Householder" is light, easy to use and has no cumbersome rollers, nozzles or other extra parts. A child can operate it.

The "Householder" Vacuum Beater is equipped with "beaters" (our exclusive patent) which loosen the dirt and bring it to the surface of the carpet where it is sucked into the machine. Machines fully guaranteed.

Money back if you are not entirely satisfied. Order today and make house-cleaning easy. Or write for free catalog and further particulars. Price \$12.50 for a limited time only.

AGENTS: We want reliable representatives in unassigned territory. Write today for exclusive agency proposition.

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**Aromatic Mist**

Absorbs and prevents Dust Rising. Cleans, Brightens and Preserves. Finish on Floors, Furniture and Woodwork.

**Saves Time and Labor** Unequaled for cleaning Churches, Art Rooms, Show Parlors, Homes. Aromatic Mist is a liquid used by an atomizer. Spread vapor over floor and quickly absorb with use of dry mop. Write for catalog and information.

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**Brown Daisy Dust Absorbing Floor Mop**

This Mop will clean and polish hard wood floors, oil cloths, matting, etc. It is prepared in such a manner that it does not require additional oil. They will always polish with perfect satisfaction.

Send for circular of our complete line of dust absorbing goods.

If your Dealer cannot supply you, send for this floor-mop post-paid.

Dealers write us, our line is by order.

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**AWNINGS** COUCH HAMMOCKS and TENTS

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**The Proper Method is to Have Your ORIENTAL RUGS**

CLEANED IN THE ORIENTAL WAY. Work carefully done by expert native employees so as to preserve the



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Represent the highest type of washable suits for boys, 2½ to 7 years. They are distinctive and economical. Finely tailored, and made under the cleanest conditions.

OUR \$1.50 GRADE  
Made in blue and brown stripe percale, blue chambray, brown stripe madras, white with blue and white with brown stripe cheviot.

Attached waist with every suit. Delivered free to any part of the U. S. on receipt of post office or express money order. Others up to 3.00.

87 Summer Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## MISS M. F. FISK

## THE RED GLOVE SHOP, 44 WEST STREET

Would call your attention to the varied line of GLOVES for all kinds of occasions—there are Dooskin, Chamois, Buckskin, Kid and Capeskin, and all shades in the Fashionable Silk Glove—whatever you desire in Gloves you will find at this house, who will take pleasure in serving you.

## WATERBURY'S NEW CITY HALL TO COST \$600,000

## Architects' Competition Program Calls for Indiana Limestone and Marble Building

WATERBURY, Conn.—This city's new city hall is not to exceed \$600,000 in cost, according to the program of the competition for the selection of an architect to draw the plans for the new building. This program has been distributed to the different architects who will compete, and was drawn up by Prof. Warren P. Laird of the University of Pennsylvania. The cost of the building is the principal guide by which the architects must go in drawing their plans, and covers the cost of the structure complete.

This includes all fixed and built in furniture, lighting fixtures, lighting and ventilating systems, mechanical plant and its apparatus and machinery, heating system, grading pavements and curbs, the fees of all architects, and other experts in the designing, and supervision of the building, and the costs of the apparatus of the police and fire headquarters is not included in the \$600,000.

Five hundred thousand cubic feet is the restriction to which the space demands of the building is limited. It is believed that the building called for can be constructed and finished at a cost not exceeding 40 cents a cubic foot. The building will be of fire-proof construction and the external walls will be constructed of hard brick and trimmed with Indiana limestone. The interior finish will be of hard marble for the floors and wainscot of first and second corridors. A system of forced ventilation will be installed. No tower or dome is desired.

No limit to the number of stories in the building has been set, but the plans ask that they be as few as possible. Although it will be one single building it will be cut up into three divisions.

## PROVIDENCE MAY CLOSE SCHOOLS ON MONEY LACK

## Department Has Deficit and Asks Added Funds but Common Council Refuses Transfer

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Unless the common council transfers \$20,000 from the appropriation for new highways to the school department to make up the deficit there, the public schools of this city will have to be closed, according to members of the school committee.

The subject will probably be settled at the special meeting of the city council Monday noon, when the finance committee is expected to report back to the common council that if the \$20,000 asked for by the school department is not taken from any money on hand it will have to come in large part, if not in total, from the appropriation for new highways.

Members of the council are firm in their determination not to take money needed for the building of streets and use it to help out the school department, which had an appropriation at the beginning of the year more than 11 times as large as that of the department from which it is proposed to take the \$20,000.

The school committee is in readiness, if the \$20,000 request is turned down, to call a special session and give notice to the teachers that the schools will close two weeks early in June because of lack of funds.

The school committee asked the city council for \$31,000 to make up its deficit, and after consideration the finance committee recommended, at the meeting of the common council May 5, that \$20,000 be allowed, and that it be taken from the appropriation for new highways.

## SHORTER HOURS WON

About 80 employees of the Colonial Can Company of South Boston return to work today under an agreement by which they secure a reduction from 58 to 55 hours a week for which they with another 70 who returned yesterday, came out on strike last Wednesday.

## Homer's Watch Bracelets

For your selection we have a complete line of Watch Bracelets in Bracelet and Strap style for dress and outdoor wear and in gold, gold-filled and silver \$3 up. One special lot of gold-filled and sterling silver (leather) Watch Bracelets, \$4.95, regular \$7.50 goods.

We also have special styles and values for Wedding and Graduation Gifts.

Our well equipped WATCH DEPARTMENT for the sale and repair of the best makes of high and low grade watches. Under the charge of MR. J. EDWIN BLAISDELL.

Sterling Silver and Parisian Ivory  
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Monograms, Clappers, Inscriptions, plain and ornamental on gold, silver, ivory, etc.  
Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, Stationery, Etc., etc.  
Send for sheet of designs.

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The delicious German confection in plain or natural colored fruit forms. Prepared from granulated almonds. \$1.00 a lb. Postpaid: 3 lb. \$3.00. C. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

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Full Line of Spring and Summer  
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SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY  
Ladies' and Gents' Straw and Panama Hats  
Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles  
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CORSETS—Front and back laced, custom made; will give slender appearance and guaranteed to keep shape until worn out; strictly up to date. E. W. LANE, 462 Boylston St., Room 210, Boston, Mass.

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## MAYOR DEMANDS PLAYSTEAD ACTION

Insisting that the park and recreation commissioners take definite action relative to a site for the ward 19 playground, Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday gave the board four days in which to act. He said that if they do not accept the site he will take extreme measures.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



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## CUSTOM MADE CORSETS

Which combine all the advantages of PERFECT FIT and MODISH LINES  
CORSETS for large women, with elastic bandage for reducing the figure.  
CORSETS of imported silk mesh, with rubber gussets, ideal FOR ATHLETIC WEAR.  
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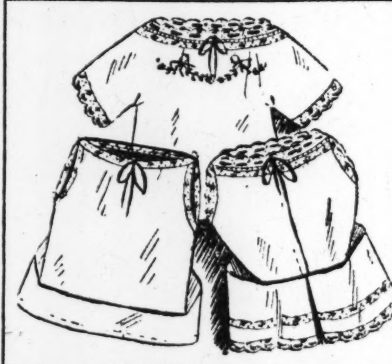
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Westminster  
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## Norfolk Suit

in heavy linen  
\$12.00  
White, Blue, Lavender

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Unusual Gowns for All Occasions  
Send for measuring blanks and instructions for self measure. Sketches on request.



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Nightgown, Combination, \$5 Underwear.

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Enclose 5c in stamps to cover mailing cost. Every switch we sell is guaranteed for 1 year.  
E. SHAWERS & CO.,  
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING  
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silk Where It Shows  
50c VALUE FOR 35c  
Or Your Money Refunded  
Black, tan, white and grey. High spliced heel, double foot and toe, 35c per pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00, postpaid.  
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Artistic Manicuring and Shampooing  
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## Natural Line Corsets

Adapted to the needs and requirements of every woman—especially for those who expect a garment to give perfect

## Comfort and Grace

Most satisfactory for stout figures. You will be doing yourself a genuine service in selecting this corset for its many good qualities. Will you not let us show you our line?

## Naturaline Corset Co.

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## Pillow Shoe Comfort

Ladies who have been satisfied and continued wearers know the real worth of

## Pillow Shoes

\$3.00 a pair  
Fitted with O'SULLIVAN'S RUBBER HEELS  
Hand Turned Shoes of Vic Kid, Well Finished and Made in All Styles.  
Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded.  
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## Pillow Shoe Company

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## Permanent Hair Waving

Done in a thoroughly expert and satisfactory manner.  
MANICURING and SHAMPOOING of the kind that has made steady patrons—work of the highest order. Toilet articles for sale.

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## Ladies' Hatter Individual Styles

Individual Needs Reasonable Prices  
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## Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.

No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax. 10c by mail. Universal Thread Cutter Co., 110 Broad Street Boston, Mass. Agents Wanted

## EMBLEMS

## EMBLEMS



No. 75 Emblem  
14k Brooch  
Price \$14.00



No. 35 Emblem  
14k Brooch  
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No. 33 Emblem  
14k Brooch  
Price \$12.00



No. 540D Emblem  
14k Brooch  
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We make this design in 14kt. Gold only, the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



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HAIRDRESSING by experts thoroughly versed in the latest and effective styles. Thorough Shampooing in the most comfortable manner, drying largely by hand operations. Hair orders promptly filled from first quality hair only.  
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## HAIR DRESSING MANICURING CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING HAIR GOODS, ETC.

HAIRDRESSING by experts thoroughly versed in the latest and effective styles. Thorough Shampooing in the most comfortable manner, drying largely by hand operations. Hair orders promptly filled from first quality hair only.  
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## DESIGNERS AND PRINTERS

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## Designers Printers Extraordinary

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Church and Sun. School stationery a specialty.

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No Liquors Served.  
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Convenient for shoppers, desiring cafeteria lunch.

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FOR SALE—7 rm. house; furnace heat; 20x125 ft.; So. Side; convenient transportation. F-6, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2 ft. and bas. bldg., 25x125; No. Side; large; good renting place. Add. MRS. BEHREND, 1032 Roscoe St., Chicago.

## APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Furnished apartment to rent, 7 rooms; mod. conven.; private porch; from June 1st for summer months. MRS. LITTLE, 1354 E. 48th St., Chicago.

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TO RENT—Pleasant fur. front room for two, in private family; home comforts. F. Kenmore and Foster ave. Edgewater 1225.

TO RENT—Nicely furn. outside rm., parlor priv.; no other rooms. Call morn. or eve. Drex. 2716, 448 E. 48th St., Chicago.

TO RENT—Large fur. front bedroom to woman or will share 4-rm. apt. with business woman. So. S. Kan. 4911.

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The Very Best for the Money  
Wear Arthur's \$2.00 Hats  
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## Duntley Pneumatic Sweepers

retain the fine dust and dirt in a CLOTH DUST BOX which is very easily removed and emptied, while they thoroughly VACUUM CLEAN rugs and carpets and also Pick Up Lint, Threads, Ravellings, etc., in one operation.

Agents Wanted Everywhere  
A postal brings full particulars regarding our FREE home trial offer. Write TODAY for full information and liberal offer.

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HOME BAKERY and delicatessen for sale; first-class fixtures; good locality. For particulars H-6, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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MARTIN & SHERLOCK  
LAWYERS  
843 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

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## REAL ESTATE

\_\_\_\_\_







# Stocks Heavy at Close

## TRADING SHOWS LITTLE SIGNS OF IMPROVING

Sentiment Among Brokers Seems  
More Hopeful but Business on  
Exchange Is Light and Move-  
ment Narrow

### BOSTON & MAINE UP

There are evidences here and there of an improvement in market sentiment. However slight it may be it offers some encouragement. Somewhat greater activity in the bond department is one indication that pessimism is loosening its grip upon the financial world.

Money is still tight, the world over, and the demands of foreign nations and large corporations for funds are likely to keep speculation in the securities markets in check for some time to come. However, those whose concern chiefly pertains to investments and business generally are becoming more hopeful.

Dealings have been very light in both the New York and Boston markets this week. The daily sales in New York have been well below 200,000 shares. Prices have declined and the tape gives little indication of any improvement anywhere. But commission houses seem to be less downcast in their market views.

Prices were inclined to be weak this morning in the New York market, following the tendency which prevailed throughout the week. Canadian Pacific was especially heavy. The Rock Island issues also were conspicuously weak. Agricultural Chemical was stronger.

At the end of the first half hour prices generally were slightly higher.

Boston & Maine was higher on the local exchange. There was a good deal of trading in Pennsylvania rights. Canadian Pacific opened off 1/2 at 23 1/2, advanced a good fraction and then declined to around 23. Rock Island opened off 1/2 at 18 1/2, and declined more than a point. The preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 31 and declined 1/2 further. St. Louis San Francisco second preferred opened unchanged at 18 1/2 and dropped 1/2. The closing generally was weak.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine was in brisk demand on the hope of better times for the road following the new financing. It opened up a point at 58, and rose to 61, losing part of the gain before the close. Boston Elevated opened up 1/2 at 58, and advanced to 58 1/2, receding fractionally later. American Woolen preferred advanced to 78, after opening up 1/2 at 77 1/2.

## CROP REPORT OF BURLINGTON

CHICAGO—Burlington has received following reports from agents: In Illinois oats are all planted and in the best condition. Soil is in splendid condition; the farmers are plowing and planting corn.

Iowa reports wheat in the best condition, oats good and corn being planted. Very small amount of rye in. Very little barley sowed, but it will average well. There are good rains, pastures fine and potatoes first class.

Wheat came through the winter in good condition in Missouri and is growing nicely. Prospects are good. Oats have a seemingly light acreage, but still their prospects seem good. Some corn was planted last week. Light rains and cool temperature with soil generally in good condition. More rain would help. Farmers are breaking the ground for corn.

Nebraska reports show soil in good condition, winter wheat being in best condition for many years. Spring wheat and oats are generally seeded and looking well, although the spring wheat crop is small.

Almost half of the corn is planted. Good prospects for a sugar beet crop with acreage increased over last year. Pastures in fine condition, with alfalfa especially promising.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In view of the fact that spot stocks of turpentine have not yet been augmented sufficiently to warrant further concessions in asking prices, New York operators continue to quote 24 1/2 per gallon ex-yard for their spirits. More liberal arrivals of new crop turpentine are expected here daily but have not materialized to date and, as the demand continues to reach moderate proportions, supplies here are fast being exhausted.

Rosin—A fair absorption of the low and medium grades continues to be reported at previously quoted figures but the pale grades are still devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry. Little price shading is now being indulged in as incentive for making concessions has disappeared with the gradual cessation of unloading of the "naval stores combine" stocks of this gum. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.85, gen. sam. E \$4.90, D \$4.95, G \$5.10, H \$5.20, I \$5.25, K \$5.30, M \$5.40, N \$5.50, W \$5.75, V \$5.80.

Tar and Pitch—There is still an active request for kiln-burned and retort tar at \$5.75 and \$5.50, respectively. Pitch is also in improved demand, but continues to be offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 29s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 11s. 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 5 p d	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Allis-Chalmers 6 p d	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Amalgamated	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
Am Ag Chem	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am Can	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Am Can pf	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am Car Fr	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Am Smelting	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
Am T & T	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Anacosta	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Balt & Ohio	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Balt & Ohio pf	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Brooklyn R T	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Brooklyn Union	130 1/2	130 3/4	130 1/2	130 3/4
Can Pac	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Can Pac pf	237 1/2	237 3/4	237 1/2	237 3/4
Can Pac 2d pf	230	230 1/2	230	230 1/2
Cent Leather	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Ches & Ohio	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Chl M & St P	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Chl M & St P pf	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
Chl N & W	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Chino	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Consol pf	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Denver	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Denver pf	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Erie 1st pf	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Erie 2d pf	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Goldfield Con	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Goodrich	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Grain Elev	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Gu No Ore	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Gu No Ore pf	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Inter-Met pf	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Int Paper	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Int Paper pf	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Kan City	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Kan & Tex pf	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Miami	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
M S M & St M	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2	133 3/4
Nat Enamel	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
N R & M 2d pf	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Norfolk	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
N Y Air Brake	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
N Y Central	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
N Y N H & H	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Norfolk & West	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Norfolk & West pf	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 3/4
North & West	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
North & West pf	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Pennsylvania	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Quicksilver	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Quicksilver pf	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Ray Con	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Reading	159 1/2	159 3/4	159 1/2	159 3/4
Rock Island	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Rock Island pf	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Rock Island 2d pf	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Seaboard A L	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Sears-Robuck	165	165 1/2	165	165 1/2
Sloss-Shef	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Southern Pac	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Southern Ry	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Southern Ry pf	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Texas	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Twin City R T	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
U S S F	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
U S S F 2d pf	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Union Pac	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Union Pac pf	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
U S Rubber	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
U S Steel	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
U S Steel pf	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Utah Copper	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Wabash	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Westinghouse	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4

\*Ex-dividend.

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Butte Central	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Butte London	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Calaveras	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Crocker-Rose	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Docks Daily	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Eagle Bluebird	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Silver	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Gold	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Iron	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Steel	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Silver	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Gold	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Iron	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Steel	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Silver	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Gold	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Iron	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
First National Steel	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2

## BOSTON & MAINE NOTES ARE SOLD

NEW YORK—President Mellen states that he has sold \$12,000,000 Boston & Maine railroad 6 per cent one-year notes dated June 1, 1913, and \$2,000,000 Connecticut River railroad 5 per cent one-year notes of the same date to J. P. Morgan & Co. These are to provide for maturing indebtedness of \$12,000,000 June 10, 1913, and for immediate necessary working requirements.

The bankers say that it is not yet known whether a public offering of the new Boston & Maine and Connecticut River railroad notes will be made. The \$12,000,000 Boston & Maine 6 per cent one-year notes which have been sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. will shortly be offered to the public. It is understood that half the issue has been purchased by a Kidder, Peabody & Co. syndicate for offering in New England. The other members of the Kidder, Peabody & Co. syndicate are F. S. Mosley & Co., R. L. Day & Co., and Estabrook & Co.

The New England allotment of \$6,000,000 is legal for savings banks in this state. The Connecticut River 5 per cent notes will probably be taken privately and not offered to the public. Contrary to the general impression these notes are not issued to provide funds to take up the \$2,500,000 which the Boston & Maine borrowed on March 31 from the New Haven at 5 1/2. That loan will be renewed. The \$2,000,000 Connecticut River notes are, therefore, equivalent to just so much new money. The \$2,500,000 due the New Haven matures June 2,

## LONDON MARKET TRADING SHOWS NO ANIMATION

Attendance Is Light and Prices  
Generally Lower, Gilt Edge  
Securities Lacking Support—  
Americans Off From Best

### CONTINENTALS QUIET

LONDON—Markets closed, low after steady opening. Continental stocks rather weaker.

(By Boston Financial News)  
LONDON—Brilliant weather caused a very limited attendance on the stock exchange today and securities were idle, moving irregularly.

The money situation caused a heavy tone in gilt-edged investments, and home rails lacked stability. After hardening, American railway shares fell below the best, and there was a resumption of declines in Canadian Pacific due partly to Berlin operations.

Grand Trunk and Mexican stocks held firm on the earnings, the latter mentioned being helped also by the loan progress. Foreigners ruled quiet. There was favorable comment over the reported placement of London's portion of the Chinese loan.

Mines became reactionary and coppers were weaker notwithstanding the metal statistics. Do Beers off 1/4 at 22. Rio Tinto dropped 1/4 to 78.

(By Boston Financial News)  
PARIS—Bourse was dull at close.

(By Boston Financial News)  
BERLIN—Bourse closed quiet.

## LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advances	Declines
Consols money	2 1/2	2 1/2
do do	2 1/2	2 1/2
Anacosta	2 1/2	2 1/2
Amalgamated	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Ag Chem	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Can	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Can pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Car Fr	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Smelting	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am T & T	2 1/2	2 1/2
Anacosta	2 1/2	2 1/2
Atchafalaya	2 1/2	2 1/2
Balt & Ohio	2 1/2	2 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Brooklyn R T	2 1/2	2 1/2
Brooklyn Union	2 1/2	2 1/2
Can Pac	2 1/2	2 1/2
Can Pac pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Can Pac 2d pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Cent Leather	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ches & Ohio	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chl M & St P	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chl M & St P pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chl N & W	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chino	2 1/2	2 1/2
Consol pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Denver	2 1/2	2 1/2
Denver pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Erie 1st pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Erie 2d pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Con	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	2 1/2	2 1/2
Grain Elev	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gu No Ore	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gu No Ore pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Inter-Met	2 1/2	2 1/2
Inter-Met pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Int Paper	2 1/2	2 1/2
Int Paper pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kan City	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kan & Tex pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Miami	2 1/2	2 1/2
Missouri Pacific	2 1/2	2 1/2
M S M & St M	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nat Enamel	2 1/2	2 1/2
N R & M 2d pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Norfolk	2 1/2	2 1/2
N Y Air Brake	2 1/2	2 1/2
N Y Central	2 1/2	2 1/2
N Y N H & H	2 1/2	2 1/2
Norfolk & West	2 1/2	2 1/2
Norfolk & West pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
North & West	2 1/2	2 1/2
North & West pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pennsylvania	2 1/2	2 1/2
Quicksilver	2 1/2	2 1/2
Quicksilver pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ray Con	2 1/2	2 1/2
Reading	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rock Island	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rock Island pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rock Island 2d pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Seaboard A L	2 1/2	2 1/2
Sears-Robuck	2 1/2	2 1/2
Sloss-Shef	2 1/2	2 1/2
Southern Pac	2 1/2	2 1/2
Southern Ry	2 1/2	2 1/2
Southern Ry pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Texas	2 1/2	2 1/2
Twin City R T	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S S F	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S S F 2d pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Union Pac	2 1/2	2 1/2
Union Pac pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S Rubber	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S Steel	2 1/2	2 1/2
U S Steel pf	2 1/2	2 1/2
Utah Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2
Wabash	2 1/2	2 1/2
Westinghouse	2 1/2	2 1/2

\*Decline.

## SHORT TERM NOTES

	Bid	Ask
Amal Corp	100 1/2	100 3/4
Amer Loco	100 1/2	100 3/4
Amer Loco	100 1/2	100 3/4
Amer Loco	100 1/2	100 3/4
Amer Loco	100 1/2	100 3/4



# Views of Financial Outlook Chinese Loan

## NOT ALL PESSIMISM IN WALL STREET FINANCIAL DISTRICT

In Event of Certain Hoped for Developments Belief Is Expressed That Better Times Will Come to the Market—Indications of Improvement

NEW YORK Although sentiment in Wall street is still very much depressed, with many years of experience, confidently predict substantial improvement in the near future. They say that while naturally some of the conditions now prevailing are different from and more adverse perhaps than those that obtained during previous periods of depression, they are able to discern several distinct, and what they regard as unfailing signs of better times.

An international banker calls attention to the fact that while the investment demand in London for most classes of securities is still sluggish, monetary conditions at that center and also at the principal continental centers have improved much more rapidly than was regarded possible no more than a few weeks ago. He believes that our bond market has practically run the length of its decline and that the best interest should now be conservatively bought.

He does not hesitate to express the same opinion with respect to the leading dividend-paying shares. A member of one of the largest and most active speculative stock exchange houses in the street says that while many houses are reported to have reduced their forces and the salaries of the employees whom they have kept, his firm has not laid off a single employee, except for incompetency or reasons other than a desire and determination to reduce expenses. On the contrary, he says, his firm has been taking on good men as they have found them, with the idea that when business in Wall street begins to improve the change will be very rapid. Then, he says, it will be necessary to have experienced and competent men and that the firms who have discharged them may find difficulty in recruiting their forces on short notice.

Observers who take a more hopeful view of the market's future than that prevailing in most circles are harking back to the summer of 1906, when the transactions were extremely small and Wall street was enshrouded in pessimism. They recall how the whole situation was changed by the announcement, shortly after the opening of the market one morning, that Union Pacific common stock had been placed on a 10 per cent annual basis and that dividends had been begun on Southern Pacific at the rate of 5 per cent a year. During the five hours of the stock exchange session that day Union Pacific common advanced 10 points or more and continued to go up rapidly during the succeeding days. The announcement of these two dividends changed the character of the whole market, as it did that for the two securities directly involved in the dividend action.

While it is recognized that there are various conditions now, which are regarded as extremely adverse, hopeful interests say that they are confident that the whole market can be changed again over night, or within a few minutes during the business day, by one or more favorable announcements to which prime importance would be attached. In their judgment, a favorable decision in the Minnesota rate case and even a moderate increase in freight rates could, and in all probability would, bring about such a change.

The action of the market recently has attracted considerable attention from those whose minds are not biased by undue pessimism. If the hundreds of thousands of investment holders of stocks and bonds in this country and Europe were thoroughly apprehensive over the outcome of tariff revision, the complications of the labor situation, the apparent lack of money, with which to finance the development of this and other countries, and various other factors in the situation which might be mentioned, it is suggested that there would be such a pouring out of secur-

ities that the market would not sag, but slump. Attention is called to the fact that there has been no real slump or panic in the long period of decline. Frequently one hears the idea expressed by holders of securities who bought them at considerably higher prices that now is not the time to sell, but to buy conservatively. They believe that conditions must begin to improve in the near future.

Right here Wall street keen observers say that they see signs of better times. They believe that there is larger accumulation of actual stock than is generally believed. In their judgment much of the recent activity in Canadian Pacific has been due to buying of this character, although in some circles it is claimed that the recorded transactions were largely for the account of the trading element. Reports of the activity of back-shops throughout the country, while not welcome news to stock exchange houses with extensive wire systems, are receiving due attention. Naturally, these reports are taken as unmistakable evidence of a renewed inclination on the part of the public to speculate in securities. It is pointed out that the removal of the ban upon stock exchange firms taking business from consolidated exchange houses is likely to increase the business of the former materially and to result in more general activity in speculative circles. The bugaboo of incorporation for the stock exchange is regarded as having been passed safely by.

A member of a prominent stock exchange firm, while looking at the tape, was asked where the tenants could be found for the large buildings in course of construction in the financial district. The opinion was expressed by one observer that the companies erecting them were running a tremendous risk, in view of the extreme dullness prevailing in Wall street and the large number of offices unoccupied. The broker replied that Wall street was not going out of business altogether and that the projects of these buildings might prove to be more far-sighted than those who were criticizing their undertakings.

The foregoing, of course, represents the hopeful view. So far it is not held by a majority of Wall street interests. If a decision in the Minnesota rate case is not handed down before the summer vacation of the court and if the railroad rates are not granted an increase in freight rates, it is believed that whatever improvement there may be in the market will be gradual rather than sensational, such as that which resulted from the declaration of the Harriman dividends, and such as might easily follow the two announcements to which reference has just been made. In the meantime careful attention will be given to the progress of the New York central consolidation plan and to the working out of the various political, financial and business problems now confronting this country and Europe.

## MOFFAT ROAD TO SPEND \$10,000,000 ON IMPROVEMENTS

Company Will Provide \$2,000,000 for the Driving of a Tunnel Through Continental Divide

DENVER The formal transfer of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (Moffat) railroad to the Denver & Salt Lake railroad company, took place recently. The transaction, which includes the execution of a mortgage of the Denver & Salt Lake company to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, was duly recorded in the office of the county recorder.

The mortgage, securing \$35,000,000 worth of 30-year gold bonds, covers all property of the company and all rights and franchises. The instrument is signed by Newman Erb, president of the company; H. B. Blanchard, secretary, and H. B. Towne for the Bankers' Trust Company. The document is dated as of May 1, 1913.

The instrument, about 100 pages, covers all provisions and terms of the mortgage, the issuance of the bonds and all other details relating to the transaction. It is provided that \$16,000,000 worth of the bonds may be issued for the acquisition of property and rights for the extension of the road to Salt Lake City, Utah. Provision is also made under this clause for the completion of the extension now under way from Steamboat Springs to Craig.

Another provision is for the issuance of \$2,000,000 par value bonds to be applied to the driving of the proposed tunnel through the Continental divide, under or through James peak.

The sum of \$8,000,000 is set aside for improvements and betterments, including terminals, depots and equipment, such as rolling stock.

It is provided in the mortgage that the principal shall be paid by May 1, 1943. The conditions under which default takes place as respects the payment of interest is also set forth in detail.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK Domestic refined spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet sugar, May 98. 33 1/2, June 98. 4 1/2, August 98. 7 1/2, up 1/2.

## PRODUCE

Arrivals  
Str. Median, from Manchester, with 875 bags onions.  
Str. H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 145 bags peanuts, 221 bags coconuts, 12 bbls potatoes, 25 bxs oranges, 633 crates pineapples, 488 bxs macaroni.

## PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts  
Apples 185 bbls, cranberries 5 bbls, strawberries 10,331 cts, Florida oranges 452 bxs, California 804 bxs, coconuts 221 bags, pineapples 2428 cts, peanuts 145 bxs, potatoes 21,077 bush, onions 1750 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts  
Today, 1380 pgs; last year 185 pgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.85@5.25, winter patents \$5.15@5.50, Kansas \$4.25@4.75, winter straights \$5@5.25, winter clears \$4.50@5, spring clears \$3.80@4.25, Milfeed—Spring bran \$21.25@21.75, winter bran \$21.75@22.25, red dog \$28, middlings \$22.25@22.50, cottonseed meal \$33, mixed feed \$22.50@26.50.  
Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 67c, No. 3 yellow 66c, ship lake and rail No. 2 yellow 66@66 1/2, No. 3 yellow 65@65 1/2.  
Hay—No. 1 \$22@23, No. 2 \$19.50@20.50, No. 3 \$15@16, stock \$13@14.  
Straw—Oat \$13@13.50, rye \$25@25.50.  
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 45 1/2, No. 2 clipped white 44 1/2, No. 3 clipped white 44c, ship fancy 40 lbs 45@45 1/2, fancy 38 lbs 44 1/2@45c, reg 38 lbs 44@44 1/2, reg 36 lbs 43 1/2@44c.  
Beans—Pea choice per bu \$2.50, California small white \$3.65@3.75, yellow eyes \$2.40@2.50, red kidneys \$2.40@2.50.  
Cornmeal—Bag \$1.25@1.27, granulated \$3.25@3.35, bolted \$3.25@3.30.  
Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 24@25c, eastern extra 22@23c, western prime firsts 21 1/2@22c.  
Butter—Northern creamery extra 29 1/2@30c, western best 29 1/2@30c.  
Lard—Pure 12 1/2c, rendered 13 1/2c, raw leaf 13 1/2c.  
Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.25@1.27, granulated \$3.25@3.35, bolted \$3.25@3.30.  
Onions—Connec-ticut, per 100-lb bag \$2.60@2.75, Texas, per crate, 15c@18.00.  
Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, \$1.40@1.45; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.25; new potatoes, per bbl, \$4.50@6.00.  
Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@3.50.  
Fruit—Strawberries, qt box, 5@13c; pineapples, \$2.00@2.50 per crate.  
Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes, 7.25@7.75; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; 25-lb bags and under 4.55@4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; extra C's, 3.95c; yellow C's, 3.75c.  
Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.60c.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts  
Today, 1737 lbs 30 lbs 93.691 lbs butter, 331 lbs cheese, 8073 cs eggs; 1912, 3477 lbs 1520 lbs 201.532 lbs butter, 2230 lbs cheese, 13,424 cs eggs.

New York Receipts  
Today, 7644 pgs butter, 2444 bxs cheese, 21,954 cs eggs; 1912, 5542 pgs butter, 2886 bxs cheese, 26,776 cs eggs.

Other Markets  
ST. LOUIS, May 16 Egg mkt firm at 17 1/2c.

CHICAGO, May 16—Buttr strong, ex 28 1/2c, ex lts 27 1/2c pgs stg 22 1/2c, Reets 78 1/2c, Eggs pkg, 1st 18 1/2c@18 3/4c, stge pld 19 1/2c@19 3/4c, ordinary 1sts 16 1/2c@17 1/2c, Reets 20.668.

## SALEM, MASONS TAKE NEW STEPS TO BUILD TEMPLE

SALEM, Mass.—All the Masonic lodges in this city are to meet next Monday evening for the purpose of renewing interest and activity in a new Masonic Temple to be erected at a cost of about \$200,000 on Washington street, in the center of the city, within the next year or two. The \$25,000 necessary for the purchase of the property was raised by subscription among the members of the various lodges with the exception of \$3000, which it is hoped may be obtained at the big gathering.

CHICAGO BOARD  
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)  
May 16—High Low Close  
Wheat—Open 89 1/2, High 89 3/4, Low 89 1/4, Close 89 1/2  
July 89 1/2, High 89 3/4, Low 89 1/4, Close 89 1/2  
Sept 89 1/2, High 89 3/4, Low 89 1/4, Close 89 1/2  
Corn—Open 56 1/2, High 56 3/4, Low 56 1/4, Close 56 1/2  
July 56 1/2, High 56 3/4, Low 56 1/4, Close 56 1/2  
Sept 56 1/2, High 56 3/4, Low 56 1/4, Close 56 1/2  
Oats—Open 35 1/2, High 35 3/4, Low 35 1/4, Close 35 1/2  
July 35 1/2, High 35 3/4, Low 35 1/4, Close 35 1/2  
Sept 35 1/2, High 35 3/4, Low 35 1/4, Close 35 1/2  
Pork—Open 19 1/2, High 19 3/4, Low 19 1/4, Close 19 1/2  
July 19 1/2, High 19 3/4, Low 19 1/4, Close 19 1/2  
Sept 19 1/2, High 19 3/4, Low 19 1/4, Close 19 1/2  
Lard—Open 11 1/2, High 11 3/4, Low 11 1/4, Close 11 1/2  
May 11 1/2, High 11 3/4, Low 11 1/4, Close 11 1/2  
July 11 1/2, High 11 3/4, Low 11 1/4, Close 11 1/2  
Sept 11 1/2, High 11 3/4, Low 11 1/4, Close 11 1/2

BAR SILVER PRICES  
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 60 1/2c, off 1/2c; Mexican dollars, 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet, 28 1/2, off 1/2. Short 3 1/2-13 1/2 per cent, discount rates 3 1/2-13 1/2 per cent. Gold premium at Lisbon, 16.

## CHINESE LOAN AND SOURCES FROM WHICH MONEY WILL COME

Not a Very Good Bargain Made by the Empire as Credit Is Placed Upon a Six Per Cent Basis—Agreement Signed in Face of Protests

(By our special financial correspondent)

LONDON—At last after months and months of protracted negotiations the agreement for the so-called "five-power loan" has been signed. To the uninitiated it may well seem strange that there should be such bickering and jealousy over the question as to who is to have the privilege of lending money, and the least suspicious must inevitably lean to the conclusion that the lenders look to make at least as good a thing out of the loan as the borrowers. There is little doubt, indeed, that the borrowers in this case are only borrowing from these particular lenders because they cannot help themselves, and not because they would not like to borrow from others instead, if they could only do so.

The "Crisp loan" was evidence of this desire—the desire on the part of the Chinese to buy their loans in the open market instead of in the close ring formed by the "five-power group." Since the Crisp episode—and largely on account of it—the group of English financiers has been widened to meet a strong city feeling against monopoly in the British division of the combination; and since then, too, the American syndicate has withdrawn altogether, upon which they are entitled to the congratulations of all those who prefer finance to be conducted in the open light of day rather than under the cloak of political and diplomatic movements.

The Chinese cannot be said to have made—or to have been allowed to make—a very good bargain. The loan is to be issued to the public at 90 per cent, but six points are secured by the underwriters, so that China will only get \$4 per cent. This practically puts China's credit on a 6 per cent basis. Of course she has to pay for the fact that her government is hardly to be considered as very stable at present; nevertheless the potentialities of wealth in such a country are so enormous that it can scarcely be doubtful that a loan on a 5 per cent basis would, under happier auspices, have been successful.

The financial world, however, troubles little about such things. The agreement for the loan is signed; that is the great thing, and the significance of the fact that it was signed by the provisional executive of the new republic in spite of repeated formal protests by the Chinese Parliament is apt to be overlooked by the stock exchange and the general investing public. At least that is the case at present, though if the opposition in China is anything like as strong and widespread as it is represented to be by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a revolution such as would defer any thought of a loan for many months, might not improbably occur. He speaks of the fury of the people as being worked up to a white heat, and of a terrible convulsion as appearing almost inevitable, and he appeals to the civilized world not to allow bankers and financiers to provide the Peking government with funds which will be used in waging war against the people.

Such an appeal by so eminent a man must surely give pause to all who are interested in the loan, whether as financiers, underwriters, or merely investors. Nay, the foreign governments themselves (i.e., the five powers in question) must be concerned, for they have given their moral and political support to their respective national groups, and this support can hardly be maintained if it clearly comes out that the loan, if made, would be used, not for the nation as a whole, but for the advantage of merely one party in the nation. It may yet be, therefore, that the onerous conditions of the present loan may break it down, notwithstanding that the agreement is signed—and the Chinese republic may still work out its salvation in matters financial through the help of those who, like Mr. Burch Crisp, will lend without fettering. Whatever happens, China wants and will want money, and lots of it. The present loan now just agreed upon is for \$225,000,000, and though five powers are interested, most of the money will come from France and Great Britain, for those are the only countries that at present have capital to spare. Let us suppose that \$10,000,000 comes from Great Britain. Does that mean that 10,000,000 sovereigns are taken from London and handed over in Peking to the Chinese government? By no means. It amounts simply to this: A certain number of people with larger balances at their bankers than they require for everyday use, will apply for the loan and draw checks for the amounts requisite on application, allotment, and so on. Those amalgamated amounts will, in the course of a few months add up to a total of \$10,000,000 which will be represented by a balance of that amount to the credit of the Chinese government in the books of their bankers in London. So far there has not been a single actual coin involved. At this point, however, theoretically speaking, it would be within China's right to say "I will now take the \$10,000,000 in gold, please give it me." As a matter of fact, however, China does not want gold; she wants products and services. She wants manufactured articles of all sorts, ships, guns, cotton goods, and so on. And these she can buy in England with the credit she has obtained through the issue of her loan. Of course she need not buy these things in England—she might buy them for instance, in the United States. If she did that, she would transfer a por-

tion of her credit in London to the United States, who might in turn say to London "Give us gold." But, again, as a matter of fact, the United States primarily wants not gold, but goods and services, and therefore would buy, or tend to buy, more goods in England, because China, by means of this credit, had bought more goods from them. So a loan tends to quicken international trade and particularly that of the lending country. But to follow international trade it must always be borne in mind that there is the struggle for gold on some occasions, it is only a secondary concern, and for the sake of safety, for what all the nations are really wanting is comfort of some sort expressed in manufactures and earth products other than gold.

## PORTSMOUTH COAL SERVED NOTICE ON FORECLOSURE

Hayden, Stone & Co. have served notice on the Portsmouth Coal Company (Rhode Island Coal) that preliminary steps have been taken toward foreclosure proceedings on account of an \$80,000 mortgage held by the firm, \$30,000 of which was due May 1. The total mortgage was \$100,000, \$20,000 of which was paid. The directors of the Portsmouth Coal Company are preparing a statement which they will send stockholders shortly showing the present condition of the company's affairs.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 17)  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Rosebush of Rosebush stores  
Denver, Col.—L. M. Purcell; 135 Lincoln  
Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany & Co.; 107 N. 3rd St.  
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer; F. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.  
St. Louis, Mo.—M. Murray of Nugent & Co.; 118 Lincoln St.  
Youngstown, W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Liverpool, Eng.—A. L. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; 27 South St.  
London, Germany—S. Sigle of S. Sigle & Co.; Tour.  
Quebec—Stuart Ritchie of John Ritchie Co.; Bellevue  
Quebec, Can.—Mr. Marois of Corinzy & Marois.  
Quebec, Can.—F. W. McKen of C. E. McKen & Co.; with friends.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## DIVIDENDS

The National Brick Company, Ltd., Montreal, declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 1.  
A semi-annual dividend of \$3 on preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of \$2 on common stock of Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company have been declared, payable June 2 to stock of record May 21.  
The directors of the American Woolen Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 23. Books close June 23 and reopen July 8.

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK New York clearing house banks report average condition compared with previous week as follows:

	May 17, 1913	Increase
Loans	\$1,915,962,000	\$1,004,000
Net deposits	1,761,430,000	\$8,538,000
Circulation	46,881,000	32,000
Specie	328,616,000	2,958,000
Legal tenders	82,510,000	2,242,000
Banks' cash in vits	351,708,000	1,449,000
Tr cash in vits	60,424,000	3,751,000
Aggregate cash res	421,132,000	3,200,000
Trust cash res mem	37,290,000	2,880,000
Surplus reserve	24,547,000	7,000,000

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS' ACTUAL  
Loans \$1,917,960,000 \$1,028,000  
Specie 328,638,000 1,735,000  
Legal tenders 84,616,000 1,964,000  
Tr cash in vits 60,381,000 1,985,000  
Circulation 46,823,000 21,000  
Banks' cash in vits 356,882,000 4,712,000  
Tr cash in vits 60,381,000 1,985,000  
Aggregate cash res 422,264,000 6,390,000  
Trust cash res mem 34,224,000 6,390,000  
Surplus reserve 25,520,400 3,770,800

\*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE  
New York today paid at the clearing house total of \$1,917,960,000. Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Saturday	\$25,172,071	\$20,262,924
Exchanges	11,262,003	924,929
Exchanges	157,094,627	177,628,905
Balances	\$7,777,978	\$11,978,282

United States treasury issues a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$36,032.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS  
PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 38, Cambria Steel 48, Electric St 47 1/2, Gen Asphalt pld 75 1/2, Lehigh Nv tr 85, Lehigh Valley 70 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel pld 64, Philadelphia Co 43 1/2, Philadelphia Co pld 40 1/2, Philadelphia Elec 22 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 23, Philadelphia Rap Tr 82 1/2, Union Trust 50, United Gas Imp 85



### Executor and Trustee

#### Trained Business Men

The diversified interests of the gentlemen composing our Executive Committee (each investment or sale of any security in any trust estate is made by this Committee) keeps them in close touch with the business and financial world and enables them to seize and employ for the advantage of the trust, opportunities that otherwise might be passed.

Are not the chances more favorable to the best management of your estate where each action is directed by the judgment of trained business men, rather than by the methods of one or two individuals?

### BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO

100 Franklin Street

## VERY MODERATE BUYING OF COTTON SUPPLIES BY MILLS

Although there has been a sharp decline in the price of cotton during the last month or more, it has not apparently done much to stimulate buying by mills. They still maintain generally a waiting attitude.

They have been drawing on stocks of cotton on hand and have done little to replenish supplies. This condition gave rise to the prediction by a prominent cotton merchant recently that the mills would have to buy some six weeks' supply of cotton, perhaps 500,000 bales, before the new crop cotton would be available.

The stock of cotton in manufacturing establishments on April 30 was 1,746,611 bales compared with 1,931,517 on March 31, a reduction of 184,906 bales. Stocks at the end of March likewise showed a reduction of 26,031 bales from those at the end of February. In a similar manner the stock of cotton in warehouses on April 30 was 1,355,785 bales, compared with 1,832,494 bales on March 31. Warehouse stocks at the close of March showed a reduction of 419,517 bales from those of Feb. 28.

The tendency to draw down surplus

stocks and to go slow in the matter of new buying has been, therefore, quite pronounced. With prospects for the new crop good and the possibility of a yield which may reach 100,000,000 bales, spinners are naturally disposed to wait until the outlook is more certain. Tariff revision, of course, has made for a policy of conservatism and this is naturally reflected in the cotton market. There was some talk in cotton circles to the effect that spinners were absorbing contracts around present prices, but there is no indication that such buying reached any considerable proportions.

Consumption of cotton in April was somewhat larger than in March, being 503,677 bales, against 485,182 bales. The number of active spindles in the United States on April 30 was 30,579,256, compared with 30,579,306 on March 31 and 30,518,619 on Feb. 28.

Bulls argue that at present rate of cotton consumption a crop of 15,000,000 bales would be required. There is, however, the possibility of a yield in excess of that figure and the contingency of a falling off in consumption, in this country, at least, as a result of unsettlement in the textile industry.

## MARKET OPINIONS STEADY FALL RIVER BUSINESS

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: The opinion is daily gaining ground that the bond market has scraped bottom. High-grade railroad issues are on the average selling under the lowest level of the 1907 panic. However, investors are not nearly so confident that the stock market has touched its nadir. This explains why public participation in the stock market is practically nil, whereas there is steady absorption of bonds at current low quotations.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—Unquestionably, the scarcity of money not only in the United States, but all over the world, is having a restrictive influence upon speculative activity. The Balkan war is, perhaps, largely responsible for this condition and its definite conclusion should bring an easing in money rates. Already there seem to be some signs of a slightly better sentiment abroad, which means, only some decidedly favorable event to become quite optimistic.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: We incline to the view that a good reaction in the cotton market should be welcomed for commitments on the long side, as in our opinion the statistical position, at the present, does not warrant any permanent decline in values.

Bright, Sears & Co., Boston: There are certainly few, if any reasons, why banks as a class should extend credits and further weaken their already poor position, and many reasons why they should curtail in credit and strengthen themselves, and this disposition, added to other important elements in the situation, is sufficient to warrant a policy of contraction on the part of individuals who to our minds will do the sensible thing by taking advantage of any strong spots and sell stocks which can undoubtedly be replaced to considerable advantage in the next few months.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: That the banks, in preparation for the fall strain, are and have been crowding down as much as possible, thus early, with the summer season ahead of them, is well, but the machinery is inadequate. Fortunately, the administration is impressed with the paramount importance of currency reform and is moving daily towards legislative action.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: The immediate outlook for the market is rather uncertain as the active leaders are receiving excellent support on declines, and rally easily, but we believe that considerably lower prices will be seen before any improvement of importance takes place. The bond market has been a little stronger this week. Good long term bonds are very cheap and should be bought in preference to short term issues.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: A good part of our troubles are behind and the rest are discounted. We maintain great foreign trade and prospects for the 1913 crops are bright. The 100,000,000 inhabitants of this country are not going without food, clothes or even luxuries—we are going to keep on doing business and railroads and industrial plants are not going to cease or even to curtail operations. It is a waiting time, a period of pause, but the country is in good shape and its no time to quit.

FALL RIVER—The print cloth market has been steady all the week, with a fair inquiry continuing and manufacturers firmer in their attitude toward prices. They have become slow sellers at prices quite freely accepted last week. Wide goods, which have been much more in demand than narrow goods, have been advanced 1-16 cent a yard on some odd counts over last week's prices. Sales for the week have been fair in amount, the total estimated at 150,000 pieces. Fully half of these were spots or very nearby deliveries. Buyers usually have wanted as near by deliveries as possible. Most contracts placed are to run 10 weeks, though some to run three months have been placed, with deliveries to run through August. Manufacturers want to keep their product moving and are fairly free sellers of contracts when they can see any margin for profit, even though small. They want to keep the mills running and their organizations intact if possible.

This was the first week of stopping by the Fall River Iron Works Company mills, and curtailment of production was materially increased, figuring about 120,000 pieces, goods of all sorts included. Many of the Iron Works operatives found work in other mills here. There is room for all of them, but mill managers are not prepared yet to restart all the idle machinery that would be necessary to give them employment.

SIMMONS CLASS TO DINE  
Class 1908 of Simmons College will celebrate its second reunion with a dinner at the Hotel Vendome the evening of June 10. The class president, Miss Rula Hatch of Wollaston, will preside. Mrs. James Trombley of Stoughton, Mass., is in charge of the arrangements.

## International Trust Company

INCORPORATED 1879

45 MILK STREET, BOSTON

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

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# THE HOME FORUM

## IN AN AMERICAN HOME

HIRAM," said Mrs. Potheringham suddenly from the other side of the evening lamp.

Mr. Potheringham, safe in the comforter's haven, beside his own open fire, his feet stretched luxuriously toward its blaze, and the evening paper open before him, made an inarticulate murmur in reply, such as liege lords use to indicate that they know they are being addressed, but don't propose to come out further from their abstraction unless forced to do so.

Mrs. Potheringham understood and continued briskly: "Hiram, I've just been reading this article on the economic dependence of women. What it says is so. Marriage is an equal partnership, and the wife is entitled to half the income and ought to have it."

There was a decided note in his wife's voice that waked Mr. Potheringham up. He lowered his paper and listened. When she had finished he bent his head and eyed her quizzically over the rims of his reading glasses and in his quiet voice mildly expostulated:

"Oh, my dear! Do you really think they would be satisfied with half?"

Mrs. Potheringham wheeled around sideways, planted her elbows on the table and looked severely at her husband. Her eyes snapped and her lips opened quickly to reply. Then, she didn't reply. In a flash she saw it all—the innumerable home expenses, the bills for the children's school, and college, the clothing, the gifts, the spending money, the amusements and the philanthropies of all the family, her own chafes and teases, and charities and vanities, and this quiet, strong, uncompromising breadwinner for them all, with his mere bed and board, his chair, his few suits of clothes,

### Electric Baggage Trucks

One of the uses of electric motors that attracts attention just now is seen in the electric trucks at railroad stations. They run up and down the crowded platforms, carrying baggage to and from trains. They ring constantly but not very loudly a dining gong and the man who sits at the front end has control of the truck by the lever in his hand. If the unwary passenger starts to cross the path of the prowling and purring perambulator the guide can stop it almost instantly.

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## "To a Scarlet Tanager"

My tanager, what crescent coast,  
Curving beyond what seas of air,  
Invites your elfin commerce most?  
For I would fain inhabit there.  
Is it a corner of Cathay,  
That I could reach by caravan,  
Or do you traffic far away  
Beyond the mountains of Japan?

If, where some iridescent isle  
Wears like a rose its calm lagoon,  
You plan to spend a little while—  
An April or a fervid June—  
Deign to direct my wanderings,  
And I shall be the one who sees  
Your scarlet pinnae furl its wings  
And come to anchor in the trees.

## From Raiser to Consumer

An Idaho potato raiser sold his crop at 55 cents a sack. In the bottom of each sack he put a note requesting the ultimate consumer to let him know how much was paid for it. The replies showed that the prices varied from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a sack. Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

## SELF-DIRECTION FOR CHILDREN

THAT the play-work idea in modern education need not mean any slackening of the doing of the child or his joy in overcoming difficulties is the declaration of the followers of the Froebelian ideal. Boys work steadily, hard and with unflagging attention at things which they really like to do. Children chafe under compulsion, and there is too often a plain infringement on the child's right of self-direction in the so-called authority of parents. The ideal of right and duty, it is held, should be the child's guide, not the parent's commands. Of course there is a field here for a wide discussion, but most people concede that the true training of the child does not tend to make him dependent on other people for his rules and directions, but throws him so far as possible upon his own responsibility.

A mother who has long trained her children on this basis of the child's right to be self-governed gives the following example of how she helps her boy conquer difficulties: There was a place in his music lesson where the left hand kept playing straight down the scale without putting the thumb under. He knew that he had to put the thumb under because notes that were coming later required it; and yet the stubborn third finger would come in after the second finger instead of allowing the thumb to act. Mother said to him, "Your fingers have no intelligence in them; they are

## Emerson's Load of Wood

Urging drawing teachers to conserve the natural child ability to visualize things in three dimensions, instead of thinking them flat as they appear to be when drawn on paper, Henry Turner Bailey says in the School Arts Magazine that children should be encouraged to think such forms as balls, squares, cubes and cylinders in different positions without looking at the object. He asks:

Can you open a book at any page you please? Leave the leaves at any angle you please? Tilt an open book upon a closed one? And all without real books before you? Ah, is not the mental image the real thing, after all? Emerson was once discussing an abstruse problem with Alcott and one or two other friends, when a farmer appeared at the door with a load of wood Mr. Emerson had ordered. The farmer would not unload the wood until Mr. Emerson had inspected it and pronounced it all right. "Excuse me a moment," said Emerson to his friends, "we have to attend to such things as if they were real."

## American Painters Busy

What would seem to be some extremely interesting pictures are described by a writer in the Book News Monthly who has been at the recent exhibit of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. This writer says that the painters of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have developed rather distinctive schools. The opinion is ventured that the luminists have done more for art than is everywhere realized, and Childre Hassam, Metcalf, Philip Hale and Breckenridge are named as men who have shown how charming this impressionism of light and color may be. Manet was the founder of this school.

The Temple gold medal was given to Frederick Friescke for a canvas named "Youth" which showed good handling of tones of white in a high key. George Bellows in his "Men of the Docks" won the Jennis Sesnam medal. This is a lazy view of New York City. Alden Weir's "Black Hat," apparently a figure or portrait, won the Beckwith gold medal, and Alice Kent Stoddard had the Mary Smith prize for her picture named "Paper Dolls"—a child at play. The George D. Widener memorial medal for sculpture was won by Charles Grafly for a bronze bust of Thomas Anshutz, the painter. Cecilia Beaux's Newbold portrait is mentioned and a piece of characteristic work by Violet Oakley, named the "Tragic Muse," a portrait of the poet, Florence Earle Coates. Edmund C. Tarbell had two pictures, and many other painters were represented by excellent and vigorous work.

## Panama Canal Secretary

When you read of the number of cubic yards of earth that will be removed before the first ship goes through the Panama canal in October, or other like interesting data, you may know that the news came from Joseph Bucklin Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian canal commission, chairman of the committee on complaints, editor of the Canal Record and, according to many, the coolest man in the zone, says the Woman's Home Companion. Every one who wants authentic, first-hand information about the canal goes to Mr. Bishop.

## His Line of Research

Professor—You say you are engaged in some original research. Upon what subject?  
Sophomore—I'm trying to discover why the ink won't flow from my fountain pen unless I place it in an upright position in the pocket of a light fancy vest.—Chicago News.

## NATURE'S UNFOLDING IN THE SUBURBS

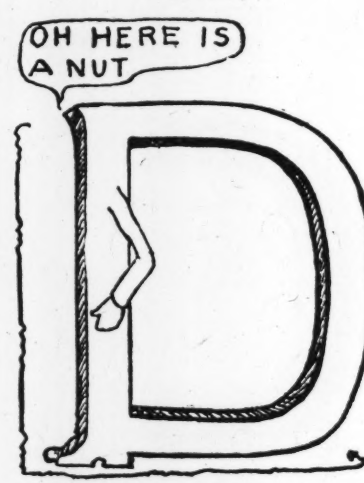
IN THE suburbs of Boston just now the delicate leafage is making a daily crescendo of color and life like a growing dandelion. The hills' sides have that look of feathery smoke which Lowell reports in "Biglow Papers"—smoke of a rosy hue, a mist of tender green, a shimmering brightness of twigs in their new coats of glistening bark that range in color from almost black through gray, olive green and old rose to scarlet. There is no garden of flowers that ever declared the more of the budding trees affirm it with their delicate but sharp insistence against the pale skies of May. The look of the horizon line in the near distance as one walks or drives along a country road is as if it were touched in with the most exacting care with the finest of brushes. Yet there is the gray mass of the bare trunks and boughs, too. These woods have all the variety of tone which autumn shows, but with no flaunting of bold reds and yellows. Every color, in its every shade, is like a singing tone softly withdrawn. Only the seeking gaze, content to linger, finds out even the brilliant maple buds.

As the days pass the foliage begins to declare itself in its true color. The little fingered leaves, so tiny but so perfect and, like babies' hands, a perfect replica of the mature form, show the green now through the rosy blush that still lingers on as maple and oak. What is more charming than a baby oak or maple leaf?—unless indeed it be those same baby fingers, rose-flushed even like

the tiny, perfect leaves. The birches are wonderful now. The long catkins drip and dangle in the breeze with the freeness of water. The trees seem to be raining the brown slim pendants of infinitesimal bloom. The lacy leaves, with exquisitely sharp pointed edges in the shimmering ivy-like pattern, are all tremble on the plant twigs that deepen to olive gray out of the white of the main trunk and branches. May has no

more delectable masterpiece than a group of white birches standing ecstatic on the open hillside just now.  
And how the steadfast green of the pines thrills the sight! It is come upon suddenly perhaps in the midst of the evanescent and changing hues of the other woods. Along amid the emerald stretches of some well-kept pasture or rising out from the ranks of the firer trees, the splendid, towering intensities of the pine are like some splendid intelligence, holding itself aloof among a crowd of lighter natures. But when we draw near to the deep blue green of the solemn pine we hear that its voice is tender and pure.

## Picture Puzzle



What pantry goodie?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Tinker.

## "More Than All Earth's Joys"

Old loves have left us lingeringly and slow,  
As melts away the distant strain of low  
Sweet music—waking us from troubled  
dreams.  
Lulling to holier ones—that dies afar  
On the deep night, as if by silver beams  
Clasped to the trembling breast of some  
charmed star.  
But loves and hopes have left us in their  
place.  
Thank God! a gentle grace,  
A patience, a belief in His good time,  
Worth more than all earth's joys to  
which we climb.  
—Edward Rowland Sill.

## Basalt Columns of Spokane River



Near Spokane, Wash.

## MEDIEVAL FRENCH NOVELISTS

PROF. SIR WALTER RALEIGH lectured recently at the Royal Institute in London on "Medieval French Novelists." In the thirteenth century, he said, there was in France and among the Anglo-Norman French people of England a plentiful vernacular literature, although, as yet, no artist used the English tongue. In France the trouveres wandered about telling stories of Charlemagne and Arthur. Then there were the jongleurs, who eked out a few phrases with exhibitions of jugglery. Petrarch said that these jongleurs had more memory than imagination and more im-

pudence than memory, but that he had occasionally, out of pity, set them up in their stock of trade.

In Paris, early in the fourteenth century, these wandering minstrels had to live in certain streets inhabited by the least reputable citizens. These men, nevertheless, preserved the French spirit of gaiety and were the literal ancestors of Villon and Moliere. They laughed at everything with a laughter that was without malice. In Italy prose versions appeared of the tales of the jongleurs, and it was important to observe that Boccaccio's mother was a Frenchwoman and that his first story was a setting in Italian of the tale of "Fleur et Blanche-fleur."

It was a mistake to suppose that our prose romances always had an eastern origin, although there was a marked tendency in certain writers to coin an eastern original for a story if one was not to be found. The fashion of drawing a moral lesson from stories, which moral lesson was often of an exceedingly far-fetched character, was in vogue among the jongleurs, who were wiser, however, in their precept than in their practice. It was curious to note how their biting satires on chivalry and the church were tolerated. The reason for this was that the church and chivalry were too strong to care.

## Told in the Newspaper Headlines

The uninitiated often look with wonder at the headlines—"heads" as they are technically called—in newspapers and wonder at their awkward succinctness—so succinct often that the juxtaposed words convey absolutely no meaning to the hasty reader. The fact is that the newspaper headlines are limited necessarily to the number of letters that will fit into the narrow space of the column, and in order to keep a shipshape—or rather a print-shape—appearance each line must have its certain length. There are no rubber types, and therefore the head-writer has to spell out words on his finger tips, as it were, counting the letters till he finds nouns and verbs that will tell the story of the paragraphs that follow and tell it in words to fit the allotted space.

One saw recently: "Jones Will not Press His Suit." It was not the story of a refractory Benedict, resisting the persuasions of his fashion-loving spouse. It had to do with the concerns of the law. Recently one read in a paper in large letters some reference to the "Calif Law." This had nothing to do with the Barber of Bagdad nor yet about Ben Adhem, or other easterns; it referred to California, glory of the West. "Warned about Salary Raises" is another rather obscure heading lately noticed. Of course "raise" is made a noun vernacularly but it is really a transitive verb requiring an object. "Noisy Transit Hearing" is another ambiguous headline. Most of us realize that transit is noisy but we had supposed that other folks did the hearing. "Not to Sing Swan Song" is a head that prompts the musically inclined to look for notes on "Lohengrin," perhaps. But it is here a phrase cited from somebody who was talking about steel trusts—a sufficiently interesting collocation of poetry and cold fact, one would say.

## Standard Books in School

To encourage pupils to read good books and to do that to the best of their ability, says a writer in School Education, at the beginning of the month I put into the hands of each pupil, from the fifth grade up, a library book which is suitable for his grade. I gave them a month's time to read the book. The last Friday afternoon of the month I have them spend a half hour in writing a brief sketch of the book read, giving the name of the author and telling why they did or did not like the book. I then read all the reports to the school. They like to listen to these and in that way learn something about good writers and their works. The following is a report written by a girl in the seventh grade, who read "The Spy," by J. Fenimore Cooper:

I did not like this story very well because it was about war and that is something that does not interest me. I think it is a good boy's story. The main character was Harvey Birch, a pedlar spy, who was captured many times but always escaped.

## Supreme Right of the Pedestrian

The mayor of Chicago was complimented lately on a new ordinance forbidding chauffeurs to blow their horns in the crowded parts of the city. This rule of course throws upon the driver of a car the whole onus of avoiding contact with the foot-passengers. The mayor says, so it is reported, that the right of the pedestrian "is supreme."

This is a fact of American common law which is often ignored by motoring folk. Where is the foot-passenger who has not been put under a fusillade of reproachful glances because he delayed the sweeping progress of a motor car by perhaps a hair's breadth? The automobile driver usually expects the foot passenger to pause when the car is half a block away and wait for it to pass. He rarely expects to be himself the one to wait. The actual practice of the law is illustrated in the action of the policeman at the city street crossing. The supreme right of the pedestrian there has its inning.

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## GOD'S WAY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE it is quite true that we no longer think of God in the terms our fathers employed, we need to remember that the change has been not on the divine side, but on the human.

God is ever the same, but human apprehension of Him and all His attributes and His modes of operation is becoming clearer. The mists of wrong mental concepts are lifting. The human consciousness is being illuminated. Mankind waits today for a still clearer revelation of Truth, knowing well that here alone is the panacea for the world's misery and discontent. It is significant that the desire is not so much for what is classed under the generic term, "religion" as for religion that is manifested in holy lives and good deeds. It is a good sign of the age that men are intolerant of the mere theoretical or academical or idealistic in religion; they require proofs of true piety, that simple devotion to God which produces the fruits of pure living in humility and love to our neighbor.

What this means is, we all know, that amid the world's storm and stress, God's way of righteousness is never hidden. The moment we turn our faces to the light we see that way clearly marked. God never forgets His offspring. Men may think otherwise under painful conditions, and when suffering because they

have forgotten the Father, but the fact remains, clear as the sunlight, bright as the noonday, and written in letters of gold on the tablets of eternity, that there is no separation between God and the man of His creating. To God's spiritual idea it is impossible for the path of life to be closed or to be so obscured as to be lost to view. There is wonderful encouragement here for the despondent and for those who have become so absorbed in materiality that seemingly, though not in fact, they have lost the capacity for contemplating or desiring the things that belong to their true life.

We need to be reminded sometimes that there are very few of us who have not in some way manifested the prodig-

## Puritan Commonwealth Ideals

DESCRIBING the purpose of the Puritan commonwealth David Atwood Wasson says: "The purpose was not to secure 'roast beef and \$3 a day,' but to produce men and women whose lives should ring clear to the ear of earth and heaven. In this highest sense their purpose was humane . . . by the aim to favor and evoke the idea, the shaping genius of man's being. . . . At bottom they agreed with Cicero in thinking that capacity for things essentially noble is bestowed upon man."

gal. Have we not turned our backs on the Father's house and taken up with the "beggary elements" of the world, seeking there to find life pleasant and profitable? That is mortal man's way. He wants to take the whole matter of living into his own hands. He is under the delusion that he will thus get more out of life. But to all must come eventually a vision of the Father's way. It may come through great sacrifice; or deep humiliation. Nevertheless the vision will come, because apart from God mankind never find rest. Every sacred record we possess furnishes abundant evidence of this. Experience teaches it. The divine element in every man of God's creation attests it. The desire for good which is never wholly stifled by mortal mind is testimony, which cannot be

impugned, that man's real heritage is the kingdom of divine Love.  
God leads in the line of righteousness. He is not hidden except to the unspiritual thought. He is known to every earnest seeker for Truth. To plead ignorance is no excuse; to be indifferent is to incur the condemnation that falls upon all who refuse to be "rich toward God." But let us remember that just as God's commands are always enablings—that is, He has never given a command that we cannot obey—so His promises are always fulfillments. The Bible is a mine of wealth in this respect. Obedience is the way of Life, and this way God has made clear to all who wish to walk therein. It was the mission of Jesus to proclaim and point out this way. He marked it out and trod the path himself. He has left the plainest directions to "be wayfarer. The words and example of the Master form an unerring guide, revealing the truth about God and his idea, man. "Christ's way is the only one by which mortals are radically saved from sin and sickness," is the declaration made by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 458), and since those words were written tens of thousands of men and women have found them to be true. A prayerful study of "Christ's



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 17, 1913

### The Business Situation

ALTHOUGH it is not always an agreeable experience to go through a readjustment process, or even reformation, the results usually more than pay for the trouble. This is the way business conditions, we suppose, should be viewed at present. For the past several years the commercial pace has been a rapid one. Prices of commodities have advanced to such an extent that even with higher wages the laboring man has had difficulty in making both ends meet. Railroads and industrial institutions have had all they could do to pay expenses of operation and dividends. In short there has been imperative need for a halt. A readjustment of affairs has been inevitable. During the period of restoration it is well to keep the desired end in view and not get too much discouraged over the vicissitudes encountered in the process.

There has been a marked and continued shrinkage in the business of the stock exchanges recently, coincident with declining prices. Last year's transactions were small enough as compared with previous years, but this year the volume of business on the New York, Boston and other exchanges is smaller than ever. Since the first of this month the shrinkage in the volume of business on the New York exchange amounts to 62 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. The same percentage of decrease is noted on the Boston exchange. Since the first of the year the falling off in volume in the New York market amounts to 40 per cent, while the shrinkage of business on the Boston exchange is 56 per cent. Total daily sales recently in the New York market have averaged below 200,000 shares, whereas in former years they have frequently ranged from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. Seats on the New York exchange have not sold at so low a price in many years as at present. Several large brokerage firms have closed their branch offices in other cities and smaller ones have gone out of business entirely.

Now this is a doleful enough tale so far as it relates to the stock exchange business. The falling off in stock market transactions, however, should not be taken as an index of general business conditions. The higher cost of living has been the prime cause of the shrinkage. Another potent factor has been the legislation enacted for the purpose of discouraging speculation. Manipulation is no longer allowed. Neither business nor the public, we think, will be injured by such enactments. On the contrary the results eventually should be beneficial.

There is considerable disparity in the reports of business conditions in various parts of the United States. There has been some recession, but bank clearings, railroad earnings, foreign commerce, steel production and other indices of trade show a large volume of business moving. If money were to become easier it would greatly help to remove the fear of future trouble which so many persist in entertaining. Bank reserves are too low, but there is hope that this condition will not last through the summer. An accumulation of funds is likely during the next few months. If desired currency legislation is enacted, relief may come sooner than expected or in time, at least, for the moving of the crops next fall.

### Automobiles in the Yosemite

commonplace in the present, the age of romance is always in the past. Sixty, fifty, forty years ago, in the American far West, nothing was more commonplace than the stage coach; most, if not all, the romance woven about that vehicle has been discovered since the coach disappeared. Quite a large and influential element has of late been opposing the admission of automobiles to the great national parks of the United States on the ground that they would drive out the stage coaches and thereby deprive those reservations of the glamour of romance so essential to the environment.

Secretary Lane, touching upon the motor car, says: "This form of transportation has come to stay, and to close the park against automobiles would be as absurd as the fight for many years made by old naval men against the adoption of steam in the navy." He is right in this, and he is also right in holding that whether the stage coach is more picturesque than the automobile depends entirely upon the imagination and the association of the stage coach with romance. When it comes to that, the stage coach itself was an intruder upon the romance of the Yosemite. Its first visitors—in 1851—were settlers mounted on horses, ponies and mules that had conveyed prairie schooner trains from the Missouri. For years explorers found their way through the beautiful valley on the backs of the most unromantic of all animals, the burros. When Bierstadt painted his pictures under El Capitan, on the Bridal Veil rock and around the Cathedral mountains, transportation had not reached the point where one might sit with the driver of a modern stage coach and hear him punctuate his stories with the cracking of his whip. Only yesterday, as it were, the stage coach was as modern and as unromantic in the Yosemite as will be the automobile in the magnificent recesses of that region tomorrow.

Romance may be left to take care of itself. It did not go out before or after the cave men; it did not go out with the crusaders; it did not cease when steam, and electricity, and gasoline began. There is as much romance in the workaday modern world as there was in the days of old when knights were bold, if one possess the faculty of discovering it and the genius for making use of it. And we think this will be true when the aeroplane shall also be used by sightseers in the great national parks.

IN ONE paragraph of seven lines dealing with a grand opera performance, a critic in a western city recently employed "dazzling colorature," "tonal peaks," "ravishing effects," "ever-shifting color and timbre," and one or two other similar phrases. The question is, would not regular seasons of grand opera in places where it is now only presented occasionally prevent this?

NEW YORK contemporaries dwell contentedly and plaintively upon the retirement from business of the last cobbler of the interesting village of Flushing, in the borough of Queens. He is George Reiss, a native of Germany who, years ago when times were different, hung out the sign he has just taken down. He was not without excuse for retiring long since, because competition sprang up around him on all sides, some of it direct, some indirect; but he held his ground bravely as long as a few regular customers remained loyal to him. For these, and for the fathers and mothers, and even the grandfathers and grandmothers of some of them, he had been a faithful, a reasonably prompt and an unexacting mender. The whole neighborhood at one time was familiar with his scale of charges for patching, for straightening heels, for half-soles, etc., and whether they were chalked down or paid on delivery there was never any dispute about them.

Unless the experience of George Reiss was different from that of the cobblers most people of today used to know, the changes that have driven him out of business did not come without warning. Time was when the merchant going to or returning from the city would pause at his open window and ask him when he would be able to get at the pair of tops left with him last spring; when people on vacations and half holidays liked to sit with him while he finished off an upper or a sole; when small boys waited in stocking-feet while he mended their only pairs; when the women of the neighborhood would dump an apronful of footwear upon him at one time with the remark that if he did not hurry up the family would be barefooted.

The cobbler's bench was known to all at one time, and his spare stool was at one time occupied by the best the village could boast of. But there came the day when the newcomer opened the place where you could be heeled or half-soled while you waited; there came the immigrant cobbler who cut the prices in two, and finally there came the shoe-repairing machinery that could half sole or heel or patch a shoe while the old-fashioned cobbler was thinking about it. It was machinery that finally compelled the Flushing cobbler to take down his sign after it had been hanging for forty-seven years. Progress is inevitable; its results are inexorable, but it is pleasant to learn that George Reiss does not make the mistake of decrying it because it has swept him off his stool. On the contrary, he takes it all cheerfully and is going into something else, like a sensible man.

### The Boxer Indemnity

THE moderate appeal to the powers, recently made by the North China Daily News, to forego the Boxer indemnity for a certain term of years, until, that is to say, China is in a position to feel the burden less heavily, ought not to fall on unheeding ears. There was never very much to be said for the political morality of the imposition. Thirteen years ago when the government of China had been proved, beyond all doubt, responsible for a grave outrage on international rights, the arrangement was at any rate understandable. Today, however, with old and corrupt things swept away, and an earnest effort in progress to effect a complete national regeneration, the question whether the powers should continue to exact the payments becomes a pressing one.

The Boxer troubles were the product of forces entirely foreign to the present regime in China, with which the latter was never associated either directly or indirectly. The Boxer indemnity is today generally admitted to be out of all proportion to the damage actually sustained by the countries concerned. Russia's claim of £100 per head for no fewer than 120,000 men who were never employed in suppressing the outbreak, coming perilously near to simple plunder.

The indemnity does not expire till 1941. For another quarter of a century, if things remain unaltered, this financial millstone must hang round the neck of China. Every year must see millions, which she so sorely needs for the work of reconstruction, paid away in the discharge of a now purely artificial obligation, and one which, in the amount already paid and the concessions already granted, has really and long since been discharged in full. The financial cost to the powers, not only of its suspension, but of its total remission, would be more than repaid by the prosperity of China. To the young republic, at this moment, the relief thus afforded, would be by no means limited to the cash value of the discharge.

THE coming to the United States for residence and propaganda service in the fight against war, of "Norman Angell," author of "The Great Illusion," is another indication of strategy on the part of the World's Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston. From that city he will operate throughout Europe as well as America arguing for disarmament and peace in his own impressive way. Judging from his utterances to the Mohonk conference he is a pacifist of a serious type, eager to work in the realm of ideas and ideals, and sensible enough to cherish no illusions as to immediate disarmament or rule of reason and righteousness. He believes, however, that just as wars due to religious feuds suddenly ceased with the coming of a more pacific ideal of toleration, so, more swiftly than cynics dare predict, men in masses will come to see the futility and waste of wars arising from assumed economic necessities. But this result will not come from mere good intentions of assemblies of altruists voiced in formal resolution. The program of education which this reformer outlines emphasizes greater attention to bankers, merchants, journalists and clergymen among adults, and to youths in the schools and colleges. They must be given facts as to the costs, wastes and illusions of war. Especially must there be training of a new generation free from superstitions.

Mr. Angell has not been alone at the Mohonk conference in thinking or saying that not until a long process of such education has gone on, especially in older lands, will any substantial results come.

AS ANOTHER evidence of the decline of monopoly in the United States, it is pointed out with seeming authority that various parts of the country are expecting large crops of Rocky Ford canteloupes this year.

ROADSIDE beauty is something that all right-thinking automobilists desire, but whether they enjoy it adequately depends greatly upon the condition of the roadway.

### Last Cobbler of Flushing

TO WHAT purpose this great gathering of women representing the vastly greater numbers, organized American motherhood? Boston, with accustomed courtesy, welcomes them, provides tea, and is in turn honored by the presence of this distinctive congress among the congresses that speak for the habit of organization that besets the country. There are fine addresses, a balanced program, interested discussions, altogether a glowing expression of the wish and the design of a national cooperation to make the instinctive mother-care of the child count for the united mother-care of all children. As one development of the disposition to organize, to confer, to speak eloquently and applaud generously, to begin with a cause and be carried to heights of enthusiasm in its behalf, the mothers' congress is quite in keeping with the passion for conventions that rule the times. The question recurs—to what purpose?

This is the seventeenth national gathering of the representatives of mothers' clubs. The period of its existence is ample to supply evidence that there has come from it more than the delight of the meeting of kindred thinkers with a common and elevated intent. Organization has approached, if it has not indeed reached, perfection. Efficiency is marked in the thoroughness of preparation for the days which the conferees spend together. The discussions display a thinking on the problems that is more than a passing excitement. Nothing is lacking that the genius for planning could supply. In passing, it establishes the capacity of woman to carry organization to completion. Then the searching observer listens for the reporting of what is accomplished and in the record looks for the question's answer—to what purpose?

If the approach is exacting and the inquiry seems no part of the courtesy visitors may expect, there is compensation in the admission that here we seem to have the showing of organization that succeeds in bringing its intent into effect, in actually reading conditions, in making the thought of the child fruitful in bettered ways of development. What the stimulus of organization may be to the right treatment of the child in the home is not easy of discovery, but what is brought about in the care of the child in the schools is open to view. The tendency of public schooling towards the form of education, to the neglect of the substance, the loss of the child in the mass of children, the locking of youthful steps in a measured tread along closely-marked straight paths, long since gave cause for a movement towards rescue from mechanism and the restoration of the real child life in the midst of a process. This was ample occasion for the coming of organized motherhood and every observation goes to strengthen the claim that it has been met and glorified.

In their field then, and a field that was waiting and needing, the mothers' clubs represented in the congress have furnished not only a satisfying answer to the question as to its value but seem to supply cheering justification of the organizing habit. These discussions, technically strong and practically interesting, get their worth from the knowledge that they are the expression of a movement that is counting strongly for the common good.

REPRESENTATIVE UNDERWOOD considerably disturbed the peace of certain interests and aroused their journalistic representatives when he announced that threats to reduce wages as an argument against the tariff bill now in process or their reduction after the new tariff goes into effect would lead the government to investigate labor and wage conditions in the shops from whose owners the threat comes. The perturbation becomes intense when Secretary Redfield reasserts the design to dig deep into the situation if provoked to do so and fills in the details of the way in which the information will be sought. Of course. Too long has the resort to this threat been a habit, too long has the reduction of wages been the first and possibly the only step to recoup diminished profits, for the proposed removal of the processes to be regarded with enthusiastic favor. It falls into its place as the last development of that interference with business which is declared to be the certain undoing of all that managerial skill and capitalistic enterprise have constructed. The disturbance is not surprising; it remains to inquire if it is warranted.

The secretary's warning was provoked by the announcement of the National Association of Employing Lithographers as to tariff reductions, which he read back to them as his text, thus: "This means workmen thrown out of jobs. It means that wages must go down in order to compete. It may mean longer hours than forty-eight hours a week." Was it careless of the association that had just uttered this familiar cry to invite to its dinner the new secretary of commerce? Did it forget he was the author of "The New Industrial Day," the exponent of the right of every sharer in industrial enterprise to a fair place in the producing force and to a degree of efficiency that would make his labor count for the greatest benefit? From Mr. Redfield was heard only a direct application of the faith as to industrial justice which he has espoused in all his recent utterances. And it is due to be said that the situation was ideal for the application.

By this new inquiry the national government will indeed be regarded as an intruder. It is already assured that it plans an unwarranted interference with business. The reply to the apprehensive objection is obvious. It is that the purpose of the government, declared by the secretary, is no longer extraordinary, that it is not the tactics of the partizan defenders of any particular tariff measure, that it aims at the construction of the highest efficiency in business to the advantage of both the employer and the employed, and that, above all, the relations of employer and employed have come to include as an essential party the public that both are held to serve. Mr. Redfield said it in his speech to the lithographers thus:

The greatest interest in our manufactures is that of the people, without whose purchases the factories would close. They have more at stake than anyone else, and they are beginning to have very clear ideas respecting their interest in our factories and how to look after it. It is chiefly they who refuse to admit any longer that the head of a great business concern can do as he will with what he is pleased to call his property. It is they who insist upon the treatment of the operatives as men and women, and not as machines.

Opposition to the application of the government's inquiry with such a purpose may be excited and vociferous but it somehow fails to justify itself to reason.

COTTONSEED oil imported by Italy has increased by millions of pounds during the last few years, and the presumption is that Italy does not consume more than a fraction of the quantity she imports.

### Mothers' Congress in Practical View

### Secretary Redfield Stands Up for His Ideal

### How to Educate Pacifists